



**JOINT COUNTRY SUPPORT STRATEGY  
PROGRESS REPORT  
FOR THE  
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC  
FOR THE PERIOD 2007-2008**

**PART I  
COMBINED REPORT**

**August 10, 2009**

**Asian Development Bank  
European Commission  
German Government  
Government of Switzerland  
UK Department for International Development  
United Nations Agencies  
World Bank Group**

**Date of the last JCSS for the Kyrgyz Republic: May 23, 2007**

**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**  
(Exchange Rate Effective 30 March, 2009)

Currency Unit = Som  
42.629 = USD1

**GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR**  
January 1–December 31

**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBEM	Capacity Building for Economic Management
CDS	Country Development Strategy
CIS	Confederation of Independent States
CSAC	Consolidated Structural Adjustment Credit
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSPs	Country Specific Projects (i.e. only in Kyrgyzstan)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GSAC	Governance Structural Adjustment Credit
GTAC	Governance Technical Assistance Credit (Treasury Modernization project)
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDA	International Development Assistance
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCSS	Joint Country Support Strategy
JCPR	Joint Country Performance Review
KfW	German Development Bank
MTBF	Medium-Term Budget Framework
MOF	Ministry of Finance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
NISM	National Institute of Standards and Metrology
NBKR	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PER	Performance Expenditure Review
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability program
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIP	Public Investment Program
PIU	Project Implementation Units
PPER	Programmatic Public Expenditure Review
PRSG	Poverty Reduction Support Grant
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RTBET	Reducing Technical Barriers for Entrepreneurship and Trade investment project
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SGC	Swiss Government Cooperation

SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State-owned Enterprises
SWAp	Sector-wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TICI	Transparency International Corruption Index
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WBI	World Bank Institute
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization

### **JCSS Partners in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Asian Development Bank  
European Commission  
German Government  
Government of Switzerland  
International Monetary Fund  
UK Department for International  
Development  
United Nations Agencies  
World Bank Group

Joined in February 2009. Not part of this review

# JCSS PROGRESS REPORT KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

## PART I COMBINED REPORT

### CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
I INTRODUCTION .....	1
II POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS .....	1
1. Political Context.....	1
2. Economic Developments .....	2
3. Poverty and Inequality .....	3
4. Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).....	3
5. Governance and Corruption.....	4
III PROGRESS IN COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION.....	5
1. Country Development Strategy (CDS) 2007-2010 replaced by CDS 2009-2011 .....	5
2. CDS Development Vision and Goals .....	5
3. External Risks .....	5
4. Progress towards CDS goals.....	5
5. Monitoring and Evaluation .....	6
IV PROGRESS IN JCSS IMPLEMENTATION AT MID-TERM .....	6
1. Strategic Framework.....	6
2. Progress in Achieving the JCSS Results Framework .....	8
3. Summary Review of JCSS Partner Programs .....	9
4. Lessons Learned During Implementation.....	13
V ADJUSTMENTS IN THE JCSS AND PARTNER PROGRAMS IN 2009/10 .....	17
1. Impact of Lessons Learned and the new CDS on the JCSS .....	17
2. Adjustments made to JCSS interventions .....	18
3. Updated JCSS Results Framework .....	20
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Management of Risks .....	20

### **TABLES**

<b>Table 1. Selected Key Economic Indicators 2003 – 2010 .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table 2. Progress in meeting ‘underpinning and ‘transaction cost’ commitments .....</b>	<b>6</b>

### **ANNEXES**

Annex 1: Some Notes on Progress and Changes in the CDS .....	21
Annex 2: Progress towards Achieving the JCSS Results .....	31
Annex 3: JCSS Results Performance.....	44
Annex 4: Revised JCSS Results Framework.....	45

Annex 5: JCSS Partner Project Interventions – Listed by Partner.....	58
Annex 6: JCSS Partner Project Interventions – Listed by CDS Goal.....	66
Annex 7: Analysis of JCSS Partner Interventions .....	77
Annex 8: Progress towards Meeting the MDG Targets.....	66
Annex 9: Country at a Glance.....	83
Annex 10: Key Economic Indicators.....	85
Annex 11: Key Social Indicators .....	87

## **PART II Supplementary Progress Reports for JCSS partners**

- 1 Asian Development Bank. Progress Report due in Oct/Nov 2009. Download from <http://www.adb.org/KyrgyzRepublic/default.asp>
- 2 European Commission. No plans for a formal review at this time.
- 3 German Government. No plans for a formal review at this time
- 4 Government of Switzerland. Progress report due in July 2009. Download from <http://www.swisscoop.kg/>
- 5 IMF. Joined the JCSS in February 2009. No progress report. Information on the IMF program is available from [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)
- 6 UK DFID. No plans for a formal review at this time
- 7 UN Agencies. No plans for a formal review at this time
- 8 World Bank Group Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report April 2009. Download from [www.worldbank.org/kg](http://www.worldbank.org/kg)

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### JCSS PROGRESS REPORT: PART I COMBINED REPORT

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

##### **Background**

S1. The 2007-2010 Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS) presents a joint strategy of seven development partners to support the Government's development agenda. Part one of the strategy is the jointly agreed situation analysis and JCSS strategy for the country, based on the Government's own Country Development Strategy (CDS). Part two is the specific strategy and implementation plan for the individual donor partner, based on the overall JCSS. The mid-term progress report follows the same format with this report (Part 1) presenting a review of the overall JCSS program. Part 2 progress reports are available from the JCSS partners who conducted a mid-term review of their own program. .

##### **Economic and Political Developments**

S2. Political developments in the last 2 years include a new constitution, a new electoral code to provide party elections to parliament, and recently announced Presidential elections for July 2009. Greater stability of the political system since 2007 has come at the expense of reduced media freedom and controls on civil society. Corruption has also increased, as measured by the Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index.

S3. Significant economic progress has been made, with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 8.2 percent in 2007 and 7.4 percent in 2008. However, the world economic crisis has led to food price inflation, a worsening current account balance and concern over the future flow of remittances. The poverty rate has declined from 43 percent in 2005 to 35 percent in 2007, with extreme poverty down from 35 percent to 7 percent. Good progress has been made towards some Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (e.g., poverty, access to safe drinking water, and global partnership), but other goals (e.g., nutrition and health) are unlikely to be achieved.

S4. The situation in the energy sector has deteriorated, with rolling power outages from summer 2008. More serious problems were averted due to support from JCSS partners to provide fuel supplies for electricity generation, combined with a very mild winter in 2008/09. However, the fundamental problems of poor management, high losses, and insufficient investment remain.

##### **Progress in CDS Implementation**

S5. Good progress has been made in reducing external debt from 66 percent of GDP in 2006 to 55 percent in 2008. Legislation for the business environment has improved significantly with the country moving up from 99<sup>th</sup> to 68<sup>th</sup> place in the World Bank "Doing Business" ranking. A new tax code, introduced in January 2009, is also intended to improve country competitiveness. Visible progress has been made in gender issues with changes in the electoral code leading to women being elected to 27 percent of parliamentary seats.

S6. To take account of new external challenges and reflect new economic policy directions, the CDS was updated in 2008 for the period 2009-2011. The new CDS does not change the vision and goals but summarizes succinctly that the strategic development goal for 2009-2011 is *"improvement of quality of life through improving the quality of economic growth, management*

*and environment*". The new document also explicitly addresses the risks from changes in the world economy, and lack of food and energy security.

### **Progress in JCSS Implementation**

S7. The JCSS approach has led to greater cooperation between donor agencies with a shared understanding of the development issues in the country and an expansion of shared commitments in support of the CDS. Over 300 different interventions are planned by JCSS partners, with total planned funding of loans and grants for country specific projects of USD783 million over 4 years (USD341 million was disbursed in 2007-08).

Considerable progress has been made in achieving the CDS results and indicators with the support of the JCSS program, with the most positive results in macro-economic management, legal reform for business deregulation, development of local infrastructure (in particular water supply) and improvement of the road network. Little progress is seen towards achieving goals in the energy sector or in improving public administration and governance, where JCSS partners were unable to promote tangible reforms and improvements.

### **Lessons Learned**

S8. Lessons learned include the need to: (i) provide a more formal framework for JCSS coordination; (ii) improve coordination with Government and with civil society; (iii) clarify the roles of different donors in each sector; and (iv), improve management for results with more discipline in setting objectives and indicators and in formal monitoring of the JCSS.

### **Adjustments in the JCSS and Next Steps**

S9. The JCSS interventions for 2009-10 show continued strong support for public infrastructure, water and sanitation, and substantial increases in funding for: the health sector; transport; energy and financial sectors. A revised JCSS results framework is presented in this report which incorporates the changes from the new CDS. The final review of the JCSS at the end of 2010 will evaluate performance against the revised JCSS results framework.

S10. Broader operational adjustments include: (i) a rotating chairmanship for the JCSS and 'focal points' for each CDS goal to improve coordination; (ii) encouraging Government to take a stronger lead in coordinating donor support for the CDS; (iii) supporting Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for independent monitoring and evaluation of CDS implementation; (iv) exploring opportunities to use donor finance to demonstrate full transparency and direct accountability to the public for fiduciary systems; (v) harmonizing the JCSS and Joint Country Performance Review (JCPR) processes to reduce overlap and duplication; (vi) improving communication with media and civil society; (vii) exploring opportunities for effective interventions in the energy sector; (viii) reviewing the impact of interventions in the health sector; (ix) supporting Government in their CDS goal to recruit and retain professional civil servants; and, (x) assisting Government to deal with external threats from world economic instability, food security and energy security.

S11. The JCSS partners have prepared draft statutes to clarify operational issues and a work plan to cover: implementation of these adjustments; preparation of the final JCSS review; and preparation of the 2011-2015 JCSS.

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### JCSS PROGRESS REPORT: PART I COMBINED REPORT

#### I INTRODUCTION

1. The 2007-2010 Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS) for the Kyrgyz Republic was prepared by five donors (Asian Development Bank (ADB), Swiss Cooperation DFID (UK Department for International Development), United Nations (UN) Agencies and the World Bank Group (WBG)) in 2006 and published in early 2007. The European Commission (EC) and the German Government joined the JCSS program in late 2007 and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) joined in February 2009. The JCSS for each donor partner comprises two parts. Part one is the jointly agreed situation analysis and JCSS strategy for the country, based on the Government's own Country Development Strategy (CDS). Part two is the specific strategy and implementation plan for the individual donor partner, based on the overall JCSS.

2. The JCSS presents a joint strategy of development partners to support the Government's development agenda. It was formulated in the spirit of national and international commitments and initiatives on aid effectiveness, particularly the Rome Declaration on Aid Harmonization and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Its objectives are to: align partners' support with the goals of the Kyrgyz Republic's CDS; present the underpinnings of the group's support; reduce transaction costs, and ensure a coherent, well-coordinated response to support the implementation of the CDS. The JCSS is results-oriented, with a monitoring and evaluation framework derived from the CDS. The reform agenda in the JCSS draws upon the authorities' own stated commitments, explicitly articulated in the CDS, which is supported by donor engagement, policy dialogue, and financial assistance.

3. The combined progress report for the overall JCSS, presented in Part I, includes contributions from all partners in the JCSS and has been agreed by all partners. The combined Part I progress report is supplemented by individual Part II progress reports for individual JCSS partners to cover their own program in more detail<sup>1</sup>.

4. The key objectives of this review are to: (i) assess progress in implementing strategic commitments; (ii) verify the approach and its relevance to the remaining period; and (iii) present any necessary adjustments required in the strategy and the modalities for achieving it.

#### II POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

##### Political Context

5. **The review period (Jan 2007 to Dec 2008) has seen significant consolidation of political power** around the President, with control established over mass media, the parliament, organs of state and the political process. Opposition figures have been co-opted as required or intimidated when less pliable or not required. This consolidation of power has led to more consistent policies and a more effective state which has been able to legislate and implement in a

---

<sup>1</sup> JCSS partners conduct their own internal reviews on different timescales; hence not all partners have a Part II document at this stage.



manner that was not possible in the more uncertain and unstable period from March 2005 to May 2007.

6. In September 2007, changes were proposed for the constitution, including replacement of constituency elections in favor of a proportional vote based on party lists, as well as a new electoral code and increased executive powers to bring regional administrators directly under the President. The President also announced establishment of the Ak-Zhol political party. The referendum on October 21, 2007 overwhelmingly endorsed the changes to the constitution, though there is some doubt that the required level of turnout was really achieved. The President immediately dissolved parliament and called early elections for December 16, 2007. Official election results gave 71 seats to Ak-Zhol, 11 to the Social Democratic Party and 8 to the Communists, leaving the most vocal opposition parties (Ata-Meken and Ar-Namys) outside parliament, despite their claims to have sufficient votes. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) report on the elections noted violations at all steps of the election process. A positive outcome from the elections was that 24 seats were secured by women following new requirements of the election code.

7. The outlook for the next two years includes Presidential elections, recently brought forward from autumn 2010 to 23 July 2009<sup>2</sup>, and a weakened opposition, who see little opportunity for legitimate routes to power so await the chance to build on any popular discontent arising from economic or other problems. The opposition grouping comprises many different individuals and groups with the only commonality being current opposition to the President. With this environment, the political context is expected to remain somewhat uncertain for the remaining JCSS period.

### Economic Developments

8. **The Kyrgyz Republic has achieved significant progress in accelerating economic growth and raising living standards since 2005.** In 2007, real GDP growth exceeded 8 percent and, excluding the Kumtor gold production, growth reached almost 9 percent. In 2008, real GDP was 7.6 percent, including Kumtor gold production, and 5.4 percent excluding Kumtor. GDP per capita increased from USD490 in 2006 to USD770 in 2008

**Table 1. Selected Key Economic Indicators 2003 – 2010**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 <i>est.</i>	2009 <i>proj.</i>	2010 <i>proj.</i>
Real GDP growth %	-0.2	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.3	4.8
GDP (\$ million at current prices)	2,460	2,833	3,799	5,059	5,211	5,777
GNI per capita (\$, atlas based)	430	490	610	770	920	1040
Consumer price index, % change	4.3	5.6	10.3	24.5	11.6	9.1
Private sector credit growth (%)	20.5	48.6	79.7	18.5	10.1	19.5
Current account balance, % of GDP	-29	-282	-234	-781	-355	-424
Tax revenues to GDP	24.0	25.4	28.1	27.5	24.0	25.8
Total public expenditure, % of GDP	24.2	24.8	26.6	25.1	23.5	23.2
Public investment, % of GDP	4.8	4.5	7.1	5.3	4.6	5.4
Private investment, % of GDP	9.6	18.5	17.7	15.1	16.7	16.6
Foreign investment, % of GDP	1.7	6.4	5.5	4.4	3.1	5.1

Sources: Kyrgyz Authorities and World Bank staff estimates

<sup>2</sup> In March 2009, the Constitutional Court decided that elections should be held before October 26, 2009 and the Parliament set the date of 23 July 2009. Both decisions surprised those who follow constitutional issues.

9. **The debt burden has been reduced significantly**, based on strong economic growth, firm fiscal discipline, borrowing only on concessional terms and grant basis, and successful bilateral negotiations for external debt restructuring. Public and publicly-guaranteed external debt declined from 70 percent of GDP in 2006 to 55 percent of GDP in 2007. The fiscal deficit was reduced to 0.3 percent of GDP in 2007, largely reflecting strong revenue performance.

10. However, **the international economic environment has deteriorated rapidly since late 2007**, including over 50 percent increases in world prices for food and oil products from mid-2007 to mid-2008. Since imports account for 90 percent of oil products and natural gas used domestically, for over 55 percent of wheat consumption, and over 67 percent of vegetable oil consumption, these price shocks have severely impacted the Kyrgyz economy. Overall inflation was 20 percent in 2008, according to the national statistics office, taking into account increases in the prices of municipal public transport, electricity, natural gas, and public utilities in addition to higher food and fuel prices.

11. **The current account balance worsened sharply in 2008**. The (net) cost of importing food and oil products was almost USD 300 million higher in 2008 than in 2007 and this was only partially offset by higher gold export receipts. The IMF has responded with a USD100 million External Shocks Facility (ECF) to cover balance of payments-needs at the request of the Kyrgyz Government. The UN has also launched a USD21 million appeal for emergency funds.

12. **The energy sector is of major concern**. Water levels in the Toktogul reservoir have fallen sharply due to greater demand for electricity than usual during the exceptionally severe 2007 winter and lower than average water inflows in recent years. Rolling power outages were introduced from summer 2008 to preserve water in the Toktogul reservoir for use during the 2008 winter months. Concerns remain over energy capacity for 2009 and beyond. The World Bank responded to the short term needs with a USD11 million grant to secure fuel supplies for the Bishkek power station for winter 2008/09. To address energy problems in the longer term, the Government has restarted construction of the Kamba-Ata 2 hydro power plant and plans privatization of power generating facilities, including the Bishkek heating and power plant.

### **Poverty and Inequality**

13. **The poverty rate declined from 43 percent in 2005 to 35 percent in 2007, with an even stronger reduction in extreme poverty**. However, poverty levels, and especially extreme poverty, are expected to increase in 2008/09 as inflation in food and energy prices has more impact on low-income households as a considerable part of their income is spent on basic needs. Compounding increasing costs for those in poverty, remittances from abroad have fallen since late 2008. If falling remittances are followed by returning migrants, pressure on social systems for the poor will increase.

### **Progress Towards Achieving the MDGs**

14. **The Kyrgyz Republic has made good progress in achieving some MDGs, but is not on track for others** (Annex 8). For Goal 1, extreme poverty has been reduced from 33 percent to 7 percent%, which is ahead of target, but the percentage of children underweight and undernourished are still high. For Goal 2 (education) targets were already met in the Soviet system, but the challenge of maintaining high standards through to 2015 will be difficult to achieve. For Goal 3 (gender equality), women now represent 56 percent of higher education students (up from 51 percent in 2000), but fewer women are economically active (down from 45 percent in 2000 to 42percent% in 2007) and women's salaries remain at 67 percent of men's.

Goal 4 (child mortality has increased, according to official statistics<sup>3</sup>; with infant mortality increasing from 23 to 31/1000 live births against a target of 9, apparently due to the incremental implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) standard definition of live births, rather than the worsening of health services. Goal 5 (maternal health) shows no signs of improvement, with maternal mortality increasing from 46 to 52/100,000 live births, against a target of 16. For Goal 6 (other health issues), indicators for HIV/AIDS drug users, and brucellosis deteriorated, while tuberculosis rates improved, and are now declining. For Goal 7 (environmental sustainability), greenhouse gas emissions have fallen and targets achieved. Good progress has been made with access to safe drinking water, with 93 percent of the population covered. Conversely, access to sewerage systems has fallen and the target is unlikely to be achieved. Both forest coverage and the area of protected territories have increased, but targets are set high and are unlikely to be achieved. All aspects of Goal 8 (global partnership for development) are positive, with most targets already achieved.

15. To achieve all MDGs by 2015, the overall focus must remain on economic growth, which provides widespread benefits. However, attention must also focus on: good nutrition; further strengthening of delivery of health education and services with much better management; gender equality in the workplace; and translating the official statistics on education into high quality education in practice.

### **Governance and Corruption**

16. The benefits of a more stable political system and a more effective state achieved in this period has come at the expense of reduced media freedom and controls on civil society. Stricter legal controls were imposed on freedom of assembly in 2008 and pressure has increased on journalists and active Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) workers. During the review period, independent newspapers "De Facto" and "Alibi" have closed and the US-financed RFE/RL's Kyrgyz-language TV and radio broadcasts are no longer broadcast by state-owned TV and radio. Corruption has also increased, as defined by the Transparency International Corruptions Perceptions Index which lists the Kyrgyz Republic at 166 out of 180 states in 2008. This represents a fall of 14 places in one year, with the corruption score worsening from 2.2/10 to 1.8/10.

17. Despite serious governance and corruption issues, the Kyrgyz Republic continues to do better than its neighbors in freedom of speech and has relatively liberal legislation in many areas<sup>4</sup>. Further improvement was seen in this period with the Law on Freedom of Information which came into force in early 2007. The more stable political environment in 2008 also enabled several changes in legislation, including improvement in business legislation. The ease in changing legislation is not always positive, as seen in the passage of legislation to limit the freedom of assembly and religious freedom in the last year, and current plans to impose severe legal restrictions on NGOs in 2009. The trend towards authoritarian control is disturbing.

---

<sup>3</sup> Government statistics on infant mortality are unreliable as an ADB Survey uncovered systematic underreporting of infant deaths by health workers due to fear of punishment. However, survey data indicate a downward trend in infant, under 5, and maternal mortality from the mid-1990s. In addition, the gap between survey and official data is declining indicating good progress towards achieving accurate birth and death reporting (MTR of Manas Taalimi Health Strategy, May 2008).

<sup>4</sup> The World Bank Institute (WBI) 'Governance' scores for 'Voice and Accountability' in 2007 range from -2.5 (worst) to + 2.5 (best). Within this range, the Kyrgyz Republic scores -0.64, Tajikistan -1.26, Uzbekistan -1.91, Kazakhstan -1.06, and China -1.70.

### III PROGRESS IN COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

#### 1. (CDS 2007-2010 replaced by CDS 2009-2011)

18. The CDS for 2007–2010 focused on four strategic priorities: economic development, governance and transparency in public administration, human capital development, and environmental sustainability. To take account of new external challenges and reflect new economic policy directions announced by the President, the CDS was updated in 2008 for the period 2009-2011. The new CDS was approved by the National Council on February 25, 2009 and subsequently signed by the President.

19. In presentation terms, the new CDS is as voluminous and inconsistent as the first CDS, which detracts from the strategy. It would be helpful if a more consistent presentation were adopted for future updates of the CDS, with less voluminous text, clear goals, tasks and expected results for each area of activity, and an Action Plan that includes all commitments made in the main text. Excessive detail is not required in the CDS as it is supported by more detailed individual sector strategies for most sectors.

#### CDS Development Vision and Goals

20. The new CDS does not change the vision and goals but summarizes succinctly that the strategic development goal for 2009-2011 is *“improvement of quality of life through improving the quality of economic growth, management and environment”*. The new CDS also commits to achieve the MDGs by 2015, including increased life expectancy from 67 to 70 years.

#### External Risks

21. The new CDS includes a section specifically listing the challenges and threats faced by the country. The list is extensive, including:

- (i) **Economic challenges:** a small open economy exposed to world economic difficulties with limited reserves to deal with problems that arise; high levels of external debt; high social obligations; worsening trade deficit; loss of industrial capacity; low savings rate; high unemployment leading to labor migration; informal economy around 50 percent of GDP; weak banking system; a disconnect between declared economic policy and real government activity; and the lowest Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) ranking for the Global Index of Competitiveness;
- (ii) **Food security:** an inefficient agriculture sector which is not competitive on world markets and does not meet domestic needs; and failure of food safety procedures; and
- (iii) **Energy security:** no regional agreement on the use of water and power resources; lack of investment in the energy sector; and inefficient energy systems.

#### Progress towards CDS goals

22. For the ‘overall development environment’, good progress has been made in reducing external debt from 66 percent of GDP in 2006 to 55 percent in 2008. Legislation for the business environment has improved significantly with the country moving up from 99<sup>th</sup> to 68<sup>th</sup> place in the World Bank “Doing Business” ranking. A new tax code introduced from January 2009 is also intended to improve country competitiveness. Visible progress has been made in gender issues with changes in the electoral code leading to women being elected to 27 percent of parliamentary seats.

23. Progress in the energy sector is noted with the ongoing construction for the Kamba-Ata 2 hydro dam and new legislation allowing privatization. Road rehabilitation continues with donor support. Public finance reforms include a new chart of accounts, compliant with GFS2001, three year budgeting to improve budget discipline and a new law on internal audit. Progress is also claimed in the civil service, with 95 percent of vacant positions now filled by competitive selection, and in the judicial sector where a Council of Judges for oversight of the judicial system was formed in 2008.

24. Education enrollment rates are claimed to be improving, up from 93 percent in 2006 to 96 percent in 2007. In the health sector, progress is noted in reducing the financial burden on the poorest, improving access to health services, reducing informal payments and increasing budget spending.

25. More detail on progress in implementing the CDS in 2007 – 2008 and the significant changes in the new CDS, are noted in Annex 1.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

26. The matrix of CDS monitoring indicators for 2007-2010 was approved by Presidential order in November 2007. Both the old and new CDS envisage separate monitoring by state bodies and civil society groups to provide alternative independent evaluation.

27. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided initial support to the state monitoring system and a nationwide monitoring system was established and operating from February 2008, with public access to the system from April 2008 at <http://www.mes.in.kg/>. The site lists 205 monitoring indicators and gives plan and actual data for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, where data is available. Several data points are missing and some indicators have no data. However, the site provides the basis of a good system for monitoring and reporting on the impact of the CDS. The public report at [www.mes.in.kg](http://www.mes.in.kg/) should be extended to cover indicator plans for the f new CDS period to 2011; the absolute values should be reported (in addition to the percentage increase or decrease currently reported). Focus must also be maintained on collecting and reporting accurate updates for each indicator after completion of the ADB-financed project.

28. Specific gender monitoring by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is planned under a CDS monitoring framework developed by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The modalities for broader monitoring of the CDS by CSOs have not yet been determined.

## **IV PROGRESS IN JCSS IMPLEMENTATION AT MID-TERM**

### **1. Strategic Framework**

29. The JCSS objectives are to: (i) align partners’ support with the goals of the CDS; (ii) present the underpinning of the partners’ support; (iii) ensure a coherent, well-coordinated response to support the implementation of the CDS; and (iv) reduce transaction costs. The first objective has been explicitly met by aligning existing and planned programs with the CDS plans. The third objective has been met in the process of forming and revising the JCSS. Progress against objectives relating to ‘underpinning’ and ‘transaction costs’ are reviewed in Table 2.

**Table 2. Progress in meeting ‘underpinning and ‘transaction cost’ commitments**

<b>Donor Partner Commitments in the JCSS</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
--	-------------------------

<b>Donor Partner Commitments in the JCSS</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
(i) enhance country ownership and capacity: “support will be scrutinized to assess how it achieves the goal of greater ownership, if it can be produced jointly or how others’ work can be leveraged.”	Cooperation in working jointly has greatly improved through the JCSS process. Further work is required to improve results orientation and forward plans among JCSS partners and improve cooperation with other donors outside the JCSS.  The commitment to ‘ownership’ will be reviewed for each JCSS intervention over the next period.
(ii) harmonize fiduciary requirements, e.g., common procurement arrangements, documents and procedures, along with common accounting, reporting and auditing arrangements.	Progress made by the partners in the Health SWAp, and in various co-joint and delegated financing arrangements among and beyond JCSS partners. Further progress is possible by harmonizing the JCSS and JCPR processes.
(iii) use country systems as far as possible and work to build and strengthen country capacity;	JCSS partners consider that the Treasury system and Public Finance Management (PFM) need to be improved before country systems can be used for investment projects.
(iv) channel assistance through pooled financing arrangements, where favorable policy frameworks are in place.	Pooled financing is used in the health sector SWAp. This approach will be extended to PFM and the education sector.
(v) support capacity building and institutional strengthening, community-driven initiatives and support for infrastructure investments.	Support for capacity building and institutional strengthening is evident in all programs, though effectiveness is undermined by poor reward systems in public institutions. Support for infrastructure is evident in the JCSS.
(vi) explicitly record all project aid on the budget, except that channeled through NGOs and UN agencies.	Sixty five percent of JCSS partner support is recorded ‘on-budget’ with individual partner allocations ranging from ADB with 97 percent ‘on-budget’ to UN agencies with 0 percent ‘on-budget’
(vii) work proactively to encourage donor selectivity and harmonization.	The JCSS process has encouraged selectivity and harmonization and several subject groupings have emerged. Specific long term roles for each partner are under discussion.
(viii) adapt the level and nature of support (in consultation with Government and other partners) in response to emerging national developments and in taking a flexible approach to providing assistance.	JCSS partners responded to the energy and food crisis in this period with additional financing for these sectors.
(ix) a annual JCSS review processes to provide opportunities to identify and agree on changes.	The current review provides this opportunity.
(x) focus on improving governance,	Progress is limited due to disconnect between

Donor Partner Commitments in the JCSS	Progress to date
transparency and accountability. e.g., rejecting any projects that do not support overall governance.	government regulation and operation and the subsidiary in implementation of projects. This commitment will be reviewed for each JCSS intervention over the next period.
(xi) work more effectively with the national media, and with communication units within Government.	Progress is sporadic. A more proactive approach will be taken in future.

30. In assessing which components of the CDS to support, the JCSS partners agreed to: (i) focus on areas where support for reforms is already embedded; (ii) mitigate risks associated with high indebtedness and growth volatility; (iii) focus on basic reforms, as opposed to complex operations; and (iv) focus on economic and sector work and capacity building.

## 2. Progress in Achieving the JCSS Results Framework

31. **Considerable progress has been made in achieving the CDS results and indicators with the support of the JCSS program.** Seventy three percent of the 49 CDS results in the JCSS results framework are ‘on-track’, as are 60 percent of the performance indicators (Annex 3), with the most positive results in this period in macro-economic management, legal reform for business deregulation, development of local infrastructure, in particular water supply, and improvement of the road network. Little progress is seen towards achieving goals in the energy sector or in improving public administration and governance, where JCSS partners were unable to promote tangible reforms and improvements.

32. **Progress in the education sector demonstrates increased funding from Government and donor investment** but there is limited evidence to date of improvement in the quality of education and education outcomes for society. This reflects failures of management discipline and low quality standards in a changing environment with poorly paid employees in public service.

33. **Health sector progress has been exceptional under the Manas Taalimi health strategy supported by the Health SWAp.** Public spending on health increased from 11.3 percent of total government expenditures (TGE) in 2005 to 12.8percent in 2007 and 11.6 percent in 2008 (preliminary figure). The approved 2009 health sector budget is 12.0 percent of TGE, which is 0.4 percentage points short of the agreed target. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) provided assurances to meet the agreed target of 12.4 percent. The cost of health services for the poor has fallen dramatically, with people in the poorest half of the population now spending 27 percent less of their household budgets on health services. A number of health indicators<sup>5</sup> are improving according to surveys<sup>6</sup> conducted by JCSS partners.

34. **Investment in irrigation schemes and water management systems is on-track; however overall progress in the agricultural sector is slow** with GDP growth of just 1.7

<sup>5</sup> The official statistics used for the MDGs (apart from tuberculosis) are fundamentally unreliable due to soviet methodology and fear of punishment leading to misreporting. (e.g., an ADB survey uncovered systematic underreporting of infant deaths by health workers due to fear of punishment)

<sup>6</sup> Several sources claim that the increase in Infant Mortality Rate according to official statistics is more likely to be due to incremental implementation of the WHO standard definition of live births, rather than due to worsening quality of maternal health and worsening health services.

percent in 2007 and 0.7 percent in 2008. Constraints to development include: limited farm size; restraints to genuine cooperative development in an opaque business environment; the high cost of finance; poor rural infrastructure; irregular state interference in production and markets; and low quality state-support services (veterinary & phytosanitary controls, veterinary services, extension services, etc). Following substantial food price inflation in 2007- 2008, the government appears to be more aware of the need to address these constraints in the agricultural sector.

35. More definitive assessment of progress against the results framework is constrained by some disconnect between the JCSS results indicators and the official CDS monitoring and evaluation indicators which were developed several months after the JCSS. The updated revised JCSS results framework (Annex 4) includes specific performance indicators taken from the new CDS monitoring indicators and additional JCSS performance indicators taken from current and planned interventions by JCSS partners. This new matrix provides a stronger basis for assessment at the end of the JCSS period.

### **Summary Review of JCSS Partner Programs**

36. **In the two years under review (2007-08) JCSS partners disbursed USD341 million for country-specific projects.** Over 300 different JCSS interventions are listed by partners in Annex 5, and by CDS goal in Annex 6, including both country-specific and regional projects, as well as analytical work. For country-specific projects only, loan disbursements were USD135 million for the 2 years 2007-08 and are forecast to increase to USD155 million for 2009-10. Grant amounts are also forecast to increase substantially from USD206 million in the 2 years 2007-08 to USD291 million in 2009-10. Total planned funding of loans and grants for country-specific projects is USD783 million over the four year JCSS period.

37. **Three partners provide loan funding:** World Bank (53percent); ADB (30 percent) and Germany (17 percent). **All partners provide grant funds.** Twenty percent of total grant funds are from the ADB, 19 percent from the European Commission (EC), 17 percent from Germany, 14 percent from the World Bank, 13 percent from Switzerland, 11 percent from UN Agencies and 6 percent from DFID. Taking all loan and grant funds together, allocation of funds by CDS goal shows an emphasis on: development of public infrastructure (including water and sanitation) with 20 percent of funds; Health 16percent; Transport 9 percent; Agriculture 9 percent; Education 8 percent; Energy 7 percent; Financial Sector 5 percent; and improving the business and investment environment with 5 percent (Annex 7).

38. **Sixty-five percent of current funding commitments are ‘on budget’<sup>7</sup>.** Approaches range from ADB with 97 percent ‘on-budget’ to the UN Agencies with 100 percent ‘off-budget’. Data on the regional allocation of projects was provided by ADB and Switzerland. However, with many interventions being national in scope, regional allocation is difficult for most projects and partners. Similar problems apply to allocation by rural or urban areas, though data has been provided by ADB, Swiss and the World Bank, which shows around 50 percent of allocation to rural areas for these partners. This is a first step in expenditure tracking which will eventually lead to greater transparency and accountability in the use of donor finance which should improve the public perception of donor finance and reduce opportunities for misuse of funds.

---

<sup>7</sup> ‘On-budget’ is defined here as any funding provided to government, including the Public Investment Program (PIP). However it should be noted that not all of the PIP is disbursed via the State Treasury



Asian Development Bank (approximately USD77 million disbursed in 2007 – 2008 for CSPs and USD134 million approved for new programs)

39. Asian Development Fund (ADF) resources available for the Kyrgyz Republic require that ADB operations be strategically and selectively focused on a few priority areas where ADB interventions can yield clear and concrete outcomes. Thus, under the JCSS, ADB operations focus on consolidating and extending reforms in sectors that have direct and important cumulative contribution to GDP growth and diversification, poverty reduction, and human development. For ADB, these sectors have been: road transport and communications, agriculture, natural resources and education.

40. General execution of the ABD portfolio is rated as satisfactory, and 2007 performance demonstrated more significant improvement of indicators in comparison with 2005 and 2006, because none of the 15 implemented projects were at risk. All 10 loan projects and 5 grant projects financed by ADF have satisfactory ratings in development objectives and implementation progress. In particular, the program for road transport has been fully accomplished with two new road projects approved in 2007-2008. However, projects in the agriculture sector have not moved the sector beyond subsistence level with minimal economic growth; therefore, ADB is reviewing its approach to raising productivity in agriculture and generating jobs in the rural areas, before making any further commitment. Similar concerns are evident in the education sector, where ADB has three ongoing projects, including early childhood development, but outcomes are limited. Therefore, the effectiveness of ADB support for education will be evaluated before any further major investment is made.

#### **EC (approx USD29 million disbursed in 07–08 for CSPs)**

41. The EC Regional Strategy Paper for Assistance to Central Asia 2007-2013 and the Central Asia Indicative Program set the value of aid from EC to the Kyrgyz Republic at 55 million EUR in 2007 - 2010. Priorities are (i) to reduce poverty and increase living standards, and (ii) promote good governance and economic reform. Funds are divided fairly evenly between the two priorities, with the overall emphasis shifting from poverty and living standards towards governance and economic reform over the four year period. In addition to the main program, the EC “Instrument for Stability” also includes projects to support reform of the judiciary (notably, support in establishing probation services) and to support constitutional reform (in co-operation with Parliament). The EC also runs a number of thematic instruments related to human rights, democracy and the environment which are normally implemented by NGOs without the consent of the host government. Several EU-Central Asia regional support programs for border management, energy and transport are also in operation.

#### **German Government (approx USD33 million disbursed in 07–08 for CSPs)**

42. German development cooperation is focused on support for sustainable economic development. . In line with the JCSS, it concentrates on four main areas of activities: (a) private sector development, (b) financial sector development, (c) economic development at the (rural) community level, and (d) support for vocational training. Germany also provides assistance to the health sector centered around the Health SWAp, as well as support to the energy sector, which continues in the context of formerly committed projects.

43. In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic participates in a number of regional programs financed by the German government. They include (i) fostering regional economic cooperation, (ii) strengthening the rule of law and judicial reform, (iii) supporting the health sector, (iv) improving education and training systems, and (v) advising on the sustainable use of natural

resources and biodiversity. They are aimed at fostering regional dialogue and contributing to conflict prevention.

44. Every two years the German government allocates new funds for development cooperation. The latest governmental talks were held in May 2009. The German government implements its aid through implementing agencies such as GTZ, KfW, CIM, and InWEnt; aid includes both elements of financing and investment, as well as technical cooperation and capacity development.

**Government of Switzerland** (approx USD29 million disbursed in 07–08 for CSPs)

45. Swiss support has been adjusted to strengthen consistency with the JCSS, reducing isolated interventions and fostering joint activities with JCSS partners to enhance weight, leverage and the chance for results and real reforms.

46. In the area of economic management, advisory and financial support to private sector actors has been focused on productive sector value chains, and areas where government support was evident (i.e., the business enabling environment), whilst moving out of the tourism sector. No new projects were pursued in the energy sector, given the continued high quasi-fiscal deficit, lack of transparency in the sector and lack of political will for fundamental reform. Ongoing projects in the energy sector were concluded successfully by the end of 2008 with new projects started in urban water supply. In the agriculture sector, the weakness of the Ministry (with its focus on state interventions) led to more focus by the Swiss program on water management and productivity in the realm of regional projects and to support the fodder and livestock sector in promoting sustainable use of natural resources through institutional twinning arrangements.

47. In the area of ‘governance’, PFM and access to justice remained the focus; however interventions are delayed in both areas. These delays are partly the result of insufficient coordination between donors and government which could be overcome with a more inclusive and active JCSS process. In the area of ‘human and social development’, the focus remains on the health sector as a partner in the Health SWAp, as well as work on urban water supply. Support for ‘environmental sustainability’ is integrated with work on economic development with additional support provided for disaster prevention and preparedness.

**DFID** (approx USD18 million disbursed 07–08 for CSPs)

48. DFID’s current portfolio is focused on institutional strengthening and improving services provided by the Government to poor people. Support to key public services has demonstrated excellent examples of working with donor partners, where DFID is committed to embedding aid effectiveness principles at the sector level and throughout the JCSS process. Results are likely to be far-reaching: improved access to essential infrastructure services, better and more accessible education, water and sanitary and health care facilities, more employment opportunities, better access to markets and a general revitalization of rural communities. DFID support for HIV/AIDS has increased the quality and coverage of services, built the capacity of service providers, and tackled stigma and discrimination.

49. Support to strengthening the public finance system has contributed to restricting opportunities for corruption at all levels. Phase 1 delivered strategic technical assistance (TA) to the Government and successfully piloted demonstration work on demand-side public budgeting issues. Key political and policy challenges remain and the slow implementation of the second phase has not helped. However, in spite of this, measures to increase efficiency, transparency and fiduciary controls within the public sector have proceeded reasonably well at the technical level.

50. The DFID commitment is around £7 million (USD10 million) annually over the JCSS 2007 – 2010 period. Results to date include improved public finance management; improved access to health services for the poor; improved access to clean drinking water; sustainable investments in village social and economic infrastructure, and scaling up HIV/AIDS prevention services for high risk groups and securing behavior change.

**UN Agencies (approx usd\$30 million disbursed in 07–08 for CSPs)**

51. The UN provides policy advice to Government and effective and efficient implementation of programs and projects to support achievement of MDGs. Both aspects respond to complex socio-economic challenges that are faced by the country.

52. In the provision of policy advice, the UN notes the following analytical work undertaken in 2008:

- (i) 2008 MDG Report that provides analysis of MDG attainment; including policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards each goal;
- (ii) CDS Gender Monitoring Framework that became an integral part of the CDS monitoring framework;
- (iii) National Human Development Report on Youth published in 2009 which provides policy recommendations to strengthen the participation of youth in national decision-making;
- (iv) A mapping study of gender issues in implementation of the Paris Declaration in the Kyrgyz Republic, including gender analysis of the country programs of key donors and their correspondence to the gender equality targets of the CDS and the national gender equality policy (National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2007-2010), political spaces for participation of civil society organizations in national development processes, and the role of women's groups in strengthening the gender dimensions of national development strategies;
- (v) Country Gender Assessment 2007, covering gender aspects of economy, health care, politics and the issues of gender based violence, and thematic Country Gender Assessment 2008, focusing on local elections, including policy recommendations for increased effectiveness in implementation of the international commitments on gender equality, including Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and on National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2007 -2010), which is an integral part of CDS I and II; and
- (vi) Gender Analysis of Civil Service, aimed at disclosing discriminative practices and resolutions impeding women's career opportunities in civil service.

53. In terms of effective and efficient implementation of programs and projects, the UN system highlights several examples of programs with excellent results related to JCSS outcomes:

- (i) The UN programs were successful in developing capacities of the national and local governments, the Parliament and civil society in formulating effective pro-poor economic and social policies with mainstreamed human rights, gender equality concerns and rule of law;
- (ii) The UN has supported joint donor efforts in the energy sector to promote renewable energy sources for remote regions, and improve energy efficiency that contributed to formulation of national legislation on alternative and renewable energy sources;

- (iii) The UN efforts under the regional border management program aimed at modernizing border management policies and procedures including the development of a sector-level reform strategy for better management of resources;
- (iv) The UN has also reinforced its programming to improve living conditions for the poor following natural disasters. Under these efforts, progress has been achieved in strengthening capacities of communities and local self-governance bodies to respond to and mitigate natural disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- (v) UN efforts under the project on promotion of women in civil service and politics, aimed at creation of more favorable environment for women's career opportunities in civil service, including the decision-making positions, resulted in development of guides/regulations for gender sensitive recruitment procedures by the Civil Service Agency and Ministry of Justice and development of gender disaggregated database of civil servants under the Civil Service Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic, and introduction of the gender related amendments (recruitment and promotion) to the draft Law on Civil Service (currently being considered by a relevant Parliamentary Committee).

#### **WBG (approx USD126 million disbursed in 07–08 for CSPs)**

54. The WBG program contributes to the strategic goals outlined in the JCSS, with a particular focus on supporting the Government's efforts to improve the environment for business and economic growth and improve the quality of and access to basic services (health, education, water and sanitation). The WBG strategy emphasizes greater selectivity given the limited International Development Association (IDA) resources and limitations placed on the Government's own public investment program. Building on lessons learned, and in line with the principles of the JCSS, the Bank program builds on successful results achieved in first generation projects, targets activities where the Bank can show visible results to the population, and leverage lending and analytical work to attract financing from other development partners.

55. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) continues to contribute to sustainable private sector development with financing and advisory services, including long-term financing and advisory services to banks, and direct financing to small enterprises for the expansion and modernization of their operations. IFC also provides advisory services in the areas of: (i) institutional and capacity-building of financial institutions; (ii) leasing and microfinance development; (iii) business enabling environment; and (iv) improving corporate governance in local companies. Since 2007, IFC provided US\$8.4 million of its own financing to four projects in the financial sector and to enterprises in the pulp and paper sector. Current IFC portfolio in the Kyrgyz Republic is US\$27 million including investments in 6 companies. All projects were rated "Satisfactory" in terms of their development impact.

56. The overall proposed IDA allocation for the Kyrgyz Republic under JCSS 2007–2010 is about USD50 million per annum. In 2008, two of 19 ongoing IDA financed projects were rated "Highly satisfactory" (registration of rights for real estate and rural investments). At present, the WB active portfolio has no projects with increased degrees of risk.

#### **Lessons Learned During Implementation**

##### **Coordination and Leadership of the JCSS**

57. The JCSS is a shared commitment of the JCSS partners that has developed relatively smoothly by nature of the limited involvement of partners (initially five, now seven) without formal leadership from any partner. However this approach also minimized the formal use of the JCSS as an ongoing process except for (i) the initial development phase, (ii) the extension phase

to include the EC and Germany, and (iii) preparation of this Progress Report. To facilitate coordination, responsiveness and effectiveness in future, each JCSS partner will have a 6 month chairmanship of the JCSS. As the coordinator of this Progress Report, the WB chaired the JCSS from January 1, 2009 to June, 30, 2009, with chairmanship now coordinated by ADB and rotating thereafter in alphabetical order.

58. The Donor Coordination Council also provides a forum for discussion with Government and issues of donor support predictability (areas, financial volume) were dealt with in the 2007 Development Forum. In the health sector, the SWAp for the Manas Taalimi health strategy provides the basis for regular joint progress reviews.

### **Ownership**

59. Government has ‘ownership’ of the CDS and as the JCSS supports the CDS, broad Government ‘ownership’ is not an issue. However, both the Government and JCSS donor partners are committed to the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) on aid effectiveness which has specific commitments for ‘ownership’ including:

(i) JCSS partner commitments to:

- use country systems as the first option for aid programs in support of activities managed by the public sector, and where this is not feasible, transparently state the rationale for not using country systems;
- support efforts to increase the capacity of all development actors—parliaments, central and local governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), research institutes, media and the private sector—to take an active role in dialogue on development policy and on the role of aid in contributing to countries’ development objectives;

(ii) Government commitment to work closely with parliament and local authorities in preparing, implementing and monitoring the CDS and to engage with CSOs in this process; and

(iii) Joint commitments to:

- assess the quality of country systems in a country-led process using mutually agreed diagnostic tools; with Government taking the lead in defining any reform priorities and programs and donors supporting these reforms;
- mutual assessment reviews based on country results reporting and information systems complemented with available donor data and credible independent evidence; with stronger parliamentary scrutiny and citizen engagement;
- ensure that development policies and programs are designed and implemented in ways consistent with agreed international commitments on gender equality, human rights, disability and environmental sustainability.

60. Within Government, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) was assigned the lead role in overall coordination of development assistance in 2007, with the (MoF) responsible for the Public Investment Program (PIP). MEDT, jointly with MoF, currently leads the process of the Joint Country Portfolio Review (JCPR) on behalf of the Government and donor partners (ADB, IDB, KfW and WB). There is scope for better alignment of the JCPR process with the JCSS process.

**61. JCSS coordination with Government in implementing the CDS would be facilitated by MEDT establishing an overall CDS-Donor Liaison Committee and CDS working groups**

for each Goal or Sub-Goal, with the secretariat provided by MEDT and chaired by the appropriate senior Government representative. Working groups could meet every 3 months for both Government and donors to jointly review progress towards the specific goal.

62. **Wider understanding of the JCSS by society as a whole also needs to be addressed by the JCSS partners and Government.** The appropriate modalities for improved communication will be reviewed in the forthcoming period.

### **Alignment**

63. **Significant progress has been made by JCSS partners in aligning support with the CDS.** However there has been little progress in the review period towards greater use of country public finance and procurement systems, with aid disbursement recorded in the budget, due in part, to continuing deficiencies in country fiduciary systems.

64. **The Accra Agenda for Action commits the JCSS partners to provide 66 percent of aid as program-based approaches, with over 50 percent of government-to-government assistance through country fiduciary systems.** JCSS support in the health sector meets this criteria as do plans for the education sector, however further work is required. Review of progress against this commitment should form part of the final JCSS review in 2010.

### **Harmonization**

65. **The process of developing and reviewing the JCSS has led to some harmonization of donor aid.** All JCSS aid is untied and progress has been made in aid predictability. There has been significant progress in joint missions and shared analysis, but scope remains for further improvement to reduce the demands on recipient capacity. The EC has a new “backbone strategy” which started in 2008 to reduce the number of different project implementation units (PIUs) for EC projects and the projects of the other donors.

66. No clear division of labor has been yet agreed for the longer term but the Accra Agenda for Action includes Government commitment to “*lead in determining the optimal roles of donors in supporting development efforts at national, regional and sectoral levels*”, and JCSS partner commitment to respect these roles.

### **Managing for Results**

67. **Management for results requires clearly defined objectives and results and related indicators; stronger capacity in Government and civil society to analyze impact; and semi-annual reviews of the JCSS portfolio.** Good progress has already been made with the JCPR and at the sectoral level with the public expenditure and accountability (PEFA) assessment and Health SWAp joint annual review.

68. Individual interventions under the JCSS have clear objectives, results and indicators. However, there is often disconnect between the ‘project’ results and indicators; the CDS results and indicators and the JCSS results and indicators, as they were prepared at different times. This disconnect should lessen in future, provided the CDS objectives, results and indicators stabilize and are consistently reported so that they can be incorporated into the JCSS and individual intervention plans. This process will make managing for results easier in the future and will fulfill AAA commitments to: align monitoring with country information systems and to develop cost-effective results management instruments to assess the impact of development policies, programs, projects and technical assistance.

69. The Accra Agenda for Action also includes mutual commitments on transparency and corruption to enhance results from donor finance. These are:

(i) JCSS partner commitment to:

- publicly disclose regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget, accounting and audit; and
- take steps in their own countries to combat corruption by individuals or corporations and to track, freeze, and recover illegally acquired assets;

(ii) Government commitment to:

- facilitate parliamentary oversight by implementing greater transparency in public finance management, including public disclosure of revenues, budgets, expenditures, procurement and audits; and
- address corruption by improving systems of investigation, legal redress, accountability and transparency in the use of public funds.

70. To better enable analysis and management for results, the analysis of JCSS interventions in Annex 7 includes: (i) the percentage provided on budget; (ii) percentage breakdown by region; (iii) percentage allocation to investment or technical assistance (to support institutional and sector policy reforms, capacity building, and project preparation); and (iv) the breakdown of recipients of finance for implementation, as a first step towards expenditure tracking.

### **Mutual Accountability**

71. There has been limited progress in mutual accountability between Government and donors for implementation of the CDS and JCSS support for the CDS. Implementation of the would be enhanced by stronger partnership between Government, civil society and donors in the preparation, implementation and assessment phases.

### **Assessment of Risk Mitigation Measures**

72. **The political risk mitigation measures remain appropriate. The measures on interaction with Government have been used effectively.** Mitigation measures with civil society and parliament and a wider communications strategy for the JCSS have not been used fully. This oversight may be overcome: by broadening the JCSS to include more donors, thus enhancing the legitimacy of the process; by having more formal leadership of the JCSS process with an agreed communications strategy and action plan, and; by formally involving CSOs in expenditure tracking, monitoring, analysis and redesign of the JCSS.

73. **The mitigation measures for institutional and operational risks due to lack of implementation capacity have had little impact.** This must be addressed by working with Government to implement changes in PSM that lead to recruitment and retention of qualified personnel and provide management incentives and discipline to deliver quality services.

74. **The risks from exogenous shocks are appropriately covered in the JCSS with appropriate mitigation measures.** For example, the current risk from the world economic crisis is being addressed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) facility to cover potential balance of payments difficulties.

## V ADJUSTMENTS IN THE JCSS AND PARTNER PROGRAMS IN 2009/10

75. The JCSS donor partners have received a request from Government to replace funding of current programs with direct budget support due to the world economic crisis and its potential impact on the Kyrgyz Republic. The Government reports GDP growth of 7.6 percent in 2008 and forecasts about 1 percent growth in 2009. Support from the Russian Government received in April 2009 (USD150 million grant and USD300 million on IDA credit terms) has meant that the immediate needs for fiscal budget support in 2009 have diminished. However there are considerable uncertainties surrounding the budgetary situation in 2010; hence some donors, including the WB, are planning budgetary support operations for next year.

### 1. Impact of Lessons Learned and the new CDS on the JCSS

76. Changes in the economic environment and the CDS, and lessons learned to date, necessitate adjustments in the JCSS results framework and in JCSS partners approach going forward. The broader operational adjustments are:

- (i) To facilitate coordination, responsiveness and effectiveness in future, each JCSS partner will have a 6 month chairmanship of the JCSS, rotating in alphabetical order, and the ‘focal point’ JCSS partner will be identified for each CDS goal.
- (ii) MEDT will be encouraged to take a stronger lead in designing and coordinating donor support for the CDS to enable stronger engagement between Government and donors for CDS implementation
- (iii) JCSS partners will support CSOs for independent monitoring and evaluation of CDS implementation, and in particular to demonstrate transparency and accountability in the use of donor funds on support of the CDS<sup>8</sup>
- (iv) Explore the means to use donor finance to demonstrate full transparency and direct accountability to the public for fiduciary systems to fulfill Accra Agenda for Action obligations to publicly disclose regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget, accounting and audit;
- (v) Harmonize the JCSS and JCPR processes to reduce overlap and duplication;
- (vi) Improve communication with media and civil society;
- (vii) Explore opportunities for interventions in the energy sector which have broad public support and are transparent and accountable to the people of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- (viii) Review the impact of interventions in the health sector to focus on achievement of health outcomes;
- (ix) Support Government in their CDS goal to recruit and retain professional civil servants, including effective pay and grading reform in the civil service;
- (x) Assist Government to deal with external threats from world economic instability, food security and energy security

---

<sup>8</sup> One option is to work with the “Alliance for Budget Transparency”, a network of CSOs focused on budget issues, to establish ongoing expenditure tracking of donor finance (both on and off budget) and impact analysis of JCSS interventions.



## 2. Adjustments made to JCSS interventions

77. Full information on JCSS partner interventions for the remaining period is given in Annexes 5, 6 and 7. In summary, this shows continued strong support for public infrastructure, water and sanitation in the next 2 years, and substantial increases in funding for the health sector; transport; energy and financial sectors. Support for the agriculture sector is slightly reduced in this period. The most substantial changes come from: (i) increased ADB funding for transport, public infrastructure and improving the investment climate, and reduced funding for agriculture; (ii) increases in agriculture and education funding from the EC; (iii) substantial increase for the health sector from Germany; (iii) increase in public infrastructure funding (urban water supply) from Switzerland; and (iv) reduction in public infrastructure funding from the World Bank.

### **ADB planned disbursements of approx USD114 million in 2009 – 2010 for CSPs)**

78. The ADB country operations business plan (COBP) for 2009 –2011 is in line with JCSS priorities; with adjustments in the lending and non-lending program to reflect: (i) the impact of the ongoing global financial and economic crises; and (ii) the Government's latest economic policy to address the country's short- and long-term development challenges.

79. The strategic thrust of the program for 2008–2011 is to improve governance and the business environment as well as support investment in public infrastructure to contribute to a favorable environment for private sector led sustainable growth, thereby generating more jobs and income. Specifically, ADB will continue to support the following:

- (i) **Roads and transport to promote inclusive growth and regional cooperation.** The focus will continue to be on rehabilitating key road and transport networks that have regional and national strategic importance.
- (ii) **Urban infrastructure and services to promote major growth centers.** A majority of business and economic activities concentrate in urban centers led by the cities of Bishkek and Osh, and the potential center in the Lake Issyk-kul area. Dilapidated public infrastructure is a key constraint to sustainable growth and environmental sustainability in these centers.
- (iii) **Economic and financial sector reforms to improve investment climate and business environment.** Impediments to investment and doing business are key bottlenecks to private sector development and growth.

### **EC (approx UJSD64 million in 2009–10 for CSPs)**

80. The EC programmed the 2009-2010 budgetary envelope (32,5 Mio EUR) in the second half of 2008. In addition to EC/EU strategy papers (Central Asia Indicative Programme 2007-2010 and the "EU and Central Asia: Strategy for a New Partnership"), programming also took into account the CDS, the JCSS, and the Code of Conduct and Division of Labor between European Union (EU) Member States as far as possible.

### **German Government (planned amounts still subject to bilateral talks)**

81. The German Government will continue to support the implementation of the JCSS and will seek active participation in all donor harmonization efforts. 'Managing for results' is a guiding principle in accordance with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

82. The focus of German development contribution will, in line with JCSS priorities, remain at sustainable economic development (priority area) and the health sector and will continue to

include bilateral and regional engagements. Further cooperation for the 2009-2010 timeframe was presented during the bilateral Kyrgyz-German talks in May 2009.

#### **Government of Switzerland (approx \$34 million in 2009–10 for CSPs)**

83. Switzerland will further strengthen the programmatic and JCSS consistency of its support, as well as contribute to a closer linkage between the JCSS and CDS, by strengthening country-led donor coordination. The program in the Kyrgyz Republic is part of the Swiss Regional Strategy for Central Asia for the period 2007 – 2011, which emphasizes regional cooperation, or at least exchange and knowledge management. The annual disbursement envelope for the Kyrgyz Republic is USD15-17 million a year for the areas of:

- (i) Health Care Reform, i.e., continuation of the Manas Taalimi and Health SWAp support;
- (ii) In-country and transboundary water management, water productivity improvement and disaster prevention and preparedness;
- (iii) Capacity building in public institutions in economic management, fiscal, budgetary and monetary policies. Switzerland is also considering to further strengthen access to justice;
- (iv) Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable infrastructure (urban water supply) as a basis for economic and social development. In view of the critical situation in the energy sector and its crucial economic importance, Switzerland is reconsidering its engagement; and.
- (v) Improve the framework conditions for private sector development and provision of related support services in particular for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

84. Switzerland will continue to cooperate with donor partners in joint project development and financing.

#### **DFID (approx USD12 m. in 2009–10 for CSPs)**

85. DFID continues to define its program within the JCSS, whilst maintaining strategic quick disbursing programs and promoting aid effectiveness. In the medium term, the program will focus on institutional strengthening and improving the services provided by the Government to poor people. DFID will use its existing program as an anchor for a wider regional approach, with a strong focus on working with key multilateral and regional agencies. Given the interdependency of countries in Central Asia, a regional approach is vital to maximize the impact of the country level program for issues such as migration, energy and water resources and transport infrastructure.

#### **UN Agencies (approx USD24 million in 2009–10 for CSPs)**

86. The UN system made a decision to extend its current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) until 2011, and thus align it with the revised CDS. The UN organizations will, however, begin in late 2009 a collective assessment of its current programming as part of the preparation for the next UNDAF cycle. This UN exercise might result in readjustments of the existing programs to be implemented during the present JCSS period and thus change the UN contributions towards JCSS outcomes.

#### **WBG (approx USD97 million in 2009–10 for CSPs)**

87. The WBG is currently reviewing its program within the context of the CAS progress report. The World Bank program was significantly extended in 2008 to deal with the energy crisis, to provide supplements for the Health SWAp and the Agricultural Investment and Services project and to bring forward the Land and Real Estate Registration phase II from 2010.

Previously planned projects for Statistical Capacity Building and Judicial Reform have not been retained in the program as these sectors are now adequately supported by other donors. Based on the lessons learned over the last two years, consideration is now being given to providing support for: development policy lending where real need is demonstrated and appropriate conditions negotiated; support for fundamental reform of the electricity sector, including reform of SOEs. ; and a SWAp in the education sector.

88. In the period of 2009-2010, IFC is increasing its operations in the region. The Kyrgyz Republic, similar to other IDA countries, is one of IFC's corporate priorities. IFC is actively expanding its Almaty hub office for Central Asia and strengthening its ability to develop and increase investment projects in the region. In FY09 IFC provided about US\$14 million in 3 projects in the financial sector, a very significant increase compared to previous years.

89. IFC will continue its advisory services work in the financial sector, developing corporate governance and improving the business environment. During the next two years, IFC is planning to work on corporate governance and microfinance with individual companies and financial institutions on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore, IFC is planning new advisory services projects to assist in developing the financial markets infrastructure, including credit information systems and risk management training. Finally IFC is preparing an infrastructure advisory program for Central Asia which will provide advice to the Kyrgyz authorities on PPPs. .

### **3. Updated JCSS Results Framework**

90. The updated results framework is given in Annex 4 and has been revised to reflect the new CDS Action Plan and CDS components that are covered in the CDS text but missing from the Action Plan (namely: social stability; macro-economic policy; and debt management).

91. The overall framework now provides a better match to the CDS. This approach is not an explicit endorsement by the JCSS partners of every aspect of the CDS, which is a national country document, but it enables the full range of JCSS partner support to be included, clarifies the main focus of JCSS partner support and helps to identify areas which may need additional support in future.

### **4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Management of Risks**

91. The revised JCSS results framework (Annex 4) now includes a final section on monitoring to ensure that JCSS support for monitoring of the CDS is reflected in the JCSS program.

92. One risk omitted from the Joint County Support Strategy was the risk of ineffectual monitoring and evaluation of the CDS due to weak professional capacity in Government in data collection and use of statistics. This has been partly mitigated by ADB support to establish an M&E system for the CDS; however, this system still largely relies on official statistics which are suspect in many areas (e.g., the health sector).

93. Other risks are unchanged; however mitigation measures for institutional and operation risks are refocused on working with Government to implement changes in public sector management that lead to recruitment and retention of qualified personnel and provide management incentives and discipline to deliver quality services.

**Annex 1: Some Notes on Progress and Changes in the CDS**

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
<b>CHAPTER 5: IMPROVING THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT</b>				
This section of the CDS does not clearly define goals, tasks and expected results in the same format as later CDS sections on the economic and social sectors and governance, however the specific tasks and expected results for some components of this section are included in the Action Plan for the CDS II				
<b>Social and Political Stability</b>				
		The new CDS proposes additional tasks to: (i) create “checks-and-balances” in line with the constitution; (ii) a clear division of powers and responsibilities between the center and territories; (iii) decision-making openness and transparency in public policy; and (iv) practical introduction of the rule of law to close gaps between adopted laws and their enforcement.	These plans are not yet reflected in the CDS Action Plan.	The CDS rightly states that sustainable economic and social development requires social and political stability.
<b>Macro-economic policy</b>				
		The new CDS confirms the policy of the Government and NBKR to follow balanced monetary and credit policies to maintain overall price level stability. Specific additions to the CDS include commitment to: (i) stimulate trade and competition; (ii) improve the efficiency, safety and reliability of the banking system to stimulate savings; (iii) maintain liquidity of the economy; smooth currency fluctuations; and maintain international reserves at not less than 3 months of import of goods and services.	GDP annual growth targets are raised from 6.5 – 7.9 percent in 2008 – 2010 to 7.5 to 8.0 percent in 2009 – 2011 to achieve per capita GDP of \$1600 in 2011. Inflation is now forecast to be 15% in 2009 then 10% in 2010, compared to 5% annual in the first CDS. Labor productivity is forecast to grow at 5 to 7% per annum, compared to 13% forecast in the first CDS. State budget expenditure is forecast to fall from 27.7% of GDP in 2009 to 24.9% in 2011 while nominal growth of budget expenditure will be 7.1% per annum on average, with an annual 10% increase in spending on the social sector and 21% annual increase in the public investment program (PIP)	These GDP targets were met in 2007-2008 but seem ambitious going forward given the new external challenges in the world economy
<b>Debt Management</b>				
The Government has managed an effective external debt management strategy over the review		CDS objectives remain unchanged to achieve a stable level of public debt and “optimization of its structure”. One change in the CDS section on debt	Plans include: (i) reduction of the foreign debt burden; (ii) increased internal borrowing and (iii) introduction of risk management	These plans are not yet reflected in the CDS Action Plan.

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
<p>period which has reduced debt from 66% of GDP in 2006 to 55% in 2008.</p>		<p>management is a new focus on official aid. The system for identifying, approving and monitoring investment and technical support will be improved by creating a “uniform body, responsible for evaluation, planning and monitoring of external assistance (financial, technical and humanitarian) coming to Kyrgyzstan”.</p>	<p>practices. Principles to be applied are: (i) timely foreign debt service; (ii) attraction of soft external credits and grants; (iii) attraction of foreign credits within PIP in accordance with state priorities and annual economic growth; (iv) diversification of portfolio of public securities; and (vi) transparency and availability of issue and allocation of public securities.</p>	
<b>Investment and business environment</b>				
<p>The Government has made significant progress in the World Bank "Doing Business" ranking, moving up from 99th to 68th place in 2008. This was achieved by focusing on the requirements and amending legislation to reduce bureaucratic and administrative barriers to business, removing 30 unnecessary procedures and amending 11 laws and regulations.</p>			<p>Targets are set to achieve a top 20 ranking in the WB Doing Business indicators and to gain 30 points in the World Economic Forum «Country Competitiveness Index» by 2011. To achieve 21% annual growth of investment, new CDS commitments are made to: (i) stable and predictable legislation; (ii) reduced state intervention in business; (iii) creation of an investment promotion institution; and (iv) to improve country competitiveness.</p>	<p>These improvements have not yet been recognized in business surveys, as implementation of legislation remains a problem.</p>
<b>Financial sector</b>				
<p>The banking sector has continued improvements in the review period.</p>			<p>The new CDS defines plans for the banking sector to achieve ratios to GDP of 32% for banking assets, 21% for credits and 20% for deposits by 2011. The Law on collateral will be amended to simplify lending and collateral recovery and remove restrictions applying to agricultural land. Various measures are proposed to expand micro-finance, insurance markets, and the securities market.</p>	
<b>Fiscal reform</b>				
<p>A new Tax Code was</p>			<p>Plans in the new CDS include: (i)</p>	<p>Many of the new tax code changes</p>

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
introduced in January 2009 following several years of development. Achievements include: reducing the number of taxes from 16 to 8; removing the emergency fund and road fund cascading turnover taxes; decreasing some basic tax rates, in particular VAT reduced from 20 to 12%; introduction of property tax mechanisms; and allowing deductions for natural persons for health, education and social fund contributions.			integration of sales tax and VAT; (ii) a tax amnesty with low tax payment for declared property and incomes, (iii) increasing excise taxes to manage consumption; (iv) granting privileges for financial leasing; and (v) simplified tax payment mechanisms.	have been welcomed by large businesses. However many individual entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises face difficulties with removal of the patent tax option for some sectors, significant increase in patent fees for other sectors, increase in the assumed minimum wage for tax purposes, uncertainty over the impact of property tax, and additional reporting requirements.
<b>Gender equality</b>				
Good progress was made with parliamentary elections in December 2007 increasing the number of women parliamentarians from zero (2005) to 27% (2007)	Despite filling 42% of civil service positions, women only hold 17% of top administrative positions, 7% in local administrations, 19% in local self government and zero governors.	The majority of gender mainstreaming goals and activities of CDS I were not included into CDS II. The gender related targets are listed in the "Improving the overall development environment" chapter and referring to the activities of the National Action Plan on Gender Development for 2007 -2010.	The new CDS plans to: (i) increase opportunities for women in local elections; (ii) expand economic opportunities for women; (iii) reduce the life expectancy gap between men and women; (iv) reduce maternal and infant mortality; (v) provide support for employees with parental duties; and (vi) reduce the level of gender violence in society.	These plans were not reflected in the CDS Action Plan. The actions, timeline as well as the indicators of the National Action Plan on Gender Development for 2007 -2010 are not synchronized with those of CDS.
<b>CHAPTER 6 (I) STIMULATING ECONOMIC SECTORS – QUALITY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Energy sector</b>				
Legislation has been introduced to allow privatization Some tariff reform has been implemented  Construction started of the Kamba-Ata 2 hydro power dam	The first CDS tasks for 2007 and 2008 not implemented: (i) “transfer to concession or privatize distribution electric energy companies by the end of 2008”and (ii) “to legislatively take out Kambarata hydro power	The Objective is simplified to “development of the energy sector and maintenance of energy safety”, replacing “financial recovery and to create conditions for balanced and comprehensive development of power sector and power security”.	Taskss amended to limit the commitment to Bishkek thermal power station and networks for concession or privatization, with no deadline. Tasks have also been added to: (i) develop regional cooperation for energy markets; (ii) construct and reconstruct power plants; (iii) develop small hydropower plants; (iii) create conditions for renewable energy	

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
	station and Bishkek and Osh heat power plants from OJSC «Power stations» and propose them to strategic investors for joint continuation of construction and further operation by 2008		sources; (iv) reduce carbon emissions; (iv) improve efficiency to achieve 13% decrease in power consumption per unit GDP by 2011. The new CDS has a clearer list of programs, projects and expected results.	
<b>Mining sector</b>				
Licensing procedures simplified Legislation passed for privatization		The mining section of the CDS has been extended to better outline the potential and current problems. One previous objective to “enhance transparency of mining revenues” has been dropped in the new CDS; though fulfilling obligations under EITI remains one of the tasks. Stated plans in the CDS no longer include sale of Centerra Gold stock	Results of the new program are expected to increase budget revenue from mining from 1.1 to 2.6 billion Som by 2011 and to increase employment three times.	
<b>Agriculture and agro-processing</b>				
		The focus for reform has shifted from development of the processing industry towards overall food security, following food price inflation in 2007 – 2008. Emphasis is now given to strict observance of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On food security» adopted on August 4, 2008 including: (i) maintenance of food quality; (ii) protection of human health; and (iii) food purchase and distribution in case of threat of food crisis.	Amendments to expected results include: 3% annual increase in agriculture GDP (down from planned 4.5% in the first CDS and compared to 1.5% actual increase in 2007 and 0.7% in 2008); 12% growth in real farm income; and 50% increase in employment in the processing industry.	The section on Agriculture and Agro-processing also includes provision of rural water supply in the CDS Action Plan, though it would be more appropriate to move rural water supply to the ‘Quality of Life’ section in future versions of the CDS.
<b>Construction</b>				
Significant progress has been made in the review period. The number of construction permits has been reduced from 20 to 9 and the time to receive permits has been reduced from 291 days to 137 days.		A new task is added for energy efficiency of dwellings but the priority focus remains on affordable housing construction for the population.		As affordable housing is really a social issue, rather than an economic development issue, and housing is one of the main concerns facing families in Kyrgyzstan, perhaps housing should be addressed under the ‘Quality of Life’ section in future versions of the CDS.
<b>Tourism</b>				

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
Tourist numbers and income have continued to grow in 2007 – 2008.		The new CDS has similar plans to the first CDS but with more emphasis on marketing and development of tourism in different regions of Kyrgyzstan. Proposals now include state support for priority tourism projects.	Expected results now include: tourism share of GDP to increase to 5.6 percent; with revenues from foreign tourists of \$650 million (up from \$250 m. in the first CDS), based on over 2 million foreign tourists per annum.	
<b>Trade</b>				
		Priorities are to expand regional trade, increase exports, and reduce administrative barriers to trade.	Expected results include increasing exports by 50% between 2007 and 2011.	
<b>Transport</b>				
Progress was made in 2007 and 2008 in rehabilitating 50 km of the Osh-Irkeshtam road and new roads to bypass enclaves in Batken region. Rehabilitation of regional transport corridors with assistance of the IFIs is carried out ahead of schedule and is on-target to bring 75% of regional roads to the level of the minimum operating standards by end-2010.		The new CDS recognizes the difficulties with civil aviation and includes flight safety as a priority task, in addition to the commitment to improve the road network. The proposed China – Kyrgyzstan – Uzbekistan railway is also included as a new task.	Specific results by 2011 include: 64% (1424 km) of international transport corridors rehabilitated; 4773 km of roads improved, including major overhaul of 450 km; and 35% of the 18810 km of general roads will meet necessary safety regulations and requirements in 2011, up from 3.5% in 2005.	
<b>Communications</b>				
		The overall program shows little change in the new CDS. New tasks include establishment of a state radio-monitoring system to achieve better state control over the use of radio frequencies.		
<b>Science and Innovation</b>				
		The overall program shows little change in the new CDS.		
<b>CHAPTER 6 (II): IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>				
This section of the CDS has been substantially rewritten. The focus is no longer on corruption but on the process of governance. The main sections in the first CDS were: political reform; deregulation of the economy; reform of public administration; capacity of the civil service; and legal reform. The new CDS approaches this section as: reform of government; judicial reform; and reform of law enforcement bodies.				
<b>Governance reform - administrative structures and processes</b>				
Progress has been made in		Priorities in the new CDS include: reviewing		At the time of preparing this review



Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
<p>state effectiveness following the new edition of the Constitution in November 2007, the new Election Code including party lists and early election of Parliament in December 2007. The Government completed a functional review of 40 state bodies in 2008 and established a Strategic Planning Coordination Center under the Government. In 2007 the Development Fund was established by law and in 2008 the Law on Protection of Bank Deposits was passed.</p>		<p>the role of the Jokorgu Kenesh in the legislative process, to better align it with government planning; improving the performance of Government in implementing strategic plans; and clarifying the roles of local government bodies.</p>		<p>most of the CDS performance indicators for governance reform were not defined.</p>
<b>Governance reform – public financial management</b>				
<p>An examination of the budget process led to introduction of 3 year budgeting in 2008 to improve discipline in the budget process. A new chart of accounts (compliant with GFS 2001) was introduced from January 2009. A law on internal audit of public bodies was passed in 2008.</p>		<p>The experiment with two levels of state budget in 2007 (from 4 levels previously) and the move to 3 levels in 2008 is reviewed. Priorities now include: improving the budget process and internal audit; improving the role of external audit;</p>		
<b>Governance reform – civil service</b>				
<p>In the civil service, over 95% of vacant positions are now filled by competitive selection, up from less than 40% in 2005. The CDS states that over 98% of officials now comply with the law on declaration of</p>				

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
income and assets				
<b>Judicial system</b>				
Progress in the review period includes the formation of a Council of Judges for oversight of the judicial system. In 2008, agreement was signed for the US Millennium Challenge Account to support the judicial system		New priorities for reform include real independence of the budget for the judiciary.		
<b>Goal 3.3 Reform of law enforcement bodies</b>				
		This section on law enforcement reform has been added in the new CDS, with plans to strengthen all law enforcement bodies: the Public Prosecutors Office, the Police, the Financial Police, the Drug Control Agency and the Financial Investigation Service.		At the time of preparing this review most of the CDS performance indicators for law enforcement reform were not defined.
<b>CHAPTER 6 (III): IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE</b>				
This section omits any discussion of, or plans for, water supply and sanitation, though it is covered in the Action Plan. The JCSS results framework includes a goal for “guaranteed provision of and access to key public services” which covers the rural water supply aspects included in the agricultural section of the CDS Action Pan but not in the main text of the CDS. This oversight has not been corrected in the new CDS				
<b>Education</b>				
the primary and secondary school enrollment rates remain high (92.9% in 2006 and 96% in 2007) according to the CDS monitoring results		Changes in the new CDS include: emphasis on moving to a per-capita financing system; expansion of access for pre-school (age 6-7 years); improvements in the national curriculum; and improved incentives for teachers.		The recent UNICEF-funded drop out study based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) showed that out of the total number of children of primary school entrance age ( 6-7 years), only 70,4% of such children are attending first grade. The primary school net attendance ratio is 92.1%. Some other surveys/assessment like Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) and the EFA Mid-Decade Assessment show serious under-performance of the system evidencing literacy problems at grades 4 and 8. The quality of education is falling due to outdated teaching programs, plans

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
				and learning aids; shortage of competent teachers and degraded school buildings.
<b>Health</b>				
Significant progress has been made in health care financing which has reduced out-of-pocket health expenditures for the poorest quintile from 7.1% of annual household budget in 2004 to 4.9% in 2006, and for the second poorest quintile from 5.5% to 4.2%. Informal payments for medical personnel and supplies have fallen significantly between 2001 and 2007; and direct medical expenditures increased from 20.4% of hospital expenditures in 2004 to 32.7% in 2007.		The new CDS does not change proposals significantly from the first CDS.		Despite significant financial support under the Manas taalimi program, the only visible positive impact on health is a reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis, which is down from 116 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2005 to 109 per 100,000 in 2007, with mortality reduced from 11 to 9.6 per 100,000. The lack of improvement in other areas (maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, cardiovascular diseases) indicates that the quality of health services needs to be improved and emigration of health personnel reversed
<b>Social protection</b>				
In 2007-2008, delays in social insurance payments have been eliminated and payment in kind has been replaced by monetary payments for all pensions and social benefits. Pension levels have been increased to compensate for inflation increases.		The new CDS expands on proposals for reform of social services and social insurance.		
<b>Employment and Migration</b>				
		The new CDS adds emphasis on creation of employment opportunities in the country, as well as provision of legal support for labor migrants.	Revised monitoring indicators include reduction of unemployment from 8.2% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2011. This is less ambitious than the first CDS plan to reduce unemployment to 4.5% by	

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
<b>Goal 4.5 Culture</b>				
Three cultural heritage sites preserved and protected (Krasnaya Rechka, Ak Beshim and Burana); World Heritage nomination processes initiated at Suleiman-Too Sacred Mount; Preparatory activities for nomination of potential Silk Roads and Rock Art sites started; Endangered ethnographic collections of three museums (State Historical, Fine Arts and Issyk-Kul) protected; Marketability of traditional craft products improved.	Improvement of management, financial and economic activities of cultural institutions and industries are limited.	The new CDS does not significantly change proposals for culture and sports from the first CDS.	2010.	Funding has been limited for sustaining cultural diversity in all its forms.
<b>CHAPTER 6 (IV): PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION</b>				
<b>Environmental Protection</b>				
		The new CDS does not change proposals significantly.	Expected results now include: increase in woodland areas by 18,150 ha; increase in protected natural territory to 5.5% of total land area; and construction of a household waste fueled power plant in Bishkek in 2011.	
<b>Environmental Disaster Prevention</b>				
		The new CDS does not change proposals significantly from the first CDS.		
<b>Development of the Regions</b>				
				Both the old and new CDS include a section focused on equitable development of all regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. Much of the content is repetitive of the national development strategy, however the principle of supporting development of all regions is appropriate and will

*Annex I Notes on Progress and Changes in the CDS*

Noted Progress	Noted Lack of Progress	Noted changes from CDS I (2007 – 2010) to CDS II (2009 – 2011)	New Targets set in CDS II	JCSS Progress Report Commentary
				be reflected in the revised JCSS results framework within the first goal for social and political stability.

Annex 2: Progress towards Achieving the JCSS Results

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions	
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)			
<b>GOAL 1. Economic management consistent with strong and sustained pro-poor growth</b>							
Broad-based and rapid growth, faster poverty reduction	Limited natural resources Inaccessible geographic location Small national market Unsustainable debt level Low diversification of the economy Underdeveloped capital markets	<b>Financing/Projects</b> JCSS policy dialogue, budget support and complementary actions for budget support programs, selective TA and financing for banking and capital markets development Debt swap programs <b>Analytical work</b> Poverty Assessment Joint Programmatic CEM Private Sector Assessment Financial Sector Accountability Assessment Corporate governance ROSC BEEPS and IC Surveys <b>Other Donors</b> USAID, IMF, EBRD	1. Improved business environment and climate for investment	Significant improvement in WB 'Doing Business' moving up from 99 <sup>th</sup> place to 68 <sup>th</sup> place in 2008. These improvements are not yet reflected in business and investor sentiment s seen in the IBC business survey.	O		
			2. Increased investment-to-GDP ratio	Foreign direct investment increased from 9% of GDP in 2005 to 12% in 2007	O		
			3. Strengthened banking system, greater financial intermediation, greater access to finance	All of the bank target indicators in the CDS were surpassed in 2007.	O		
			4. An improved tax and customs regime	Budget income increased by 26% in 2007. A new tax code was introduced from January 2009	O		
			<b>Performance Indicators</b>				
			1. GDP growth up to 7.3%, GDP per capita to \$770	GDP growth of 8.5% in 2007 and 7.6% in 2008. Per capita GDP \$950 in 2008.	O		
			2. Unemployment down from 9.3% to 4.5% by 2010	Unemployment was 8.2% in 2007.	R	This target was highly ambitious and is unachievable in the current world economic environment	
			3. Poverty headcount down to 31% by 2010	Reduced from 43% in 2005 to 40% in 2006 and 35% in 2007.	O	Currently on-track but changes in the world economic environment are likely to have an adverse impact in 2009-10	
			4. All state and municipal salaries paid electronically through banks	Over 10,000 state and municipal employees were paid electronically in 2007.	O		

<sup>1</sup> Status: C Completed, O On-Track, D Delayed, X Dropped, R Revised

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
			5. Kyrgyz Agriculture Financial Corp. (KAFC) privatized	Plans have been delayed but should be completed by 2010	O			
			6. Reduced costs imposed by regulation, as measured by surveys	No surveys have asked this specific question on the cost of regulation, however general business surveys do not show any improvement in the regulatory burden	O	Status assumed to be on-track since further evidence is required.		
<b>Goal 1.1 Financial rehabilitation, and a balanced and comprehensive development of the energy sector</b>								
Provision of reliable electricity to consumers that enhances potential for economic growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved collections</li> <li>Loss/theft reduction</li> </ul>	Large investment needs with deteriorated assets Electricity tariffs well below cost Significant losses and theft, weak tariff collection Low energy efficiency	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA support to achieve financial sustainability Financing for improvements in loss reduction Social protection measures to compensate tariff increases Enhanced provision of supplies for gas and oil networks <b>Analytical work</b> Sector Development Strategy Heat Strategy Study Social Protection Scheme for energy sector Regional initiative on ‘water-energy’ nexus Exploiting carbon finance opportunities Technical Audit of Oil and Gas Pipelines: Pipeline Network Information System <b>Other Donors</b> IMF, EBRD	1. Financially, technically rehabilitated energy sector that provides reliable energy to consumers	Little progress has been made in improving the financial viability of the energy sector	D	Serious long term problems in the sector have become more visible in the review period leading to rolling power outages across the country		
			2. Energy sector growth at 2.5% per year	Electricity production stable in 2007 at 14.8 bKw	D	See above		
			3. Quasi-fiscal deficit (QFD) reduced (from 6.5% to 1.9% of GDP)	QFD reduced from 5.3% in 2006 to 4.9% in 2007	O			
			4. More investments in sector, including FDI	Public investment made in the Kamar-Ata hydropower dam. Government failed to attract investors to privatize the Bishkek Heating Plant and power distribution companies.	D	Investment requires prior reform in tariff strategy and guarantees of long term stability		
			<b>Performance Indicators</b>					
			1. Tariffs increased to full cost recovery, excluding cross-subsidization	Electricity tariff increased from 0.62 Som/kW in 2006 to 0.72 in 2008 but not on target for the planned 1.25 Som/kW in 2010	D	Increases have been delayed due to social concerns		
			2. Improved tariff collections to 93% by 2010	Electricity tariff collections increased from 76% in 2006 to 78% in 2007	D			
			3. Analysis of the feasibility of expanded hydropower production and export completed	National Energy Strategy developed and approved by Parliament in April 2008	O			
			4. Improvements in loss	Reduced from 42% losses in	D			

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
			reduction	2006 to 40% in 2007 but not yet on target for planned 24% loss in 2010.				
			5. Progress made in concession management and privatization of distribution companies	Legal framework has been revised allowing private sector participation in the energy sector and approving the fourth phase of the Government's privatization program.	D	Actual implementation of the privatization is delayed e.g. privatization of Kyrgyz gas was planned for November 2008 but now delayed		
Goal 1.2 A better transport infrastructure that provides access to local and regional markets								
A road transport network that enhances access to markets and facilitates trade and transport in the CA region	Large investment needs Deterioration of the road network, limited funding of operations and maintenance Deteriorated urban public transport services Barriers to cross-border transport links	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments, policy advice to improve transport corridors, access to markets, inter-regional trade, cross-border trade, safety and security in the transport corridors <b>Analytical Work</b> CA Regional Sector Strategy Roads sub-sector strategy Regional cooperation in transport and trade facilitation <b>Other Donors</b> IsDB, Japan	1. Rehabilitation of strategic road network	Plan to rehabilitate 1000 km of 5 road corridors by 2010.	O			
			2. Sustaining and increasing funding available for maintenance and operations	Actual allocations for road maintenance were: 2006 - Som 410,177 2007 - Som 899,509 2008 - Som 1,150,000	O			
			Performance Indicators					
			1. Reconstruction of 85% of strategic roads	Limited achievements to date however significant budgetary allocations have been made in line with the National Roads Strategy	O	Quality of reconstruction and rehabilitation as well as the enforcement of design axle loads remain difficult issues		
			2. Construction and rehabilitation of strategic corridors	About 50km of the Osh-Irkeshtam road completed in 2006-08	O			
			3. Construction and rehabilitation of priority roads of local importance	697 km of local roads surfaced in 2007. Target is 5000 km over 4 years to 2010.	O			
Goal 1.3 Accelerate the mining sector's development through market mechanisms and by putting new deposits in operation								
Investments for bringing new mineral deposits online	Large investment needs Deteriorating support infrastructure of	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA for mining sector reform EITI implementation <b>Analytical Work</b>	1. Transparent and simplified process for the award and cancellation of licenses	Systems introduced for: electronic registration of license applications and issues; and a rectangular coordinate system for licenses	O			



Annex 2 Progress towards Achieving JCSS Results

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)		
			2. Institutional reform including privatization of non-state activities	The approved state property privatization program includes privatization of exploration companies, which would leave the State Geology Agency with regulatory functions only	O	
			Performance Indicators			
			1. New mining law enacted and implemented	New mining law developed and in Parliament.	O	
			2. Enhance transparency in the sector, including the use of resources and licensing process	New licensing procedures form part of the new mining law.	O	
			3. Modernization of information infrastructure	Systems introduced for: electronic registration of license applications and issues; and a rectangular coordinate system for licenses	O	
			4. Full compliance with obligations under the EITI	Government adopted a revitalized program on EITI, established a new Supervisory Board, improved the reporting arrangements and increased the number of EITI reporting companies from 6 to 27.	D	EITA data has not been published on an annual basis
Goal 1.4 Increase productivity in agriculture, and strengthen market mechanisms in production and processing						
Improved growth and productivity (4% per year) growth Creating a competitive food processing industry	Large investment needs Insufficient investment in irrigation and drainage systems, limited cost recovery of services Limited diversification Limited access to rural finance	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investment for improved farm productivity, land and water use, rural extension services, , support to business incubators, and support to improve food safety Better access to finance and credits trough Rural Financing *programs), credit lines for SME <b>Analytical Work</b>	1. Creating an agri-business industry	There has no change in the level of agricultural production being processed	D	Lack of sufficient government commitment
			2. Greater access to financial resources	The ability to borrow against land title improved by revision to the Law on Collateral	O	
			3. Water resources mgmt. improved	Several irrigation systems have been rehabilitated, though cost recovery is still low	O	
			4. Rural auxiliary services developed		D	Rural extension services are weak and government appears uncommitted to improvement

Annex 2 Progress towards Achieving JCSS Results

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
		TA for Strategy development Ministry and oblast capacity development Value chain approaches for agricultural produce Agriculture Developemtn Strategy. Irrigation Pricing Study <b>Other Donors</b> USAID	Performance Indicators 1. Minimum economic size farms, agricultural businesses, and cooperatives developed 2. Food market deregulated 3. Progress towards privatizing seed and breeding farms 4. Improved capacity of Ministry to make better public policy	Economies of scale have not been developed. Overall GDP growth in agriculture 1.5% in 2007 and 0.7% in 2008 No progress Very limited progress Limited progress	D D D D	Slow pace of change No evidence of improvement No evidence of improvement No evidence of improvement		
Goal 1.5 Creation of a competitive tourism sector								
Development of the Kyrgyz Republic into a successful and desired tourist destination	Significant investment needs Poor public infrastructure Risks of political and regional instability Low private sector investment into the sector Poor effective land use	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Limited support for the development of the tourism sector at present Donor engagement in infrastructure development, roads and generalized services improvement Financing (through banking sector) of service and tourist enterprises	1. Increase in the number of tourists to the country year upon year	17% increase in tourists in 2007	O			
			Performance Indicators					
			1. Comprehensive tourism promotion strategy 2. Tourism infrastructure improved with privatization, development	Under development Limited progress to date	O O			
Goal 2: Improving governance, reducing corruption and improving public administration								
Goal 2.1 Strengthening state effectiveness								
The creation of an effective and well-functioning state	Policy making structures of the Government weak and fragmented	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Strengthening the capacity of Parliament, Ministries, civil society, media, local	1. Clearly defined roles, functions accountability between the President, Government and Parliament	Political power has been consolidated under the President thus clarifying roles, functions and accountability.	O			

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)		
			2. A better functioning and more transparent legislative process in Parliament	With the pro-Presidential party AkJol holding 80% of parliamentary seats since December 2007, Parliament functions smoothly, with limited influence on policy and legislation. Transparency of Parliament is unchanged.	O	State effectiveness has improved by adopting a stronger Presidential system with streamlined decision making, which inevitably reduces the role of Parliament.
<b>Performance Indicators</b>						
			1. Greater and more coherent voice for civil society in reform process	The role of civil society is unclear	D	
			2. Increased capacity of women to participate in Government and the political process	Changes to the Constitution in November 2007 set a 30% quota for Parliamentary Deputies which was met following elections in Dec 07.	O	
			3. Reform of election process and electoral law	The electoral process and electoral law was reformed for Parliamentary elections in Dec 2007. Changes effectively strengthened central authority	O	
			4. Independent functional reviews of governance and political reform	The Government completed functional reviews of 40 state bodies in 2008	O	
<b>Goal 2.2 Deregulation of the economy</b>						
Improving the business environment and investment climate	Onerous licensing and inspection regime  Unclear mandates and functions of government agencies  Pervasive role of the state in the economy  Inefficient market mechanisms, tax and	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments and policy dialogue for creating transparency, accountability, and a competitive private sector, simplification of the tax and custom system, support to the Secretariat of the Investment Council  <b>Analytical work</b> Study on Shadow Economy	1. More business and trade activity, higher tax and customs collections	The number of registered businesses for tax purposes increased by 7.6% in 2007	O	
			2. National procedures on permits and licensing harmonized with international standards	Significant improvements made in 2008 with 11 laws and regulation amended and 30 processes eliminated	O	
			3. Reduced opportunities for rent-seeking, corruption	Regulatory requirements have been reduced	O	
			4. Increase in economic diversification	Continued increase in the service sector	O	
			<b>Performance Indicators</b>			

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
	customs administration Limited potential for economies of scale	Private Sector Assessment IBC survey, BEEPS <i>Doing Business</i> report <b>Other Donors</b> EBRD, USAID	1. Improvements in Business Environment Quality evidenced by surveys	The WB Doing Business ranking improved from 99th to 68th place. Surveys do not yet show the perception of businesses has improved	O			
			2. New law on Normative Acts that defines hierarchy of legislation and a simple transparent process for developing legislation	A draft law is currently under discussion in Parliament	O			
			3. Reduction in the number of regulating agencies	The number of state inspecting entities was reduced from 23 to 21 in 2008	O			
Goal 2.3 Governance Reform: Increasing transparency and reducing corruption								
Reducing administrative corruption, promoting greater transparency in public financial management	Corruption perception index 2005 ranks country at 130th out of 159 countries Accountability and rules based decision making not fully developed or implemented System of privileged access, high potential for rent-seeking and state capture	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Policy dialogue and budget support for better tracking and monitoring of public expenditures Treasury modernization (GTAC) TA on Public Finance Management Support for implementation of key elements of anti-corruption action plan Support to implement new administrative procedures and disseminate related legislation <b>Analytical Work</b> PPER PEFA CFAA and CPAR Functional reviews	1. Improved budget formulation and implementation, and program based budgeting	Three year budget forecasts introduced for 2009 onwards	O			
			2. Improved budget preparation, execution and monitoring	New budget presentation, budget classification and chart of accounts enables better monitoring and analysis	O			
			3. Fiscal decentralization	Good progress made in 2007 with independence of local authorities but retrenched in 2008 to a more central control model	D	No current progress		
			4. Institutionalized Consultation with civil society on key areas of governance	Sporadic consultation process has taken place but not institutionalized	D	No institutionalized system		
			5. Internal audit systems in procurement	Law on Internal Audit passed in 2008	O			
			Performance Indicators					
			1. Regular publication of reports on corrupt and institutions and individuals and actions taken to sanction them	No progress	D	It is unclear what is meant by this indicator since selective press reports are published		
2. Regular publication of the Declaration of Income and Assets	Over 98% of high level officials now comply with the legislation	O						

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
		<b>Other Donors</b> OSCE, USAID, SIDA	of high level state officials					
			3. Progress on anti-corruption plan monitored and made public	No realistic plan exists	D			
<b>Goal 2.4 Improving the capacity of civil servants and public administration</b>								
Improving state capacity and a professional civil service  • Better use of public resources • More efficient public administration	Politicization of the civil service Pervasive rent-seeking within the public sector Absence of appropriate civil service pay structure Lack of continuity in public service	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments and policy dialogue to create a well-qualified and effective civil service cadre <b>Analytical work</b> Functional reviews of central government, state agencies Review of salary structure to attract and retain talent, create a professional civil service	1. Reform pilots in one or more Ministries under national leadership	No progress	D	No progress to date		
			2. Competitive selection process for civil servants and merit based salary structure for the civil service established	Over 95% of vacant positions are filled by following the competitive selection process. Salary structure not reformed	O			
			<b>Performance Indicators</b>					
			1. Regulations to reduce corruption in the civil service, retrenchment and remuneration plans	Limited progress	D	More complex than originally envisaged, with no indication of reduced corruption to date		
			2. Greater participation of women at senior levels civil service, greater gender neutrality in civil service appointments	No progress	D	No progress to date		
<b>Goal 2.5 Legal Reform: Creating an independent and effective judiciary and judicial system</b>								
Creating an independent and impartial judiciary  • An effective court system	Low professional competence Capture of the judicial system by political and criminal forces High corruption pervades the judicial system and law enforcement	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Comprehensive judicial reform project that includes programs for capacity building of judges, including on human rights, and development of effective pre-trial supervision process with effective communication of the updated legislation <b>Analytical Work</b> Review of the secondary legislation ensuring consistency with the new constitution Review of new codes and	1. Greater access to justice for vulnerable groups	Some progress in developing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. A new law on juvenile justice is also under development	O			
			2. Improvement in case management systems	Under development with the support of the USAID MCC	O			
			3. Comprehensive national judicial reform program	Under development with the support of the USAID MCC	O			
			4. Body of judicial precedents	Under development with the support of the USAID MCC	O			
			<b>Performance Indicators</b>					
			1. Council of judges created	A Council of Judges for oversight of the judicial system was created in March 2008	C	Completed with the support of the USAID MCC		
			2. Improved court infrastructure, including physical facilities	Limited progress	O			

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
		statutes Publication and discussion of judicial decisions <b>Other Donors</b> US, EBRD						
<b>Goal 3: Human and Social Development - Building sustainable human and social capital</b>								
<b>Goal 3.1 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of basic and secondary education</b>								
Improving education outcomes, good progress towards achieving MDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDG targets as indicators</li> </ul>	Limited financing of the education sector, inefficient use of resources Declining quality at all levels Declining enrolment and attendance from pre-school to upper secondary education Low salaries for education staff	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments in primary, secondary and vocational education to improve access, quality and better learning outcomes <b>Analytical Work</b> TA to move towards a SWAp Public expenditure review TA in Monitoring and Evaluation	1. Improved access to basic education, particularly for children from vulnerable households	State expenditure on education increased to 5.6% of GDP in 2008. In the 12 poorest raions covered by the Community-Based Early Childhood Development Project, estimated number of children in preschool was 4600 in state kindergartens and 3800 in community-based kindergartens (CBKs) in 2006. Expected increase to 9000 in CBKs in 2009	O			
			2. Improving attendance rates, learning outcomes	Only 83% attendance in class 1-9 in 2007, down from 96% in 20052.	D	Learning outcomes are declining		
			3. Better financing model	Per capita financing has been piloted and introduced in Issyk-Ata raion, introduction of the per capital model throughout the country is under discussion	O			
			Performance Indicators					
			1. Curriculum modernization and reform	Draft curriculum for grades 1-4 developed; curriculum for grades 5-9 is under development; higher grades curriculum will be drafted in 2010. All 1-11 grades	O			

<sup>2</sup> Source: ADB study on xxxxxxxxxxxx

Annex 2 Progress towards Achieving JCSS Results

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)		
				curriculum will be finalized by end-2010. Ministry of Education will use Fast Track Initiative funds to expand coverage and quality of early childhood education.		
			2. In-service training for teachers	Teachers are being trained on curriculum development, learning assessment, new teaching techniques. Regional teacher training institutions are being strengthened.	O	
			3. Learning assessments	Summative and formative learning assessment system is being developed.	O	
			4. Greater availability of textbooks computer labs, IT facilities	Kyrgyz textbooks were supplied to a level of 52% of need, Russian textbooks to 39% of need, Uzbek textbooks to 74% of need, and Tajik textbooks to 65% of need.	O	
			5. Feasibility study of 12-year system completed	The study on the transition to a 12 year education system was completed. Based on the study outcomes, the Government decided not to extend the school system to 12 years and to retain the 11 year system.	C	
Goal 3.2 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of healthcare services						
Improvements in health and living standards, particularly in maternal and child health outcomes • MDG goals as indicators	Low budget allocation for health Financial burden on households from informal payments Inadequate access to and quality of health services delivery, especially for poor	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Health SWAp, including investment, budget support and policy dialogue to support implementation of Manas Taalimi <b>HIV/AIDS, TB:</b> Support for implementation of the National AIDS and TB	1. Continuing upward trend in health financing	State expenditure on public health services increased to 11.7% of the state expenditure in 2007 and 13% in 2008	O	
			2. Affordable healthcare system for vulnerable population	According to the household survey, out-of-pocket health expenditures for the poorest quintile fell from 7.1% of annual household budget in	O	

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)		
	people in rural areas Lack of qualified health professionals, particularly in rural areas and human resource migration	Strategies <b>Analytical Work</b> Public Expenditure Tracking Survey Policy work within SWAp <b>Other Donors</b> SIDA, USAID, Global Fund		2004 to 4.9% in 2006		
			3. Strengthened capacity and role of Ministry of Health in policy formulation	Good progress	O	
			4. Regional cooperation to reduce uncontrolled migration and risks of HIV epidemic, drug trade	Regional cooperation for HIV has improved but there has been little progress in other areas	D	
			Performance Indicators			
			1. 100 % budget execution	Government spending increased to 11.7% of state expenditure in 2007 and 13% in 2008.	O	
			2. Reduction in informal payments	Informal payments fell significantly between 2001 and 2007 according to the household survey	O	
			3. Public health programs (including nutrition) effectively integrated within Manas Taalimi (DOTS for TB, HIV/AIDS)	All programs are in the process of being integrated	O	
Goal 3.3 Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social assistance and pension schemes						
A fiscally sustainable, better-targeted, well-financed social protection program that meets the needs of the most vulnerable people	Lack of leadership, policy coherence Weak social security/welfare legislation Declining funding, poor targeting Growing child poverty and number of institutionalized children 'left behind' due to labor migration	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA and policy dialogue on pension system reform, support to vulnerable groups and implementation and awareness raising of the Children's Code. Other interventions linked to the wider social assistance reform agenda e.g. social protection measures in the energy sector <b>Analytical work (Reforms)</b> Household expenditure and user surveys that track access to the health system Review of pension reform	1. Strengthened capacity and role for Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in policy formulation and implementation	Limited progress	D	The capacity of the Ministry is still a major concern.
			2. Gradual increase of the Guaranteed Minimum Level of Consumption (GMLC) to the poverty line	Increased from 140 som in 2005 to 175 in 2007	O	
			Performance Indicators			
			1. Phasing strategy for funded pension pillar	The Social Fund produced a Pensions policy document	O	
			2. Decentralization of social services	The Ministry of Labor and Social Development is leading development of social services. A law on social contracting was passed in 2008	D	Very slow progress is being made in defining services, costing, setting standards etc..
			3. Implementation of the Kyrgyzstan Children's Code and	A Family and Child Support Department has been	D	



Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions		
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)				
		options PSIA for energy sector reform	development of secondary legislation	established in each rayon. Virtually no progress in other areas of the Child Code.				
			4. Special measures on protection of disabled children and socially vulnerable categories	No progress.	D			
Goal 3.4 Ensuring the guaranteed provision of and access to key public services								
Improving the maintenance, management and delivery of public services • MDG targets related to water and sanitation	Poorly financed, degraded social infrastructure Unclear delineation of responsibilities for services provision between national and local levels	<b>F Financing/Projects</b> Investment projects and policy dialogue to improve quality of and access to safe drinking water Projects for environmentally sustainable waste water management <b>Analytical Work</b> Public Expenditure Review <b>Other Donors</b> USAID, EBRD	1. Public private partnerships to deliver key social infrastructure services	Some progress with community ownership of infrastructure for water services. No progress in other areas	D	Note that all items under this goal are not clearly defined in the text of the CDS, only in the Action Plan. They are also missing from the monitoring matrix		
			2. Sustainable community- based water management practices	Community Drinking Water Users Unions (CDWUUs) have been created in all oblasts. Sustainability of CDWUUs is improving	O			
			3. Upgraded rural public infrastructure	290 rural water supply systems were rehabilitated in all areas of the country	O			
			Performance Indicators					
			1. Improved maintenance and operations	Operations and management of the rural water supply systems is being improved due to the increase of tariff collection	O			
			2. Improved access to public services for vulnerable groups	Water supply has improved for all groups. For education and health, see specific sectors	O			
			3. Community-based infrastructure management system	Community Drinking Water Users Unions (CDWUUs) have been created in all oblasts.	O			
			4. Well-developed municipal waste management system, including public private partnerships	No progress	D			
Goal 4: Environmental Sustainability								
Improving	Inadequate disaster	<b>Financing/Projects</b>	1. Improved and sustainable use	Enhanced local community	O			

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 5 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS		Status <sup>1</sup>	Remarks for indicators delayed, dropped or revised, and changes in JCSS Interventions
CDS Outcomes and Indicators (2007-10)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Progress to Date (Jan 07 – Dec 08)		
environmental and natural resources management, reducing risks of disasters • MDG Environment Indicators	preparedness and prevention Habitat degradation and land conversion Poor disposal of hazardous, toxic waste Hazard risks from mine tailings	Investment projects in natural resource management and improving past environmental damage, such as reforestation, forestry management, land use planning and restoration Investments and policy dialogue for better preparedness for disasters both natural and man-made <b>Analytical Work</b> Support to create a legal base for natural protection areas	of natural resources by local communities	involvement and responsibility		
			2. Integrated Water Resources Management	Limited progress	D	
			3. Expansion in protected territories	Increased from 2.2% to 4.7% of land area between 2004 and 2007	O	
			Performance Indicators			
			1. Integration of Sustainable Land Management Practices	No integration in practice	D	
			2. Energy efficiency and energy conservation initiatives, including renewable energy	Legal framework adopted	O	

### Annex 3: JCSS Results Performance

STATUS	JCSS Results		JCSS Performance Indicators	
	#	%	#	%
<b>GOAL 1. Economic management &amp; strong and sustained pro-poor growth</b>				
Completed <b>C</b>	0	0%	0	0%
On-Track <b>O</b>	12	71%	13	57%
Delayed <b>D</b>	5	29%	9	39%
Dropped <b>X</b>	0	0%	0	0%
Revised <b>R</b>	0	0%	1	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GOAL 2. Improving governance, public administration &amp; reduced corruption</b>				
Completed <b>C</b>	0	0%	1	7%
On-Track <b>O</b>	14	82%	8	57%
Delayed <b>D</b>	3	18%	5	36%
Dropped <b>X</b>	0	0%	0	0%
Revised <b>R</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GOAL 3. Building sustainable human and social capital</b>				
Completed <b>C</b>	0	0%	1	6%
On-Track <b>O</b>	8	67%	11	69%
Delayed <b>D</b>	4	33%	4	25%
Dropped <b>X</b>	0	0%	0	0%
Revised <b>R</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GOAL 4. Environmental sustainability and natural resources management</b>				
Completed <b>C</b>	0	0%	0	0%
On-Track <b>O</b>	2	67%	1	50%
Delayed <b>D</b>	1	33%	1	50%
Dropped <b>X</b>	0	0%	0	0%
Revised <b>R</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>ALL JCSS RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>				
Completed <b>C</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>2</b>	4%
On-Track <b>O</b>	<b>36</b>	73%	<b>33</b>	60%
Delayed <b>D</b>	<b>13</b>	27%	<b>19</b>	35%
Dropped <b>X</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>0</b>	0%
Revised <b>R</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>1</b>	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100%</b>

The current status of each of the selected 'CDS Results' and 'CDS Performance Indicators', which were included in the JCSS Results Framework, is assessed in Annex 2, with an explanation given for any previously planned 'result' or 'performance indicator' that is 'Delayed', 'Dropped' or 'Revised'. This annex summarizes the status scores in Annex 2.

Performance is largely 'on-track' with revisions only necessary for two indicators to reflect changing circumstances. However, around 30% of results and indicators are 'delayed' and are unlikely to be achieved by the end of 2010 at the current rate of progress.

## Annex 4: Revised JCSS Results Framework

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
<b>GOAL 1. IMPROVING THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT</b>				
<b>Goal 1.1 Social and Political Stability</b>				
Stability of society and reduced potential for regional or ethnic conflicts	Strong clan and regional identity. Regional and clan allegiances are reinforced through preferences in public sector appointments. Strong resistance to implement the CDS commitments	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Policy dialogue. Programs for human rights and democracy. Programs for community development Programs for regional cooperation Support for Parliament and CSOs <b>Analytical work</b> Corruption diagnostic <b>Other Donors</b> USAID	1. Public policy decision making based on principles of openness and transparency 2. Real 'rule of law' by eliminating the disconnect between legislation and implementation <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Concrete actions to eliminate problems with regionalism and clan support <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 2. A more coherent voice for civil society in the reform process	The designated JCSS focal point for this goal is the EC  The state could take a more proactive role in achieving this goal by, for example: (i) introducing affirmative action in the civil service to make the public sector at both central and local levels fully representative of all ethnic and regional groupings by 2020, and (ii) allocating investment resources to regions to target per capita GDP in each region at a minimum of 70% of national per capita GDP.
<b>Goal 1.2 Macro-economic policy for economic growth</b>				
Balanced monetary and credit policy. Broad-based and rapid growth, faster poverty reduction	Limited natural resources Inaccessible geographic location Small national market Low diversification of the economy Underdeveloped capital markets	<b>Financing/Projects</b> JCSS policy dialogue, budget support and complementary actions for budget support programs, <b>Analytical work</b> Poverty Assessment Joint Programmatic CEM <b>Other Donors</b> USAID, IMF, EBRD	1. Price and exchange rate stability 2. Growth in private sector investment 3. Broadly based economic growth <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Annual GDP growth over 7.4% to achieve per capita GDP of \$1340 in 2010 <sup>1</sup> 2. Number of people employed increased from 2.15 million in 2007 to 2.23 million by 2010 3. Poverty headcount down to 31% by 2010 4. Inflation reduced to 10% by 2010 5. Budget deficit reduced to 1.1% by 2010 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	The designated JCSS focal point for this goal is the IMF  All JCSS partner interventions contribute to achievement of these indicators.
<b>Goal 1.3 Effective management of public debt</b>				
A stable and well managed level of public debt.	Underdeveloped capital markets	Debt swap programs Policy advice	1. A debt management strategy by 2009 2. State owned enterprises (with over 50% state holding) to coordinate all debt obligations with government	The designated JCSS focal point for this goal is Swiss Cooperation.

<sup>1</sup> Note that this is the CDS target, not a JCSS target. JCSS partners expect around 1% growth in 2009 and around 4% in 2010

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	Refusal to accept HIPC relief		3. Responsibility for evaluating, planning and monitoring of external assistance (financial, technical and humanitarian) coming to Kyrgyzstan, allocated to a single body <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Reduce Government guaranteed external debt from 53% of GDP to 37% by 2010 2. Maintain external debt payment at less than 15% of exports <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	
<b>Goal 1.4 A favorable investment and business environment</b>				
Improving the business environment and investment climate	Onerous licensing and inspection regime Unclear mandates and functions of government agencies Pervasive role of the state in the economy Non respect of property rights Inefficient market mechanisms, tax and customs administration Limited potential for economies of scale	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments and policy dialogue for creating transparency, accountability, and a competitive private sector, simplification of the tax and custom system, support to the Secretariat of the Investment Council <b>Analytical work</b> Study on Shadow Economy Private Sector Assessment IBC survey, BEEPS <i>Doing Business</i> report <b>Other Donors</b> EBRD, USAID	1. Stable and predictable legislation 2. Reduced costs imposed by regulation, as measured by surveys 3. National procedures on permits and licensing harmonized with international standards 4. Reduced state intervention in business <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Improved placing in the WEF Global Competitiveness Index from 119 in 2007 to 89 by 2010 2. Improvement in the WB Doing Business ranking from 99 in 2007 to 36 in 2010 3. Increase private investment from 17% of GDP to 23%. 4. Abolish customs duties on imported equipment for investment 5. An automated system of recording business inspections <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 6. Streamline the number of products subject to mandatory certification (baseline 2000 in 2006) 7. Eliminate inspections not consistent with the law on inspections 8. No. of registered land, real estate sales, leases and mortgages increased from 88,000/yr in 2006 to 120,000/yr in 2010	Increasing attention is paid to this goal by JCSS partners  JCSS focal point: ADB
<b>Goal 1.5 A strong financial sector</b>				
A strong financial sector to support	Weak banking system	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Selective TA and financing for	1. Strengthened banking system, greater financial intermediation, greater access to finance 2. Develop the deposit protection system	Support from ADB, Germany, WB, IMF and Swiss.

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
economic growth	High interest rates due to institutional inefficiencies and limited competition  Difficult access to financial services, especially in rural areas  Underdeveloped capital markets	banking and capital markets development Support to the Non Bank Supervisory Department of NBKR  <b>Other Donors</b> EBRD, USAID	3. Development of non-state pension funds 4. Development of the insurance market <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Kyrgyz Agriculture Financial Corp. (KAFC) privatized 2. Increase bank assets from 30% in 2007 to 32% of GDP by 2010 3. Increase micro-finance from 4.8 billion Som in 2007 to 7 billion in 2010 4. Increase the electronic payment system for state employees from 8000 people to 70000 people by 2010. <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 5. Increase the number of bank accounts from 200,000 in 2005 to 400,000 in 2010 6. Credit to the private sector increased from 10.5% of GDP in 2006 to 17% in 2010 7. Strengthened legal framework and supervisory capacity of the Non Bank Financial Institution Regulatory Authority 8. The volume of loans issued by microfinance institutions in rural areas has increased by 30% by 2010	JCSS focal point: Germany (KfW)
<b>Goal 1.6 Fiscal reform to stimulate the economy</b>				
Stable tax policy, decreasing tax burden and simplified regime	Inefficient and undisciplined tax administration Substantial fiscal burden on a limited number of companies	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Customs modernization. Tax administration reform. <b>Analytical work</b> Study on Shadow Economy Country Economic Memorandum <b>Other Donors</b> EBRD, USAID	1. Reduce tax reporting procedures 2. Introduction of property tax 3. Automation of customs filing <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. A uniform tax registration database 2. The % of enterprises checked each year reduced from 27% in 2007 to 10% in 2010 due to using better risk analysis <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	JCSS focal point: ADB
<b>Goal 1.7 Achieving gender equality</b>				
Increase the role of women in decision making positions in society	Growing cultural resistance to gender equality Lack of affirmative measures e.g. quotas for women in local	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Capacity building for gender analysis <b>Analytical work</b> <b>Other Donors</b> USAID	1. Greater participation of women at senior levels and greater gender sensitivity in appointments <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Women's wages increased from 67% of men's in 2007 to 71% in 2010 2. Share of women in the workforce increased from 42% in 2007 to 45% in 2010 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b>	All JCSS partners endeavor to mainstream gender issues in all projects Specific project support is provided by the UN and EC.  JCSS focal point: UN

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	elected positions and senior administrative posts		3. Increase the number of women in top administrative positions in civil service from 17% in 2007 to 25% in 2011	
<b>GOAL 2. STIMULATING ECONOMIC SECTORS – QUALITY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Goal 2.1 Financial rehabilitation, and a balanced and comprehensive development of the energy sector</b>				
Provision of reliable electricity to consumers that enhances potential for economic growth • Improved collections • Loss/theft reduction	Large investment needs with deteriorated assets Electricity tariffs well below cost Significant losses and theft, weak tariff collection Low energy efficiency	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA support to achieve financial sustainability Financing for improvements in loss reduction Social protection measures to compensate tariff increases Enhanced provision of supplies for gas and oil networks <b>Analytical work</b> Sector Development Strategy Heat Strategy Study Social Protection Scheme for energy sector Regional initiative on ‘water-energy’ nexus Exploiting carbon finance opportunities Technical Audit of Oil and Gas Pipelines: Pipeline Network Information System <b>Other Donors</b> EBRD	1. Financially and technically rehabilitated energy sector that provides reliable energy to consumers 2. Progress made in concession management and privatization of distribution companies 3. More investments in the sector, including FDI 4. Tariffs increased to full cost recovery, excluding cross-subsidization 5. Market mechanisms operate in the retail and wholesale market for electricity <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Electricity tariff collections up from 86% in 2007 to 95% in 2010 2. Electricity technical losses reduced from 36% in 2007 to 24% in 2010 3. Kamba Ata 2 first unit and small hydro-power stations operating by 2010 4. Quasi-fiscal deficit (QFD) reduced from 4.9% to 1.9% of GDP by 2010 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	Historically poor performance from projects in the energy sector reduced funding for support. Recent funds provided by WB on an emergency basis for 08/09 winter. Support for the sector is provided by KfW. Further support for the sector is under review by JCSS partners.  JCSS focal point: World Bank.
<b>Goal 2.2 Accelerate the mining sector’s development through market mechanisms and by putting new deposits in operation</b>				
Investments for bringing new mineral deposits online  Steady and solid contribution to GDP from sector	Large investment needs Deteriorating support infrastructure of roads, power supply	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA for mining sector reform EITI implementation <b>Analytical Work</b> Policy Dialogue <b>Other Donors</b> EBRD	1. Institutional reform including privatization of non-state activities 2. New mining law enacted and implemented 3. Modernization of information infrastructure 4. Full compliance with obligations under the EITI <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> none selected <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b>	Current support is limited to technical assistance from WB and DFID for EITI and mining legislation.  JCSS focal point: World Bank.

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	Dominance by state enterprises with preferential treatment Lack of transparency in licensing Weak political will for reform		none	
<b>Goal 2.3 Increase productivity in agriculture, and strengthen market mechanisms in production and processing</b>				
Improved growth and productivity (4% per year) growth Creating a competitive food processing industry	Large investment needs Insufficient investment in irrigation and drainage systems, limited cost recovery of services Limited diversification Limited access to rural finance Increasing interest of state and public sector players in conducting large-scale agricultural activities	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investment for improved farm productivity, land and water use, rural extension services, , support to business incubators, and support to improve food safety Better access to finance and credits through Rural Financing *programs), credit lines for SME and locally adapted approaches to value chain finance <b>Analytical Work</b> TA for Strategy development Ministry and oblast capacity development Value chain approaches for agricultural produce <b>Other Donors</b> USAID	1. Greater access to financial resources 2. Water resources management improved 3. Rural auxiliary services developed 4. Minimum economic size farms, agricultural businesses, and cooperatives developed 5. Food market deregulated 6. Progress towards privatizing seed and breeding farms 7. Creating an agri-business industry <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Average 2.75% annual growth in the agricultural sector 2. Share of agricultural produce being processed up from 10.5% in 2005 to 12.6% in 2010 3. Functional water users associations management area increased from 713,000 ha in 2006 to 770,000 ha in 2010 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 4. Collection rate of irrigation service fees in water users associations increased from 70% in 2006 to 95% in 2010 5. Simplification of pasture management through new law passed and implemented 6. % of pasture land transferred to AO and local associations increased from 25% in 2006 to 40% in 2010	Despite considerable donor effort, results have often been disappointing in this sector. A stronger commitment from government is required to achieve results in this sector. JCSS focal point: World Bank.
<b>Goal 2.4 Construction of affordable housing to ensure housing availability</b>				
Improve the availability of affordable housing for citizens	Very limited investment in last 20 years in affordable	This is not a priority goal for the JCSS partners, with projects focused on affordable housing apart from broader development of the mortgage market.	1. Adequate housing available to absorb urban migration 2. Appropriate long term finance available for housing <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Simplified planning and building control procedures 2. Develop the legal base for long-term mortgage credits	Note that housing supply is currently covered in the Construction section of the CDS, When the CDS is revised it would be preferable to separate construction (as an economic sector)



Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	housing		3. Construction of 2700 thousand sq.m. of new housing over 3 years 2008 - 2010	from affordable housing which is better covered under the 'Quality of Life section' JCSS focal point: not identified
<b>Goal 2.5 Creation of a competitive tourism sector</b>				
Development of the Kyrgyz Republic into a successful and desired tourist destination	Significant investment needs Poor public infrastructure Risks of political and regional instability Low private sector investment into the sector Poor effective land use	<b>Financing/Projects</b> JCSS partners no longer provide support for the tourism sector directly. However there is engagement in infrastructure development, roads and generalized services improvement, which clearly impact on tourist potential and project financing (through banking sector) for tourist enterprises	2. Increase in the number of tourists to the country year upon year	ADB will rehabilitate and improve urban infrastructure in the Issyk-Kul Basin, to preserve the lake's environment and provide impetus for economic and tourism development  JCSS focal point: not identified
			3. Tourism infrastructure improved with privatization, development	
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b>	
			3. Comprehensive tourism promotion strategy agreed	
			4. Tourism contribution to the economy up from 4% of GDP in 2007 to 5.0% in 2010	
			5. Foreign arrivals up from 1.6 million in 2007 to 2.2 million in 2010	
<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b>	none			
<b>Goal 2.6 Export growth to improve the balance of payments</b>				
Stimulate exports from agriculture, light industry and services	Balance of payments worsening every year. Few products are internationally competitive	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Business Advisory Services Support to ease technical regulations and export procedures. Regional trade programs Reduction of TBT and ABT through reform of customs' regime <b>Other Donors</b> USAID	1. Increase exports from \$643 million in 2007 and to \$870 million in 2010	JCSS partners provide support for trade facilitation, customs modernization and business support services.  JCSS focal point: Germany (GTZ)
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b>	
			1. Creation of a uniform window for registration of goods for export/import by 2010	
			2. Reduce the number of import/export documents from 103 in 2007 to 57 in 2010	
			<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b>	
<b>Goal 2.7 A better transport infrastructure that provides access to local and regional markets</b>				
A road transport network that enhances access to markets and facilitates trade and transport in the CA region	Large investment needs Deterioration of the road network, limited funding of operations and	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments, policy advice to improve transport corridors, access to markets, inter-regional trade, trade, safety and security in the transport corridors	1. Rehabilitation of strategic road network	Continued support from JCSS partners  JCSS focal point: ADB
			2. Sustaining and increasing funding available for maintenance and operations	
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b>	
			1. Reconstruction 560 km of strategic roads between 2007 and 2010	
			2. Resurfacing of 800 to 900 km/annum for roads of local	

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	maintenance Deteriorated urban public transport services Barriers to cross-border transport links	<b>Analytical Work</b> CA Regional Sector Strategy Roads sub-sector strategy Regional cooperation in transport and trade facilitation <b>Other Donors</b> IsDB, Japan cross-border	significance 3. Modernize the air navigation system <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 3. none	
<b>Goal 2.8 Communications infrastructure which connects regional and international markets with affordable services</b>				
Improved quality and availability of communication services	Remote communities. Mountainous terrain. International isolation.	This is not a priority goal for the JCSS partners	1. High quality affordable telecommunications available in all settlements <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Construction of a fiber optic network connected to China by 2011 2. Extend the telephone system to all settlements by 2011 (520 new settlements)	No support is provided under the JCSS
<b>Goal 2.9 Reform of science and innovation to contribute to development</b>				
Reorientation of science and technology to economic priorities	Very limited investment or reform in past 20 years.	This is not a priority goal for the JCSS partners	1. Research and academic facilities reoriented to meet current and future needs in Kyrgyzstan <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Establish the legal base for commercial investment in research institutions 2. Formation of commercial techno-parks based on research and academic institutions	No support is provided under the JCSS
<b>GOAL 3: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>				
<b>Goal 3.1.1 Governance reform – for improved administrative structures and processes</b>				
The creation of an effective and well-functioning state	Policy making structures of the Government weak and fragmented Lack of policy implementation capacity	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Strengthening the capacity of Parliament, Ministries, civil society, media, local government and women to participate, increasing voice and accountability <b>Other Donors</b> USAID, OSCE	1. Clearly defined roles, functions accountability between the President, Government and Parliament 2. A better functioning and more transparent legislative process in Parliament 3. Institutionalized Consultation with civil society on key areas of governance <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Budget authority and responsibility passed to local administrations <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 2. Enhanced efficiency of public administration leads to CPIA indicator 15 moving from 2.5 in 2006 to 3.0 in 2010	JCSS focal point: UN
<b>Goal 3.1.2 Governance reform – for effective public financial management</b>				

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
Greater effectiveness and transparency in public financial management	Corruption perception index 2008 ranks country at 166 out of 180 countries  Accountability and rules based decision making not fully developed or implemented  System of privileged access, high potential for rent-seeking and state capture	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Policy dialogue and budget support for better tracking and monitoring of public expenditures  Treasury modernization (GTAC) TA on Public Finance Management Support for implementation of key elements of anti-corruption action plan Support to implement new administrative procedures and disseminate related legislation  <b>Analytical Work</b> PPER, PEFA, CFAA and CPAR, Functional reviews  <b>Other Donors</b> OSCE, USAID, SIDA	1. Improved budget formulation and implementation, and program based budgeting	Support has been provided by WB, DFID and EC with analytical support from WB and Swiss. DFID work halted in 2008 due to lack of Ministry of Finance commitment to reform. Support is now being redesigned under joint effort of WB, DFID and Swiss.  JCSS focal point: DFID
			2. Improved budget preparation, execution and monitoring	
			3. Fiscal decentralization	
			4. Effective Internal audit systems in place	
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b>	
			1. Annual budget based on priorities identified in the CDS	
			2. Treasury modernization with an electronic treasury system by end 2009	
			3. Law on Internal Audit implemented in practice	
			4. Chamber of Accounts uses modern principles of external audit	
			<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b>	
			5. Close link between CDS objectives and annual budget reflected in PEFA indicator PI-12 moving from D+ in 2006 to B+ in 2010	
			6. Predictability in availability of funds reflected in PEFA indicator PI-16 moving from D in 2006 to B in 2010	
			7. Quality and timely annual financial statements produced reflected in PEFA indicator PI-25 moving from C in 2006 to B+ in 2010	
			8. Improved controls in budget execution reflected in PEFA indicator PI-20 moving from D in 2006 to C+ in 2010	
9. A new budget classification to meet GFS2001 requirements				
10. New accounting standards consistent with IPSAS				
<b>Goal 3.1.3 Governance reform – for a professional civil service</b>				
Improving state capacity and a professional civil service  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better use of public resources</li> <li>More efficient public administration</li> </ul>	Politicization of the civil service  Pervasive rent-seeking within the public sector  Absence of appropriate civil service pay structure  Lack of continuity	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investments and policy dialogue to create a well-qualified and effective civil service cadre  <b>Analytical work</b> Functional reviews of central government, state agencies Review of salary structure to attract and retain talent, create a professional civil service	1. Pay and grading reform completed	JCSS focal point: EC
			2. Competitive selection process for civil servants and merit based salary structure for the civil service established	
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b>	
			1. Law on Civil Service revised	
			2. Regular publication of reports on corrupt and institutions and individuals and actions taken to sanction them	
			3. Regular publication of the Declaration of Income and Assets of high level state officials	
			4. Improvement in the TI Corruption Perceptions Index ranking	
			<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b>	

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	in public service		none	
<b>Goal 3.2 Creating an independent and effective judiciary and judicial system</b>				
Creating an independent and impartial judiciary  • An effective court system	Low professional competence  Capture of the judicial system by political and criminal forces  High corruption pervades the judicial system and law enforcement	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Comprehensive judicial reform project that includes programs for capacity building of judges, including on human rights, and development of effective pre-trial supervision process with effective communication of the updated legislation <b>Analytical Work</b> Review of the secondary legislation ensuring consistency with the new constitution Review of new codes and statutes Publication and discussion of judicial decisions <b>Other Donors</b> US, EBRD	1. Greater access to justice for vulnerable groups 5. Improvement in case management systems 6. Comprehensive national judicial reform program 7. Body of judicial precedents <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Council of judges created 2. Provide financial independence of the judicial system from 2009 3. Open access to court proceedings and judgments <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	JCSS focal point: Germany (GTZ)
<b>Goal 3.3 Reform of law enforcement bodies</b>				
Increase effectiveness of law enforcement bodies, reduce corruption and increase trust of the population	Poorly paid and poorly trained staff. Limited funding for provision of services. Political and criminal interference	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Prison reform, Support for the General Prosecutors Office and for the Drug Control Agency. Regional projects on drug control. <b>Analytical Work</b> <b>Other Donors</b> USAID OSCE	1. Create conditions for openness of law enforcement bodies to civil society 2. Decrease corruption in law enforcement bodies 3. Increase trust of the population <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Increase the transparency of the Office of Public Prosecutor and Ministry of Internal Affairs by providing clear interaction with civil society <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 2. none	EC support for prison reform.. UN support for drug control  JCSS focal point: UN
<b>GOAL 4: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE</b>				
<b>Goal 4.1 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of basic and secondary education</b>				
Improving education outcomes, good	Limited financing of the education sector, inefficient	Financing/Projects Investments in primary,	1. Improved access to basic education, particularly for children from vulnerable households 2. Improving attendance rates, learning outcomes	All donors are focused on improving quality and sustainability of reforms in

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
progress towards achieving MDGs • MDG goals as indicators	use of resources Declining quality at all levels Declining enrolment and attendance from pre-school to upper secondary education Low salaries for education staff Low capacity in data collection and analysis.	secondary and vocational education to improve access, quality and better learning outcomes Analytical Work TA to move towards a SWAp Public expenditure review TA in Monitoring and Evaluation TA for the EFA mid-Decade Assessment	3. Better financing model to improve efficiency and equity of expenditures, and thereby address the serious fiscal constraints the system is facing. <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Pre-school coverage increased from 47% to 67% of children by 2010 2. State expenditure increased from 3% to 3.6% of GDP by 2010 3. School attendance increased from 96 to 97% by 2010 (grade 1-9) 4. Number of schools with updated curriculum increased from zero to 80% by 2010 5. Per-capita financing introduced in all schools <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 6. Quality of education improved from PISA scores for Math (311), Science (322), and Reading (285) in 2006	the education sector.. WB, EC and UN are heavily involved and plans are being prepared for a SWAp in Education.  JCSS focal point: World Bank  Note that some of the CDS indicators here are suspect. E.g.: According to official statistics the current preschool coverage is 11%, not 47% and school attendance is 92%, for classes 1 to 4 and 97% for classes 5-9. Official statistics also show about 5.6% of GDP for education expenditures in 2006-2007, not 3%
<b>Goal 4.2 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of healthcare services</b>				
Improvements in health and living standards, particularly in maternal and child health outcomes • MDG goals as indicators	Low budget allocation for health Financial burden on households from informal payments Inadequate access to and quality of health services delivery, especially for poor people in rural areas Lack of qualified health professionals, particularly in rural areas and human resource migration	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Health SWAp, including investment, budget support and policy dialogue to support implementation of Manas Taalimi <b>HIV/AIDS, TB:</b> Support for implementation of the National AIDS and TB Strategies <b>Analytical Work</b> Public Expenditure Tracking Survey Policy work within SWAp <b>Other Donors</b> SIDA, USAID, Global Fund	1. Continuing upward trend in health financing 2. Affordable healthcare system for vulnerable population 3. Strengthened capacity and role of Ministry of Health in policy formulation 4. Regional cooperation to reduce uncontrolled migration and risks of HIV epidemic and drug trade <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Public spending on health as a percentage of total government expenditure, increased from 12.4% in 2009 to 13.0% in 2010 2. State healthcare expenditure increased from 4.1% to 6.5% of GDP by 2010 3. Reduction in the % of hospitalized patients making informal payment 4. Number of rural health committees functioning in villages increased 5. Death rate from TB reduced from 10.6/100000 in 2007 to 9.7/100000 in 2010 6. Death rate from cardiovascular disease in 20-59 age group reduced from 350/100000 in 2007 to 344/100000 in 2010 7. Infant mortality reduced from 37.1/1000 live births in 2008	ADB, KfW, Swiss, SIDA, DFID, UN and WB are all heavily involved, mainly via the Health sector SWAp. So work is coordinated.  JCSS focal point: World Bank

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
			to 37/1000 in 2010 8. Under 5 mortality reduced from 42/100000 in 2008 to 41.8 in 2010 9. Maternal mortality reduced from 70/1000 births in 2008 to 67/1000 in 2010 10. Coverage of DIP immunization of children under 1, increased from 95% in 2008 to 95.6% in 2010 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 11. % of pregnant women who are diagnosed as anemic at the time of admission for delivery reduced from 43.8% to 30% by 2011. 12. Out-of-pocket health expenditures in total household consumption reduced from 7.1% to 4% for the poorest quintile by 2011.	
<b>Goal 4.3 Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social assistance and pension schemes</b>				
A fiscally sustainable, better-targeted, well-financed social protection program that meets the needs of the most vulnerable people	Lack of leadership, policy coherence Weak social security/welfare legislation Declining funding, poor targeting Growing child poverty and number of institutionalized children 'left behind' due to labor migration	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA and policy dialogue on pension system reform, support to vulnerable groups and implementation and awareness raising of the Children's Code. Other interventions linked to the wider social assistance reform agenda e.g. social protection measures in the energy sector <b>Analytical work (Reforms)</b> Household expenditure and user surveys that track access to the health system Review of pension reform options	1. Strengthened capacity and role for Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in policy formulation and implementation 2. Gradual increase of the Guaranteed Minimum Level of Consumption (GMLC) to the poverty line <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Increase social payments for pregnancy 2. Social integration of children with limited opportunities 3. Annual notification of citizens on personal insurance accounts by 2011 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 4. Implementation of the Kyrgyzstan Children's Code and development of secondary legislation 5. Special measures on protection of disabled children and socially vulnerable categories 6. Share of extreme poor households receiving UMB increased from 30% in 2006 to 50% in 2010	In response to the food price shocks in 2007/08 the World Bank and EC introduced additional payments to mitigate the impact on the most vulnerable.  JCSS focal point: EC
<b>Goal 4.4 Management of Labor and Migration</b>				
Better employment opportunities in KR	Limited growth in the formal employment sector in KR Competition from	<b>Financing/Projects</b> TA to improve legislation <b>Analytical Work</b> Labor market analysis	1. Expansion of employment opportunities in Kyrgyzstan 2. Labor migration legalized <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Eradicate the worst forms of child labor 2. Increase in real wage levels in Kyrgyzstan	UN ILO provides support, mainly via regional programs.  JCSS focal point: UN

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
	much better employment opportunities in CIS in last decade.	<b>Other Donors</b>	<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	
<b>Goal 4.5 Cultural development</b>				
Active population with wide appreciation of sport and culture	Funding declined dramatically in past 20 years. Limited donor funding invested for cultural development.	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Limited support for cultural programs <b>Analytical Work</b> Analytical methods for the Conservation of Silk Roads sites in Kyrgyzstan; Comparative analysis and statement of Outstanding Universal Value for Suleiman-Too Sacred Mount; Concept Document for the Serial Nomination of the Silk Roads in Central Asia and China to the World Heritage List. Concept Document for the Serial Nomination of the Rock Art of Central Asia. <b>Other Donors</b>	1. Society actively involved in culture and sports with preservation of cultural heritage <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Completed inventory of objects of historical and cultural heritage 2. Youth policy developed and implemented <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 3. Updated tentative list for the World Heritage 4. Improved marketability of the traditional craft industries	Limited support is provided by Swiss and UNESCO. The focus of UNESCO support is on preserving and promotion tangible and intangible cultural heritage and traditional crafts.  JCSS focal point: UN
<b>Goal 4.6 Ensuring the guaranteed provision of and access to key public services – including water supply, sanitation and public infrastructure (excluding transport)</b>				
Improving the maintenance, management and delivery of public services  MDG targets related to water and sanitation	Poorly financed, degraded social infrastructure Unclear delineation of responsibilities for services provision between national and local levels	<b>F Financing/Projects</b> Investment projects and policy dialogue to improve quality of and access to safe drinking water Projects for environmentally sustainable waste water management <b>Analytical Work</b> Public Expenditure Review <b>Other Donors</b>	1. Public private partnerships to deliver key social infrastructure services 2. Sustainable community- based water management practices 3. Upgraded rural public infrastructure <b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Number of rural water users unions increased from 620 to 900 by 2010 <b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 2. Increase the % of population with access to clean drinking water in rural areas from 50% to 75% 3. Increase the number of financially viable water utilities from zero to 12 in 2010	Substantial support provided by ADB, WB, Swiss, DFID, KfW and EC with measurable results in access to clean drinking water.  JCSS focal point: DFID  Note that rural water supply is covered in the Agriculture section of the CDS Action Plan, but it is not covered in the main text of the CDS. Urban water supply, sanitation and other public

Long Term Development Agenda		JCSS Interventions (see annex 6 for detailed list)	Outcomes influenced by the JCSS	
CDS Outcomes (2008-11)	Challenges and Constraints		Results of planned CDS reforms and Selected Performance Indicators	Remarks on Outcomes and Interventions
		USAID, EBRD	4. Well-developed municipal waste management system, including public private partnerships	infrastructure (apart from transport) is largely missing from the CDS
<b>GOAL 5: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION</b>				
<b>Goal 5.1 Environmental Sustainability</b>				
Improving environmental and natural resources management, reducing risks of disasters  MDG Environment Indicators	Habitat degradation and land conversion  Absence of a regional cross-boundary water management	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Investment projects in natural resource management and improving past environmental damage, such as reforestation, forestry management, land use planning and restoration  <b>Analytical Work</b> Support to create a legal base for natural protection areas	1. Improved and sustainable use of natural resources by local communities	Support from ADB, GTZ, Swiss and UN.  JCSS focal point: World Bank
			2. Expansion in protected territories	
			3. Integration of Sustainable Land Management Practices	
			4. Energy efficiency and energy conservation initiatives, including renewable energy	
			5. Restored fish stocks in lake Issyk-Kuil	
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Increase protected areas from 5.03% of country to 5.2% of country by 2010	
<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none				
<b>Goal 5.2 Environmental Disaster Prevention</b>				
Natural resources management to reduce risks of disasters	Inadequate disaster preparedness and prevention  Poor disposal of hazardous, toxic waste  Hazard risks from mine tailings	Investments and policy dialogue for better preparedness for disasters both natural and man-made	1. Protection of the population from environmental hazards	Substantial support from WB, ADB and Swiss.  JCSS focal point: UN
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. Rehabilitation of uranium mining waste 2. National strategy for extreme situations	
			<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> none	
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of the CDS/JCSS</b>				
Maximum development impact from CDS and JCSS interventions	Limited capacity and experience of effective monitoring and evaluation in government and civil society	<b>Financing/Projects</b> Support for the national statistics office  Development of an M&E system for the CDS  <b>Analytical Work</b>  <b>Other Donors</b>	1. Clarity of design, objectives, implementation, and impact from multi-faceted evaluation of performance	ADB have supported development of M&E for the CDS. ADB, EC, DFID, UN and WB support the national statistics system. However, monitoring of the CDS is blurred by confusion and competition between government agencies  JCSS focal point: ADB
			<b>Selected CDS Performance Indicators</b> 1. MEDT will report monitoring of all CDS performance indicators on the website <a href="http://www.mes.in.kg">www.mes.in.kg</a>	
			2. CSOs will be engaged for independent evaluation of the quality the government; corruption; social priorities; ecological safety; and deregulation of the economy.	
			<b>Additional JCSS Performance Indicators</b> 3. A joint review of the JCSS by JCSS partners, Government and civil society, to be published at <a href="http://www.donors.kg">www.donors.kg</a>	



**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr		ON/OFF		Inv/TA		KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 01/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$/m. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget	% OFF Budget	% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist			
<b>Asian Development Bank</b>					Total	472.4	77.2	115.7	192.9							
ADB	- 1726	Agriculture Area Development	1999-09	36.0	15.5	0.8	16.4	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 1742	Community-Based Infrastructure Services Sector Loan	2000-09	36.0	8.4	0.9	9.3	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 2007	Community Based Early Childhood Development	2003-09	10.5	3.5	3.5	7.0	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 2106	Southern Transport Corridor Road Rehabilitation Project	2004-09	32.8	17.6	9.4	26.9	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 2113	Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	2004-10	7.5	0.4	7.1	7.5	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 2224	Banking Sector and Capital Market Development Program	2005-09	15.5	-	7.8	7.8	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 2314	Southern Agriculture Area Development Project Loan	2007-13	15.0	0.0	-	0.0	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	Project is supposed to be cancelled in 2009
ADB	- 4445	Awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Human Traffick	2004-08	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	Project cancelled
ADB	- 4705	Support to the Development and Implementation of the NPRS II (TA)	2005-08	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 4747	Supporting Banking Sector and Capital Market Development (TA)	2005-08	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 4797	Community-Based Early Childhood Development Phase II (project preparatory TA)	2006-08	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 4801	Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation System at Oblast Level (TA)	2006-08	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 4924	Agricultural Land Improvement (project preparatory TA)	2007-08	0.7	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 4940	Business Process Reengineering & Change management for tax Administration (TA)	2007-09	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 4941	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Tax Administration Reform (TA)	2007-09	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 6347	CAREC Transport Sector Strategy (RETA)	2006-08	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	8 countries: AFG, KGZ, KAZ, MON, PRC, UZB, AZE and TAJ.
ADB	- 6409	Strengthening Central Asia Reg. Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Compreh. Action Plan, (RE	2007-10	5.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
ADB	- 6437	CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy, ADB (RETA)	2007-10	3.0	-	0.4	0.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
ADB	- 6488	CAREC Institute Prospectus (RETA)	2008-2012	4.0	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	8 countries: AFG, KGZ, KAZ, MON, PRC, UZB, AZE and TAJ.
ADB	- 7066	CAREC Transport Corridor Project Bishkek-Torugart Road (project preparatory TA, 2008)	2008	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 7067	Investment Climate Improvement Program (project preparatory TA, 2008, 2009)	2008-10	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 7162	Investment Climate Improvement Program (advisory TA, 2008, 2009)	2008-10	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 9055	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters	2004-08	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 9056	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	2004-08	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 9059	Rural Livelihood Development Project	2004-08	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
ADB	- 9104	Improving Livelihoods of Rural Women through Development of Handicrafts Industry	2007-10	2.0	0.4	1.6	2.0	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 9108	Improving Access to Quality Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	2007-11	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0020	Second Education Project	2005-10	15.5	8.2	7.3	15.5	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0073	Southern Agriculture Area Development Project Grant	2007-13	5.0	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	Project is supposed to be cancelled in 2009
ADB	- 0074	Vocational Education and Skills Development	2007-11	10.0	0.5	6.6	7.1	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0077	Tax Administration Reform and Modernization	2007-12	10.0	0.3	4.3	4.6	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0084	Regional Road Corridor Improvement Project (Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan-People's Republic of Chi	2007-13	25.6	4.7	16.2	20.9	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0120	Investment Climate Improvement Program	2008-12	12.5	12.5	-	12.5	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0121	Investment Climate Improv. Project. 2008	2008-10	2.9	-	2.9	2.9	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0122	Community-Based Infrastructure Services Sector Grant	2008-13	30.0	-	10.7	10.7	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- 0123	CAREC Transport Corridor Project (Bishkek-Torugart Road 2008)	2008	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
ADB	- TBD	CAREC Transport Corridor Project (Bishkek-Torugart Road), Phase II	2009-13	30.0	-	7.5	7.5	50	50	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	- TBD	CAREC Transport Corridor Project (Bishkek-Torugart Road), Phase III	2010-14	40.0	-	2.0	2.0	50	50	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	- TBD	Crisis Support Program	2009-13	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	50	50	100	-	-	100	K	P	-

**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr		ON/OFF		Inv/TA		KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 0/1/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks	
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget	% OFF Budget	% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist			
ADB	-	TBD	Improving Public Infrastructure to Support Growth in Bishkek and Osh, Ph. I (Pr. Preparatory	2009	0.8	-	0.8	0.8	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Improving Public Infrastructure to Support Growth in Bishkek and Osh, Phase I	2010-14	20.0	-	2.0	2.0	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Support to Investment Climate Improv Progr., Subprogram II (Project preparatory TA, 2010)	2009	0.8	-	0.4	0.4	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Support to Investment Climate Improv Progr., Subprogram II (TA, 2010)	2010	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Investment Climate Improv Progr., Subprogram II (program, 2010)	2010-14	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	50	50	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project	2009-13	30.0	-	3.0	3.0	50	50	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project (project preparatory TA, 2008)	2009	0.8	-	0.8	0.8	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
ADB	-	TBD	Support to Economic Policy and Management (TA, 2009)	2009	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
<b>European Commission</b>					<b>Total</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>147.7</b>								
EC	-	-	Civil Service Reform	2009-10	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Customs project	2007-08	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
EC	-	-	EIDHR (European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy)	2007-10	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	IBPP - Institution building partnership programme between Civil society and local governance	2007-09	2.8	2.4	0.4	2.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Institutional Capacity Development	2009-11	4.0	-	3.0	3.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	NSA (Non-state actors) programme	2007-10	3.4	1.2	2.4	3.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Preparatory project for a sector programme in Education	2009-11	7.7	-	7.0	7.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	Rehabilitation and construction of Osh-Isfana Detour Road Project KM 248+600-271+590 (Ta	2008-09	8.8	4.4	4.4	8.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Rehabilitation of Rural Schools and other Social Infrastructures in Ferghana Valley of Kyrgyzs	2008-10	6.3	-	6.3	6.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Social Protection and Public Finance Manage	2007-09	34.4	11.0	23.4	34.4	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) TA to Ministry of Finance	2007-09	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) TA for Ministry for Labour and Social Developme	2008-09	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	UNDP Support to Constitutional Reform (i.e. Support to Parliament) implemented by UNDP	2008-09	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Support to Economic Diversification through Improving of the Agro-processing Sector	2009-10	2.4	-	2.4	2.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	Support to infrastructure development in rural areas (with focus on irrigation) of Batken, Osh &	2009-11	4.9	-	3.0	3.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	GTZ Support to Judiciary Reform (ie Support to establishment of Probation Services) Imp. By GTZ	2008-10	3.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	JNODC Support to Prison Reform (implemented by UNODC)	2009-12	4.2	-	3.7	3.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	Support to Public Finance Management	2007-09	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	Support to Statistics	2008-10	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Support to the Establishment of the Pamir-Alai Transboundary Conservancy Area (PATCA) b	2007-08	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	C	-
EC	-	-	Support to the implementation of the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement, phase III	2007-09	2.1	1.8	0.3	2.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Support to the MoE&S to be prepared for the introduction of the Sectoral Policy Support Progi	2008	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
EC	-	-	Technical Assistance for National Co-ordinating Unit (TANCU)	2008-09	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	Technical Audit of Oil and Gas Pipelines: Pipeline Network Information System in Kyrgyzstan,	2009	0.7	-	0.7	0.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
EC	-	-	Social study on the implications of the road Osh – Isfana (part of "Rehabilitation and construct	2009	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
EC	-	-	UNDP REG - Border management in Central Asia (BOMCA), phases 4, 5, 6, 7 imp. By UNDP	2005-10	28.6	9.6	9.6	19.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	UNDP REG - Central Asia Drug Action programme (CADAP), phase 3 & 4 imp. by UNDP	2005-07	11.1	4.0	-	4.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	C	-
EC	-	-	REG - Asylum and Migration Management: Institutional and Capacity-Building to Strengthen /	2006-08	1.3	1.0	-	1.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Central Asian Labour Migration Programme	2007-09	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Interpol in Central Asia	2008-10	4.1	-	4.1	4.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Development of Co-ordinated National Energy Policies	2007-09	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-

**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr	ON/OFF	Inv/TA	KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 01/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks				
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget			% OFF Budget	% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist	
EC	-	-	REG - Technologies and methodologies for reducing gas losses of the Central Asian gas tran	2008-10	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Harmonization of standards and practices in the gas sector in Central Asia	2008-09	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry of Central A	2008-10	3.7	0.7	3.0	3.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Development of Coordinated National Transport Policies (5 Central Asia countries)	2007-09	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Development of Equipment Certification Centres for the Transportation of Perishable C	2007-09	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - International Logistics Centres/nodes Network in Central Asia	2008-10	2.8	-	2.8	2.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management and Fostering Transboundary Di	2008-12	2.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Support to the regional environment centre for central Asia (CAREC) -EC 3,4,5	2003-10	3.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Water Governance in Central Asia	2008-10	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
EC	-	-	REG - Harmonization and Approximation of Water Standards and Norms in Central Asia	2008-09	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
<b>Germany</b>			<b>Total</b>		<b>224.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>143.4</b>									
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Sustainable Economic Development Programme	2007-10	5.6	1.6	4.0	5.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of a need-oriented further-training network	2005-09	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Judiciary Reform (funded by the EC - and disbursements counted in EC allocation)	2008-10	3.1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Support of the Reform Process in Further Education	2009-11	2.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Project to promote implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification", regional	2003-10	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia." GTZ regional TA programme:	2008-10	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Regional project "Support of the Legal and Judicial Reform in Central Asian countries" : Traini	2002-11	3.3	1.5	-	1.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Regional Teacher Qualification Network	2002-10	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Microfinance in Central Asia	2007-10	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Regional project "System development of health care sector"	2008-11	2.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation	2007-10	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
GER	GTZ	-	Agricultural Training	2005-10	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Regional project regarding HIV/AIDS and prevention of Drug Abuse	2009-11	1.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Regional Project to promote Basic Education	2009-10	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	GTZ	-	Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia	2009-11	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Improvement of the medical emergency system	2007-11	8.8	0.3	8.5	8.8	48	52	100	-	84	16	K	O	KfW signs all agreements with Government (MoF) as initial recipier
GER	KfW	-	CA Regional Tuberculosis Program	2008-10	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	100	100	-	-	100	R	O	1.2 Mio Euro for 4 Countries: Kasachstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan
GER	KfW	-	Debt Swap: Improving the living conditions as well as food quality of TB patients in prisons	2006-08	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	C	-
GER	KfW	-	HIV/Aids Prevention I and II	2005-11	10.6	0.2	6.9	7.1	-	100	100	-	84	16	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Mother-and-child care III and IV	2004-11	14.9	0.1	4.9	5.0	-	100	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Tuberculosis control II , III, IV, V	2002-11	16.9	0.2	5.6	5.8	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Advanced Measures Severelectro , Loan	2006-10	14.4	5.6	8.8	14.4	100	-	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Advanced Measures Severelectro , TA	2006-10	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Debt Swap II: VIP	2009-10	7.0	-	7.0	7.0	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	P	-
GER	KfW	-	Health Sector Program (SWAp) I and II	2006-11	33.7	9.3	24.4	33.7	-	100	100	-	88	12	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Kyrgyz Investment and Credit Bank I and II	2001-09	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	96	4	100	-	96	4	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Loan Financing Municipal Infrastructure (Village Investment Project - KfW) I and II, KfW	2005-10	14.0	8.4	5.6	14.0	100	-	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	TA Financing Municipal Infrastructure (Village Investment Project - KfW) I and II, KfW	2005-10	2.9	2.8	0.1	2.9	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
GER	KfW	-	Loss Reduction in the electricity sector, Loan	2008-12	30.0	-	10.0	10.0	100	-	100	-	100	-	K	O	-

**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr	ON/OFF	Inv/TA	KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 01/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks				
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget			% OFF Budget	% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist	
GER	KfW	-	Loss Reduction in the electricity sector, TA	2008-12	2.5	-	1.1	1.1	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	
GER	KfW	-	Mortgage financing	2008-11	11.2	-	5.0	5.0	93	7	100	-	93	7	K	P	
GER	KfW	-	SME Credit line IV	2003-08	7.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	90	10	100	-	90	10	K	C	
GER	KfW	-	Social protection measures to compensate tariff increases	2009-11	5.6	-	5.6	5.6	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	P	The scheme of disbursement of funds is not defined yet.
<b>Swiss Cooperation</b>					<b>Total</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>								
Swiss	-	-	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing project (IMF impl.);	2007-09	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	The next one year phase will start in March, 2009
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	The next phase is under discussion at the moment (Feb. 2009). Fo
Swiss	-	-	Business Enabling Environment Improvement project, (IFC impl.)	2008-13	3.6	-	1.4	1.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Central Asia Leasing Facility (IFC impl.);	2005-09	2.5	1.7	-	1.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	C	
Swiss	-	-	Central Asian Mountain Partnership (CAMP)	2007-08	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	C	
Swiss	-	-	Destination Marketing Organizaiton (Helvetas impl.);	2005-08	0.9	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Disaster Reduction Program Small Grants (Phase I & II)	2007-10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Integrated Local Risk Management (Phase I & II)	2007-10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	
Swiss	-	-	Ferghana Valley Canal Automation Project (Phase I and II);	2002-07	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Gvt Securities Market Development project (IMF impl.);	2006-09	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	The next phase is under discussion at the moment (Feb. 2009). Fo
Swiss	-	-	Health Budget Support SWAp (phase II)	2008-09	6.0	4.1	1.9	6.0	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	IMF Regional Economic Advisor and Trainings	2008-10	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Integrated Water Resource Management in the Ferghana Valley (Phase IV) KR only;	2008-10	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Joint WB-SDC Diagnostic study on Judicial system	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyzstan Earthquake Safety Initiative Project (KESI)	2007-10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyz-Swiss Agricultural Program (KSAP, Phase VII)	2007-10	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyz-Swiss Forestry Support Project (Phase IV (2007) & V)	2007-09	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyz-Swiss-Swedish Health project (KYSS HP, Phase V)	2008-11	5.9	2.3	3.2	5.5	-	100	-	100	70	30	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Legal Assistance to rural citizens (LARC, Phase V - includes the cost in 2007 from phase IV)	2008-10	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Medium and Small Enterprises Financing Facility, EBRD/Swiss;	2002-07	2.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	MEDT Donor Coordination Unit Support	2009-10	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Organic Cotton Production and Trade Promotion,	2007-10	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	PEFA 2009	2009	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	The project is under discussion. Forward budget is an estimate only
Swiss	-	-	PFM Capacity Building Trust Fund (among others)	2009-10	0.6	-	0.6	0.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	The TF set up may change in coming months. . Forward budget is
Swiss	-	-	Regional Trade Promotion program (ITC impl.);	2003-09	4.8	0.5	1.0	1.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	The future of the project is under discussion. Forward budget is an
Swiss	-	-	Rehabilitation of the Drinking Water Supply System of Karakol Project	2006-11	9.0	2.0	7.0	9.0	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	The Naryn III Electricity Losses Reduction Project,	2004-09	11.0	10.0	1.0	11.0	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	WB CBEM Project Coordinator	2009-10	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Tuberculosis Control in prison	2006-08	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Improving Health of Women and Children in Batken	2007	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse Prevention among Youth in South	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Breast Cancer Project	2009-10	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	Project concept only at this stage. The project may be implemente
Swiss	-	-	Regional Art and Culture Program	2007-10	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Integrated Water Resource Management in the Ferghana Valley (Phase IV) KR only;	2008-10	3.7	1.0	-	1.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	
Swiss	-	-	Promotion of Interstate Cooperation on Management of Water Resources on Chui River	2008-10	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	O	

**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr	ON/OFF	Inv/TA		KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 0/1/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks			
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$min. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget	% OFF Budget			% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist	
Swiss	-	-	Osh earthquake 07 reconstruction	2008-09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
Swiss	-	-	Water Productivity Improvement Project	2009-11	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	
Swiss	-	-	Centre for Hydrology (phase out)	2006-09	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	-	100	-	100	80	20	R	O	
Swiss	-	-	Replacement of Drinking Water Pumps	2007-08	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	Water Flume Meters	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	-	100	100	-	R	C	
Swiss	-	-	Support to Legal and Judicial System	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
Swiss	-	-	New Governance Actions (Phase 1)	2009-12	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	
Swiss	-	-	At-Bashy Hydro Power Plant Rehabilitation	2009-14	15.0	-	3.0	3.0	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	P	Project concept only at this stage. The project may be implemented
Swiss	-	-	Bishkek Water Supply Rehabilitation	2009-14	8.0	-	4.0	4.0	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	P	Project concept only at this stage. The project may be implemented
<b>UK DFID</b>			<b>Total</b>		<b>62.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>									
DFID	-	-	Central Asia HIV and AIDS programme including contribution to CA WB HIV/AIDS programme	2004-09	9.3	3.4	1.5	4.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	good progress - very successful example of SWAP
DFID	-	-	Health Policy Analysis Project, DFID	2000-10	4.3	1.2	0.6	1.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	good progress - US1m one year extension under consideration
DFID	-	-	Participation in Health SWAp, DFID	2006-10	10.5	3.0	1.5	4.5	-	100	100	-	100	-	K	O	good progress - high quality research of direct relevance to health
DFID	-	-	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Project Phase 2 (joint with WB)	2009-12	7.5	-	6.0	6.0	-	100	-	100	100	-	K	P	New programme to start in early/mid 2009
DFID	-	-	TA for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme (joint with WB)	2002-08	6.4	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
DFID	-	-	Support to the Village Investment Programme	2007-09	10.5	10.5	-	10.5	-	100	-	100	80	20	K	O	Additional funding of US\$3m under consideration
DFID	-	-	TA project 'Support to WB GSAC programme'	2004-07	7.3	1.7	-	1.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
DFID	-	-	TA Public Financial Management	2009-11	6.0	-	3.5	3.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	
DFID	-	-	Support to Population and Housing Census 2009	2009	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	Support to UNFPA activities
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>Total</b>		<b>166.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>									
UN	ILO	-	Analytical support to the development and implementation of a labour migration policy and leg	2008-11	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
UN	ILO	-	Gender analysis and the world of work: introducing gender audit to ILO constituents in Kyrgyz	2008-09	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Gender analysis of labour market conducted; capacities of national
UN	ILO	-	Labour market analysis in selected pilot region, ILO;	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
UN	ILO	-	Regional Project "Promotion of Good Governance in Labour Administration"	2007-09	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	4 countries: KGZ, KAZ, AZE and ARM.
UN	ILO	-	Regional Project "Towards Sustainable Partnerships for the Effective Governance of Labour	2007-09	2.4	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	
UN	ILO	-	Regional Project on the Worst Forms of Child Labour	2004-09	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	1st phase covered 4 countries: KAZ, KYRG, TAJ and UZB; 2nd ph
UN	ILO	-	Situation analysis of youth employment in Kyrgyzstan, ILO;	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
UN	ILO	-	Studies related to: Review of bilateral/multilateral agreements dealing with increasing the port	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
UN	ILO	-	Regional TA Project Boosting youth employment using an integrated approach in the framew	2007-09	3.0	1.1	0.8	1.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Tools aimed at increasing employability of young people (KAB, SIY
UN	ILO	-	Utilization of Human Resources in Kyrgyzstan	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
UN	ILO	-	ILO/UNDP Economic Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
UN	ILO	-	Improvement of occupational safety and health system in Kyrgyzstan (Including WIND Progra	2009-2011	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Continuation of WIND programme in coop with MinLab, MinAgro, s
UN	OHCHR	-	Study/review of specific cases and legislation by a national expert with regard to deprivation o	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	
UN	UNAIDS	-	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC, UNFPA, UNAIDS Secre	2006-10	10.1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	
UN	UNDP	-	Promotion of women in decision making	2007-08	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	Amendments to 13 Laws on civil, municipal and dipolomatic serv
UN	UNDP	-	Pormotion of women in civil service and politics	2007-09	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Capacity of 250 civil and municipal servants, 8 political parties men
UN	UNDP	-	Improving gender mainstreaming practices in national partners activities	2009	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
UN	ADB/UNI	-	Rural Women Empowerment in Central Asia (RWECA)	2008-10	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project for 3 countries: KGZ, TAJ, UZB. KGZ part was po
UN	UNDP	-	Democratic Governance Programme	2005-10	7.3	3.6	2.3	5.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	
UN	UNDP	-	Disaster Management Programme: activities aimed to enhance response to, and mitigation of	2005-10	3.1	0.6	2.3	2.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	

## Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr		ON/OFF		Inv/TA		Regional Status P/O/C 01/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks	
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget	% OFF Budget	% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist			KR only OR
UN	UNDP	-	Environment Protection for Sustainable Development programme activities	2005-12	11.4	2.3	2.3	4.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Draft Law "On Renewable Energy Sources (RES)" given for consid
UN	UNDP	-	HIV AIDS Programme	2005-10	20.6	13.0	7.6	20.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNDP	-	National Human Development Report	2009	0.9	-	0.9	0.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	National Human Development Report will focus on the issues of yo
UN	UNDP	-	Peace and Development Programme: activities aimed to promote peace building approaches	2005-10	5.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Seven Oblast-level Advisory Committees were created to support l
UN	UNDP	-	Poverty Reduction Programme	2005-10	5.4	5.4	2.9	8.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	1) Curricula and study plans in four vocational courses tested in pil
UN	UNDP	-	Shadow Economy Report 2007	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
UN	UNDP	-	Silk Road Area Development Programme aimed at improved regional cooperation to revive tr	2005-07	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	C	-
UN	UNDP	-	UNDP/EC Border Management and Drug Control Action programmes in Central Asia (disburs	2005-10	12.8	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	disbursements counted under EC contribution
UN	UNESCO	-	UNESCO Communication and Information Development	2007-09	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
UN	UNESCO	-	Enhancing Cultural Diversity	2007-09	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNESCO	-	Policy support to EFA, ESD, ECCE	2005-10	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNFPA	-	Interrelation of population dynamics and national development plans	2008-10	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Series of policy level meetings undertaken for inclusion of populati
UN	UNFPA	-	Elaboration of communication strategy to address gender-based violence in religious commur	2008-11	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Strategy for UNFPA for work with religious communities on GBV el
UN	UNFPA	-	Demographic analysis	2005-11	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Analysis of current demographic situation is undertaken by working
UN	UNFPA	-	Enhanced implementation of national gender policies in the area of Gender based violence in	2008-11	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	Round table meetings held on implementation of the Law on Repro
UN	UNFPA	-	Improved level of knowledge among the parliamentarians and decision makers in Population	2005-11	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Capacity building of National Committee of Parliamentarians on Po
UN	UNFPA	-	Improved population data collection and analysis to enable the Government to better impleme	2005-09	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Capacity building trainings for National Statistics Committee staff U
UN	UNFPA	-	TA to support Population and Housing Census 2009	2005-11	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Technical and financial support rendered for training of National S
UN	UNFPA	-	Strengthened capacity of the national health care system to provide quality reproductive heal	2008-11	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNFPA	-	Improved access to voluntary family planning services through strengthening national system	2008-11	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNFPA	-	Increased access to information on SRH, HIV, GBV of young people through implementation	2008-11	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	FAO	-	Input Supply to vulnerable populations under the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices ISFP	2008-15	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	FAO	-	Immediate time critical support to most vulnerable farming households to protect their livelihood	2009-15	0.4	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNICEF	-	Maternal & Child Health	2007-10	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNICEF	-	Strengthening Quality and Access to Early Child Development and Primary Education	2004-10	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNICEF	-	Support for reform of the Child Protection System	2008-10	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNIFEM	-	"Strengthening Women's Economic Security through Land Reform in KR"	2008-10	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	Legal consultancies provided on property & inheritance disputes &
UN	UNIFEM	-	"Enhancing Economic Security of Rural Women in KR"	2009-11	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNODC	-	"Pilot Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian and Afghan Law Enforcement Pt	2006-09	1.4	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	«A partnership to counter traffic in and consumption of Afghan opiates»	2007-09	3.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	«Computer-based training in Central Asia»	2005-08	1.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	C	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	«Establishment of a Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre»	2004-11	15.4	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	«Precursors control in Central Asia»	2000-09	4.9	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	«Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities in data and information collection»	2007-10	4.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	Controlled delivery techniques	2004-09	1.7	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	Regional project. Kyrgyzstan is covered partially
UN	UNODC	-	Creating Demand for Accountability in Kyrgyzstan through the General Prosecutor's Office	2008-09	0.3	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNODC	-	Drug Control Agency in the Kyrgyz Republic	2003-08	6.3	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	Sector-level reform strategy soon to be finalized, including better m
UN	UNODC	-	Effective HIV Prevention and Care among Vulnerable Populations in Central Asia and Azeri	2007-10	2.3	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
UN	UNODC	-	Integrity-Building through the Special Vetting Unit in the Kyrgyz Government Agencies	2009-11	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	UNODC	-	Legal Advisory Programme (global)	2006-10	21.6	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	This is a global project. Kyrgyzstan is covered only partially.

**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr	ON/OFF	Inv/TA		KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 01/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks			
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$min. 2007-10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget	% OFF Budget			% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist	
UN	UNODC	-	Mobile Interdiction Teams of the Drug Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic	2007-10	2.0	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	WHO	-	Improving health system stewardship and financing	2008-09	0.8	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
UN	WHO	-	Improving human resources policy through strategic planning, improvement of the medical ed	2008-08	0.1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
<b>World Bank</b>					<b>Total</b>	<b>470.1</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>224.7</b>								
WB	-	-	Avian Flu	2006-10	4.0	1.9	1.2	3.1	100	-	100	-	60	40	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Agribusiness and Marketing Project, World Bank	2005-10	8.1	3.9	2.7	6.6	50	50	100	-	50	50	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Agricultural Investments and Services inc. additional financing	2008-13	13.0	2.2	6.1	8.3	100	-	100	-	80	20	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Agriculture Support Services Project	1998-08	22.8	1.6	-	1.6	-	100	100	-	30	70	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Bishkek & Osh urban infrastructure project (planned)	2008-12	12.0	0.5	2.5	3.0	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Comprehensive Poverty Assessment	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Corruption diagnostic by WBI	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	P	-
WB	-	-	Country Economic Memorandum (CEM)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	CSAC TA	2000-09	5.0	0.3	2.7	2.9	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Disaster Hazard Mitigation project	2004-10	6.9	0.9	2.3	3.2	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Capacity Building for Economic Management Grant	2008-12	3.0	-	0.7	0.7	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Education for All FTI Fund Grant (1)	2007-09	9.0	6.8	1.0	7.8	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Education for ALL FTI Fund grant (2)	2009-10	6.0	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Education SWAP (Planned)	2010-14	15.0	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	P	-
WB	-	-	Energy Emergency Assistance project	2008-10	11.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	50	50	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Fiduciary assessment of education spending	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Financial sector assessment program (FSAP) follow up	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Governance Structural Adjustment Credit (GSAC)	2003-08	20.0	17.4	-	17.4	100	-	100	-	100	-	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Governance Technical Assistance Project (GTAC)	2003-10	7.8	0.5	3.6	4.1	100	-	100	-	60	40	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Health and Social Protection SWAp inc. Additional Financing	2006-11	21.0	8.6	4.8	13.4	100	-	100	-	80	20	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Health and SP SWAP - Results Based Financing	2010-12	10.0	-	3.0	3.0	100	-	100	-	80	20	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Health sector M&E Capacity Building IDF	2007-10	0.1	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	IDF Capacity Building for Public sector auditing	2007-10	0.4	0.0	-	0.0	100	-	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	IDF on institutional capacity enhancement for the public expenditures management in MTBF	2005-09	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	IDF on strengthening local government capacity to implement intergovernmental fiscal reform:	2006-09	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Institutional Building for PRSP-II	2006-08	0.5	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Institutional Development Fund (IDF) on budget management	2006-08	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100	-	-	100	-	100	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Judicial Reform Study	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Land and Real Estate Registration project	2000-08	9.4	1.6	-	1.6	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
WB	-	-	On-farm Irrigation project (1)	2000-08	20.0	3.7	-	3.7	-	100	100	-	90	10	K	C	-
WB	-	-	On-Farm Irrigation project (2)	2007-13	16.0	1.5	3.7	5.2	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Osh-Isfana Rehabilitation Project, planned	2009-13	20.0	-	0.6	0.6	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Payments and Banking System Modernization	2004-10	9.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	-	100	100	-	70	30	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Power and district heating rehabilitation	1999-07	15.0	1.7	-	1.7	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Programmatic Expenditures Review (PPER)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Programmatic Social Protection Strategy (SP and Pension Policy Note)	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-

**Annex 5: JCSS Interventions - Listed by Partner**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)						DISBURSE			Lo/Gr		ON/OFF		Inv/TA		KR only OR Regional Status P/O/C 01/09 Planned/Operational/C	Progress/Changes/Remarks	
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Million USD	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$min. 2007- 10	% Loan	% Grant	% ON Budget	% OFF Budget	% Investment or Consumption	% Tech. Assist			
WB	-	-	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys	annual	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Public Expenditures Review (PER)	annual	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Reducing Technical Barriers for Entrepreneurship	2007-11	5.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	-	100	100	-	76	24	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Regional Central Asia AIDS Control Project	2005-10	25.0	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	R	O	-
WB	-	-	Regional initiative on 'water-energy' nexus, World Bank	2004-10	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	R	O	-
WB	-	-	Regional Trade and Transport Facilitation study	ongoing	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	R	O	-
WB	-	-	Rural Education	2005-10	15.0	7.9	3.2	11.1	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation project	2002-08	15.0	4.2	-	4.2	-	100	100	-	-	100	K	C	-
WB	-	-	Second Land and Real Estate Registration Project	2008-12	5.9	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Small Town Infrastructure and Capacity Building	2005-10	15.0	9.2	3.0	12.2	50	50	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Social Protection Strategy, including social protection scheme to protect most vulnerable agai	2010	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	K	P	-
WB	-	-	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2008-10	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	100	-	-	-	100	-	K	O	-
WB	-	-	TA carbon finance development for forestry	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	K	P	-
WB	-	-	TA for implementation of EITI	2008-10	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	100	-	-	-	100	-	K	O	-
WB	-	-	TA for revisions in mining code	2004-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	-	-	100	-	K	C	-
WB	-	-	TA to improve local government financial management and service delivery	2010	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	K	P	-
WB	-	-	Tien Shan Biodiversity project	2008-11	0.6	-	0.5	0.5	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Village Investment Projects (I and II) + supplement	2004-11	34.1	29.4	6.1	35.5	-	100	100	-	70	30	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Water Management Improvement Project (PHRD cofinancing)	2006-11	4.4	3.8	7.6	11.4	100	-	100	-	-	100	K	O	-
WB	-	-	Water Management Improvement project	2006-11	19.0	2.6	7.6	10.2	100	-	100	-	90	10	K	O	-
WB	IFC	-	IFC Central Asia Corporate Governance Project	2007-10	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
WB	IFC	-	IFC Central Asia Primary Mortgage market Development Project	2005-09	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
WB	IFC	-	IFC Azerbaijan and Central Asia Leasing Facility Project	2006-09	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
WB	IFC	-	IFC Business Enabling Environment Project	2009-14	3.6	-	1.2	1.2	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	IFC	-	Advisory Services to Bai Tushum Microcredit company	2007-09	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	IFC	-	IFC housing, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Program, inc CA, MF-Mfis TJI	2008-11	1.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	K	O	-
WB	IFC	-	IFC Central Asian Infrastructure Development Project	2008-11	0.9	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	R	O	-
WB	IFC	-	Loans and equity to Financial Sector Organisations	2001-15	40.7	6.0	16.0	22.0	100	-	-	100	100	-	K	O	-
WB	IFC	-	Loans and equity to Productive Sector Organisations	2000-17	14.3	1.6	8.6	10.2	100	-	-	100	100	-	K	O	-



**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million \$USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/I	% Regional Allocation										% Rural			1st Recipient of Funds							
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen.Governm	% to Loc.Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int.Company
<b>Goal 1.1 Social and Political Stability</b>				Total	28.0	13.3	8.0	21.3																								
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	25.1	11.3	7.6	18.9																								
EC	-	-	EIDHR (European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy)	2007-10	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC	-	-	IBPP - Institution building partnership programme between Civil society and local governanc	2007-09	2.8	2.4	0.4	2.8	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC	-	-	NSA (Non-state actors) programme	2007-10	3.4	1.2	2.4	3.6	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC	-	-	UNDP Support to Constitutional Reform (i.e. Support to Parliament) implemeted by UNDP	2008-09	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN	UNDP	-	Democratic Governance Programme	2005-10	7.3	3.6	2.3	5.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN	UNDP	-	Peace and Development Programme: activities aimed to promote peace building approache	2005-10	5.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN	UNESCO	-	UNESCO Communication and Information Development	2007-09	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	2.9	2.0	0.4	2.4																								
EC	-	-	REG - Central Asian Labour Migration Programme	2007-09	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.4	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GER	GTZ	-	Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia	2009-11	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN	UNDP	-	Silk Road Area Development Programme aimed at improved regional cooperation to revive t	2005-07	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																								
WB	-	-	Corruption diagnostic by WBI	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Goal 1.2 Macro-economic policy for economic growth</b>				Total	25.4	1.1	8.1	9.2																								
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	25.4	1.1	8.1	9.2																								
ADB	-	TBD	Crisis Support Program	2009-13	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	50	50	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	TBD	Support to Economic Policy and Management (TA, 2009)	2009	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Social Protection and Public Finance Manag	2007-09	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	-	100	10	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	-	-	IMF Regional Economic Advisor and Trainings	2008-10	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	100	100	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	-	-	WB CBEM Project Coordinator	2009-10	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	100	10	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WB	-	-	Capacity Building for Economic Management Grant	2008-12	0.9	-	0.2	0.2	100	-	30	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																								
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																								
WB	-	-	Comprehensive Poverty Assessment	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WB	-	-	Country Economic Memorandum (CEM)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	30	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Goal 1.3 Effective management of Public Debt</b>				Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2																								
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																								
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2																								
Swiss	-	-	Gvt Securities Market Development project (IMF impl.);	2006-09	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	-	100	100	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																								
<b>Goal 1.4 Favorable Investment and Business Environment</b>				Total	75.2	18.1	19.5	37.6																								
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	73.9	17.4	18.8	36.2																								
ADB	-	7067	Investment Climate Improvement Program (project preparatory TA, 2008, 2009)	2008-10	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	7162	Investment Climate Improvement Program (advisory TA, 2008, 2009)	2008-10	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	0120	Investment Climate Improvement Program	2008-12	12.5	12.5	-	12.5	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	0121	Investment Climate Improv. Project. 2008	2008-10	2.9	-	2.9	2.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	TBD	Support to Investment Climate Improv Progr., Subprogram II (Project preparatory TA, 2010)	2009	0.8	-	0.4	0.4	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	TBD	Support to Investment Climate Improv Progr., Subprogram II (TA, 2010)	2010	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	TBD	Investment Climate Improv Progr., Subprogram II (program, 2010)	2010-14	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	50	50	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Sustainable Economic Development Programme	2007-10	5.6	1.6	4.0	5.6	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	-	-	Business Enabling Environment Improvement project. (IFC impl.)	2008-13	3.6	-	1.4	1.4	-	100	100	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr	% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/I	% Regional Allocation										% Rural				1st Recipient of Funds							
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$mhn. 2007-10			% Loan	% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen. Government	% to Loc. Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int. Company
WB	-	-	Land and Real Estate Registration project	2000-08	9.4	1.6	-	1.6	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Reducing Technical Barriers for Entrepreneurship	2007-11	5.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Second Land and Real Estate Registration Project	2008-12	5.9	-	-	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	IFC	-	IFC Business Enabling Environment Project	2009-14	3.6	-	1.2	1.2	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	30	-		
WB	IFC	-	Loans and equity to Productive Sector Organisations	2000-17	2.9	0.3	1.7	2.0	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	80	20		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>																								
EC	-	-	REG - Harmonization and Approximation of Water Standards and Norms in Central Asia	2008-09	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia: GTZ regional TA programme	2008-10	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	IFC	-	IFC Central Asia Corporate Governance Project	2007-10	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	70	-		
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																								
WB	-	-	Country Economic Memorandum (CEM)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Goal 1.5 Strong Financial Sector</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>																								
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>																								
ADB	-	2224	Banking Sector and Capital Market Development Program	2005-09	15.5	-	7.8	7.8	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4747	Supporting Banking Sector and Capital Market Development (TA)	2005-08	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	9059	Rural Livelihood Development Project	2004-08	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	C	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Kyrgyz Investment and Credit Bank I and II	2001-09	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	96	4	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Mortgage financing	2008-11	11.2	-	5.0	5.0	93	7	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	SME Credit line IV	2003-08	7.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	90	10	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing project (IMF impl.);	2007-09	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	-	100	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Swiss	-	-	Medium and Small Enterprises Financing Facility, EBRD/Swiss;	2002-07	2.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Payments and Banking System Modernization	2004-10	9.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	IFC	-	Advisory Services to Bai Tushum Microcredit company	2007-09	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-		
WB	IFC	-	IFC housing, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Program, inc CA, MF-Mfis TJI	2008-11	1.2	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	80	-		
WB	IFC	-	Loans and equity to Financial Sector Organisations	2001-15	40.7	6.0	16.0	22.0	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	20	80		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>																								
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Microfinance in Central Asia	2007-10	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Central Asia Leasing Facility (IFC impl.);	2005-09	2.5	1.7	-	1.7	-	100	C	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
WB	IFC	-	IFC Central Asia Primary Mortgage market Development Project	2005-09	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	40	-		
WB	IFC	-	IFC Azerbaijan and Central Asia Leasing Facility Project	2006-09	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	60	-		
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																								
WB	-	-	Country Economic Memorandum (CEM)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Financial sector assessment program (FSAP) follow up	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Goal 1.6 Fiscal reform for economic growth</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>																								
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>																								
ADB	-	2113	Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	2004-10	3.8	0.2	3.6	3.8	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4940	Business Process Reengineering & Change management for tax Administration (TA)	2007-09	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4941	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Tax Administration Reform (TA)	2007-09	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	0077	Tax Administration Reform and Modernization	2007-12	10.0	0.3	4.3	4.6	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC	-	-	Customs project	2007-08	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																								
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																								
UN	UNDP	-	Shadow Economy Report 2007	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-		



**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million \$USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/	% Regional Allocation										% Rural		1st Recipient of Funds									
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$mln. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen.Governme	% to Loc.Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int.Company	% Unspecified
ADB	-	1726	Agriculture Area Development	1999-09	36.0	15.5	0.8	16.4	100	-	100	O	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	60	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	2314	Southern Agriculture Area Development Project Loan	2007-13	15.0	0.0	-	0.0	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	33	33	33	-	0	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4924	Agricultural Land Improvement (project preparatory TA)	2007-08	0.7	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	C	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	9059	Rural Livelihood Development Project	2004-08	0.7	0.7	-	0.7	-	100	C	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	0073	Southern Agriculture Area Development Project Grant	2007-13	5.0	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	33	-	0	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Social Protection and Public Finance Manag	2007-09	6.9	2.2	4.7	6.9	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	20	80	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC	-	-	Support to Economic Diversification through Improving of the Agro-processing Sector	2009-10	2.4	-	2.4	2.4	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
EC	-	-	Support to infrastructure development in rural areas (with focus on irrigation) of Batken, Osh	2009-11	4.9	-	3.0	3.0	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	30	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
GER	GTZ	-	Agricultural Training	2005-10	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	100	O	44	-	5	21	1	17	4	8	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
Swiss	-	-	Ferghana Valley Canal Automation Project (Phase I and II);	2002-07	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Integrated Water Resource Management in the Ferghana Valley (Phase IV) KR only;	2008-10	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.8	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	40	30	30	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyz-Swiss Agricultural Program (KSAP, Phase VII)	2007-10	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Organic Cotton Production and Trade Promotion,	2007-10	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Promotion of Interstate Cooperation on Management of Water Resources on Chui River	2008-10	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	O	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	FAO	-	Immediate time critical support to most vulnerable farming households to protect their livelihoods	2009-15	0.4	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	25	25	-	25	25	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
WB	-	-	Agribusiness and Marketing Project, World Bank	2005-10	8.1	3.9	2.7	6.6	50	50	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Agricultural Investments and Services inc. additional financing	2008-13	13.0	2.2	6.1	8.3	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Agriculture Support Services Project	1998-08	22.8	1.6	-	1.6	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	On-farm Irrigation project (1)	2000-08	20.0	3.7	-	3.7	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	On-Farm Irrigation project (2)	2007-13	16.0	1.5	3.7	5.2	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	IFC	-	Loans and equity to Productive Sector Organisations	2000-17	11.4	1.3	6.9	8.2	100	-	80	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	80	20	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	6.4	2.1	1.3	3.4																									
EC	-	-	REG - Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management and Fostering Transboundary C	2008-12	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC	-	-	REG - Water Governance in Central Asia	2008-10	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Integrated Water Resource Management in the Ferghana Valley (Phase IV) KR only;	2008-10	3.7	1.0	-	1.0	-	100	O	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Water Productivity Improvement Project	2009-11	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Centre for Hydrology (phase out)	2006-09	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Water Flume Meters	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-		
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Goal 2.4 Construction of affordable housing to ensure housing availability</b>				Total	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4																									
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	100	O	44	-	5	21	1	17	4	8	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Goal 2.5 Creation of a competitive tourism sector</b>				Total	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.1																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.1																									
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	-	100	O	44	-	5	21	1	17	4	8	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
Swiss	-	-	Destination Marketing Organizaiton (Helvetas impl.);	2005-08	0.9	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	C	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Goal 2.6 Export growth to improve the balance of payments</b>				Total	16.0	1.6	6.0	7.6																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	4.5	0.7	4.0	4.7																									

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million \$USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/	% Regional Allocation										% Rural			1st Recipient of Funds									
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen.Governm	% to Loc.Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int.Company	% Unspecified	
ADB	-	2113	Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	2004-10	3.8	0.2	3.6	3.8	100	-	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	100	O	44	-	5	21	1	17	4	8	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	11.5	1.0	1.9	2.9																										
ADB	-	6409	Strengthening Central Asia Reg. Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Compreh. Action Plan, (R	2007-10	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
ADB	-	6437	CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy, ADB (RETA)	2007-10	1.5	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
ADB	-	6488	CAREC Institute Prospectus (RETA)	2008-2012	2.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia." GTZ regional TA programme	2008-10	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Swiss	-	-	Regional Trade Promotion program (ITC impl.);	2003-09	4.8	0.5	1.0	1.5	-	100	O	80	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Goal 2.7 A better transport infrastructure that provides access to local and regional markets</b>				Total	197.6	30.0	50.6	80.6																										
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	183.6	27.1	46.5	73.6																										
ADB	-	2106	Southern Transport Corridor Road Rehabilitation Project	2004-09	32.8	17.6	9.4	26.9	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	7066	CAREC Transport Corridor Project Bishkek-Torugart Road (project preparatory TA, 2008)	2008	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	0084	Regional Road Corridor Improvement Project (Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan-People's Republic of C	2007-13	25.6	4.7	16.2	20.9	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	0123	CAREC Transport Corridor Project (Bishkek-Torugart Road 2008)	2008	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	100	O	-	-	40	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
ADB	-	TBD	CAREC Transport Corridor Project (Bishkek-Torugart Road), Phase II	2009-13	30.0	-	7.5	7.5	50	50	P	-	-	40	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
ADB	-	TBD	CAREC Transport Corridor Project (Bishkek-Torugart Road), Phase III	2010-14	40.0	-	2.0	2.0	50	50	P	-	-	40	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
EC	-	-	Rehabilitation and construction of Osh-Isfana Detour Road Project KM 248+600-271+590 (T	2008-09	8.8	4.4	4.4	8.8	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	O	44	-	5	21	1	17	4	8	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
WB	-	-	Bishkek & Osh urban infrastructure project (planned)	2008-12	6.0	0.3	1.3	1.5	100	-	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Osh-Isfana Rehabilitation Project, planned	2009-13	20.0	-	0.6	0.6	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	14.0	2.9	4.1	7.1																										
ADB	-	6347	CAREC Transport Sector Strategy (RETA)	2006-08	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
ADB	-	6409	Strengthening Central Asia Reg. Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Compreh. Action Plan, (R	2007-10	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
ADB	-	6437	CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy, ADB (RETA)	2007-10	1.5	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
ADB	-	6488	CAREC Institute Prospectus (RETA)	2008-2012	2.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
EC	-	-	REG - Development of Coordinated National Transport Policies (5 Central Asia countries)	2007-09	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
EC	-	-	REG - Development of Equipment Certification Centres for the Transportation of Perishable	2007-09	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.4	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
EC	-	-	REG - International Logistics Centres/nodes Network in Central Asia	2008-10	2.8	-	2.8	2.8	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
WB	IFC	-	IFC Central Asian Infrastructure Development Project	2008-11	0.9	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
EC	-	-	Social study on the implications of the road Osh – Isfana (part of "Rehabilitation and constru	2,009	-	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	30	70	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Goal 2.8 Improved Communications infrastructure</b>				Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2																										
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2																										
Swiss	-	-	Business Advisory Services program (EBRD impl.);	2007-09	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	O	44	-	5	21	1	17	4	8	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Goal 2.9 Reform of science and innovation to contribute to development</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Goal 3.1.1 Governance reform – for improved administrative structures and processes</b>				Total	21.6	10.0	8.4	18.3																										
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	21.6	10.0	8.4	18.3																										

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/I	% Regional Allocation										% Rural		1st Recipient of Funds												
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen. Governm	% to Loc. Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int. Company	% Unspecified			
EC	-	-	Institutional Capacity Development	2009-11	2.0	-	1.5	1.5	-	100	50	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Social Protection and Public Finance Manag	2007-09	6.9	2.2	4.7	6.9	-	100	20	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
EC	-	-	Support to the implementation of the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement, phase III	2007-09	2.1	1.8	0.3	2.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
EC	-	-	Technical Assistance for National Co-ordinating Unit (TANCU)	2008-09	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Swiss	-	-	MEDT Donor Coordination Unit Support	2009-10	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	100	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Swiss	-	-	WB CBEM Project Coordinator	2009-10	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	40	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
WB	-	-	Capacity Building for Economic Management Grant	2008-12	0.9	-	0.2	0.2	100	-	30	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
WB	-	-	Governance Structural Adjustment Credit (GSAC)	2003-08	6.0	5.2	-	5.2	100	-	30	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
WB	-	-	Governance Technical Assistance Project (GTAC)	2003-10	2.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	100	-	30	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
WB	-	-	Institutional Building for PRSP-II	2006-08	0.5	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																												
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																												
WB	-	-	Corruption diagnostic by WBI	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Goal 3.1.2 Governance reform – for effective public financial management</b>				Total	35.8	12.1	12.0	24.1																												
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	35.8	12.1	12.0	24.1																												
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Social Protection and Public Finance Manag	2007-09	6.9	2.2	4.7	6.9	-	100	20	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) TA to Ministry of Finance	2007-09	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EC	-	-	Support to Public Finance Management	2007-09	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Swiss	-	-	PEFA 2009	2009	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	100	P	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Swiss	-	-	PFM Capacity Building Trust Fund (among others)	2009-10	0.6	-	0.6	0.6	-	100	100	P	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DFID	-	-	TA project 'Support to WB GSAC programme'	2004-07	7.3	1.7	-	1.7	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DFID	-	-	TA Public Financial Management	2009-11	6.0	-	3.5	3.5	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	CSAC TA	2000-09	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.5	-	100	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Governance Structural Adjustment Credit (GSAC)	2003-08	6.0	5.2	-	5.2	100	-	30	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Governance Technical Assistance Project (GTAC)	2003-10	2.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	100	-	30	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	IDF Capacity Building for Public sector auditing	2007-10	0.4	0.0	-	0.0	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	IDF on institutional capacity enhancement for the public expenditures management in MTBF	2005-09	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	IDF on strengthening local government capacity to implement intergovernmental fiscal reform	2006-09	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Institutional Development Fund (IDF) on budget management	2006-08	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	TA for implementation of EITI	2008-10	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	100	-	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																												
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																												
WB	-	-	Programmatic Expenditures Review (PPER)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Public Expenditures Review (PER)	annual	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	TA to improve local government financial management and service delivery	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Goal 3.1.3 Governance reform – for a professional civil service</b>				Total	23.9	8.2	10.8	19.0																												
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	23.9	8.2	10.8	19.0																												
EC	-	-	Civil Service Reform	2009-10	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EC	-	-	Institutional Capacity Development	2009-11	2.0	-	1.5	1.5	-	100	50	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Legal Assistance to rural citizens (LARC, Phase V - includes the cost in 2007 from phase IV)	2008-10	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	-	100	60	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	WB CBEM Project Coordinator	2009-10	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	100	50	O	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Support to Legal and Judicial System	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million \$USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/I	% Regional Allocation										% Rural		1st Recipient of Funds									
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.m. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen.Governme	% to Loc.Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int.Company	% Unspecified
Swiss	-	-	New Governance Actions (Phase 1)	2009-12	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	CSAC TA	2000-09	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Capacity Building for Economic Management Grant	2008-12	1.2	-	0.3	0.3	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Governance Structural Adjustment Credit (GSAC)	2003-08	8.0	7.0	-	7.0	100	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Governance Technical Assistance Project (GTAC)	2003-10	3.1	0.2	1.4	1.6	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Goal 3.2 Creating an independent and effective judiciary and judicial system</b>				Total	10.6	2.9	2.3	5.2																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	4.2	1.4	2.3	3.7																									
EC	-	GTZ	Support to Judiciary Reform (ie Support to establishment of Probation Services) Imp. By GT.	2008-10	3.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Joint WB-SDC Diagnostic study on Judicial system	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Legal Assistance to rural citizens (LARC, Phase V - includes the cost in 2007 from phase IV)	2008-10	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	6.4	1.5	-	1.5																									
GER	GTZ	-	Judiciary Reform (funded by the EC - and disbursements counted in EC allocation)	2008-10	3.1	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	GTZ	-	Regional project "Support of the Legal and Judicial Reform in Central Asian countries": Trai	2002-11	3.3	1.5	-	1.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
UN	OHCHR	-	Study/review of specific cases and legislation by a national expert with regard to deprivation	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Judicial Reform Study	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Goal 3.3 Reform of law enforcement bodies</b>				Total	124.0	13.8	17.7	31.5																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	13.8	0.2	4.0	4.2																									
EC	-	UNOE	Support to Prison Reform (implemented by UNODC)	2009-12	4.2	-	3.7	3.7	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Legal Assistance to rural citizens (LARC, Phase V - includes the cost in 2007 from phase IV)	2008-10	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	Creating Demand for Accountability in Kyrgyzstan through the General Prosecutor's Office	2008-09	0.3	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	Drug Control Agency in the Kyrgyz Republic	2003-08	6.3	-	-	-	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	integrity-Building through the Special Vetting Unit in the Kyrgyz Government Agencies	2009-11	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	Mobile Interdiction Teams of the Drug Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic	2007-10	2.0	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	110.2	13.6	13.7	27.3																									
EC	-	UNDP	REG - Border management in Central Asia (BOMCA), phases 4, 5, 6, 7 imp. By UNDP	2005-10	28.6	9.6	9.6	19.2	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC	-	UNDP	REG - Central Asia Drug Action programme (CADAP), phase 3 & 4 imp. by UNDP	2005-07	11.1	4.0	-	4.0	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC	-	-	REG - Interpol in Central Asia	2008-10	4.1	-	4.1	4.1	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNDP	-	UNDP/EC Border Management and Drug Control Action programmes in Central Asia (disbur	2005-10	12.8	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	"Pilot Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian and Afghan Law Enforcement I	2006-09	1.4	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	«A partnership to counter traffic in and consumption of Afghan opiates»	2007-09	3.2	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	«Computer-based training in Central Asia»	2005-08	1.2	-	-	-	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	«Establishment of a Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre»	2004-11	15.4	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	«Precursors control in Central Asia»	2000-09	4.9	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	«Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities in data and information collection»	2007-10	4.2	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	Controlled delivery techniques	2004-09	1.7	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	Legal Advisory Programme (global)	2006-10	21.6	-	-	-	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
<b>Goal 4.1 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of basic and secondary education</b>				Total	102.5	28.4	38.9	67.3																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	92.9	26.7	34.6	61.3																									
ADB	-	2007	Community Based Early Childhood Development	2003-09	5.3	1.7	1.8	3.5	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/I	% Regional Allocation										% Rural			1st Recipient of Funds								
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$mhn. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen.Governm	% to Loc.Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int.Company	% Unspecified
ADB	-	4797	Community-Based Early Childhood Development Phase II (project preparatory TA)	2006-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	50	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ADB	-	9108	Improving Access to Quality Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	2007-11	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ADB	-	0020	Second Education Project	2005-10	15.5	8.2	7.3	15.5	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ADB	-	0074	Vocational Education and Skills Development	2007-11	10.0	0.5	6.6	7.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EC	-	-	Preparatory project for a sector programme in Education	2009-11	7.7	-	7.0	7.0	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
EC	-	-	Rehabilitation of Rural Schools and other Social Infrastructures in Ferghana Valley of Kyrgyz	2008-10	6.3	-	6.3	6.3	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	40	30	30	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
EC	-	-	Support to the MoE&S to be prepared for the introduction of the Sectoral Policy Support Pro	2008	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
Swiss	-	-	HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse Prevention among Youth in South	2007-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	80	C	-	-	-	-	40	30	30	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-		
UN	UNICEF	-	Strengthening Quality and Access to Early Child Development and Primary Education	2004-10	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
WB	-	-	Education for All FTI Fund Grant (1)	2007-09	9.0	6.8	1.0	7.8	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Education for ALL FTI Fund grant (2)	2009-10	6.0	-	-	-	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Education SWAP (Planned)	2010-14	15.0	-	-	-	100	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Rural Education	2005-10	15.0	7.9	3.2	11.1	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	9.5	1.7	4.3	6.0																									
GER	GTZ	-	Promotion of a need-oriented further-training network	2005-09	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.4	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
GER	GTZ	-	Support of the Reform Process in Further Education	2009-11	2.2	-	-	-	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
GER	GTZ	-	Regional Teacher Qualification Network	2002-10	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
GER	GTZ	-	Regional Project to promote Basic Education	2009-10	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																									
WB	-	-	Fiduciary assessment of education spending	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Goal 4.2 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of healthcare services</b>				Total	231.1	53.7	79.9	133.6																									
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	180.6	49.9	78.2	128.1																									
ADB	-	2007	Community Based Early Childhood Development	2003-09	5.3	1.7	1.8	3.5	100	-	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4445	Awareness and Prevention of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Human Traffic	2004-08	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4797	Community-Based Early Childhood Development Phase II (project preparatory TA)	2006-08	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	100	50	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	9056	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	2004-08	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Improvement of the medical emergency system	2007-11	8.8	0.3	8.5	8.8	48	52	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Debt Swap: Improving the living conditions as well as food quality of TB patients in prisons	2006-08	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	HIV/Aids Prevention I and II	2005-11	10.6	0.2	6.9	7.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Mother-and-child care III and IV	2004-11	14.9	0.1	4.9	5.0	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Tuberculosis control II, III, IV, V	2002-11	16.9	0.2	5.6	5.8	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Health Sector Program (SWAp) I and II	2006-11	33.7	9.3	24.4	33.7	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Health Budget Support SWAp (phase II)	2008-09	6.0	4.1	1.9	6.0	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyz-Swiss-Swedish Health project (KYSS HP, Phase V)	2008-11	5.9	2.3	3.2	5.5	-	100	100	O	-	-	15	-	30	15	20	-	20	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Tuberculosis Control in prison	2006-08	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	100	C	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Improving Health of Women and Children in Batken	2007	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse Prevention among Youth in South	2007-08	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	100	20	C	-	-	-	-	40	30	30	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-		
Swiss	-	-	Breast Cancer Project	2009-10	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
DFID	-	-	Health Policy Analysis Project, DFID	2000-10	4.3	1.2	0.6	1.8	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
DFID	-	-	Participation in Health SWAp, DFID	2006-10	10.5	3.0	1.5	4.5	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	UNDP	-	HIV AIDS Programme	2005-10	20.6	13.0	7.6	20.6	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	UNFPA	-	Improved level of knowledge among the parliamentarians and decision makers in Populatio	2005-11	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	UNFPA	-	Strengthened capacity of the national health care system to provide quality reproductive he	2008-11	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	



**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P1	% Regional Allocation										% Rural		1st Recipient of Funds										
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen. Government	% to Loc. Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int. Company	% Unspecified	
UN	UNFPA	-	Improved access to voluntary family planning services through strengthening national systems	2008-11	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
UN	UNFPA	-	Increased access to information on SRH, HIV, GBV of young people through implementation	2008-11	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
UN	UNICEF	-	Maternal & Child Health	2007-10	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
UN	WHO	-	Improving health system stewardship and financing	2008-09	0.8	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
UN	WHO	-	Improving human resources policy through strategic planning, improvement of the medical e	2008-08	0.1	-	-	-	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		
WB	-	-	Avian Flu	2006-10	4.0	1.9	1.2	3.1	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Health and Social Protection SWAp inc. Additional Financing	2006-11	21.0	8.6	4.8	13.4	100	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Health and SP SWAP - Results Based Financing	2010-12	10.0	-	3.0	3.0	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WB	-	-	Health sector M&E Capacity Building IDF	2007-10	0.1	-	-	-	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	50.5	3.8	1.7	5.5																										
GER	GTZ	-	Regional project "System development of health care sector"	2008-11	2.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
GER	GTZ	-	Regional project regarding HIV/AIDS and prevention of Drug Abuse	2009-11	1.2	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	CA Regional Tuberculosis Program	2008-10	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DFID	-	-	Central Asia HIV and AIDS programme including contribution to CA WB HIV/AIDS program	2004-09	9.3	3.4	1.5	4.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNAIDS	-	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC, UNFPA, UNAIDS Secr	2006-10	10.1	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNODC	-	Effective HIV Prevention and Care among Vulnerable Populations in Central Asia and Aze	2007-10	2.3	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Regional Central Asia AIDS Control Project	2005-10	25.0	-	-	-	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Goal 4.3 Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social assistance and pension schemes</b>				Total	22.4	9.2	15.6	24.8																										
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	22.4	9.2	15.6	24.8																										
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Social Protection and Public Finance Manag	2007-09	10.3	3.3	7.0	10.3	-	100	30	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	20	80	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EC	-	-	Sectoral Policy Support Programme (SPSP) TA for Ministry for Labour and Social Developm	2008-09	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
GER	KfW	-	Social protection measures to compensate tariff increases	2009-11	5.6	-	5.6	5.6	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
UN	UNDP	-	Poverty Reduction Programme	2005-10	5.4	5.4	2.9	8.3	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	FAO	-	Input Supply to vulnerable populations under the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices ISFP	2008-15	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	UNICEF	-	Support for reform of the Child Protection System	2008-10	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
WB	-	-	Comprehensive Poverty Assessment	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
WB	-	-	Programmatic Social Protection Strategy (SP and Pension Policy Note)	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
WB	-	-	Social Protection Strategy, including social protection scheme to protect most vulnerable ag:	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Goal 4.4 Management of Labor and Migration</b>				Total	11.3	4.5	3.2	7.7																										
<b>Country specific projects</b>				Total	-	-	-	-																										
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				Total	10.9	4.4	3.0	7.4																										
UN	ILO	-	Regional Project "Promotion of Good Governance in Labour Administration"	2007-09	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	ILO	-	Regional Project "Towards Sustainable Partnerships for the Effective Governance of Labour	2007-09	2.4	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	ILO	-	Regional Project on the Worst Forms of Child Labour	2004-09	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	ILO	-	Regional TA Project Boosting youth employment using an integrated approach in the framew	2007-09	3.0	1.1	0.8	1.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3																										
UN	ILO	-	Analytical support to the development and implementation of a labour migration policy and le	2008-11	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	ILO	-	Labour market analysis in selected pilot region, ILO;	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	ILO	-	Situation analysis of youth employment in Kyrgyzstan, ILO;	2007	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
UN	ILO	-	Studies related to: Review of bilateral/multilateral agreements dealing with increasing the po	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

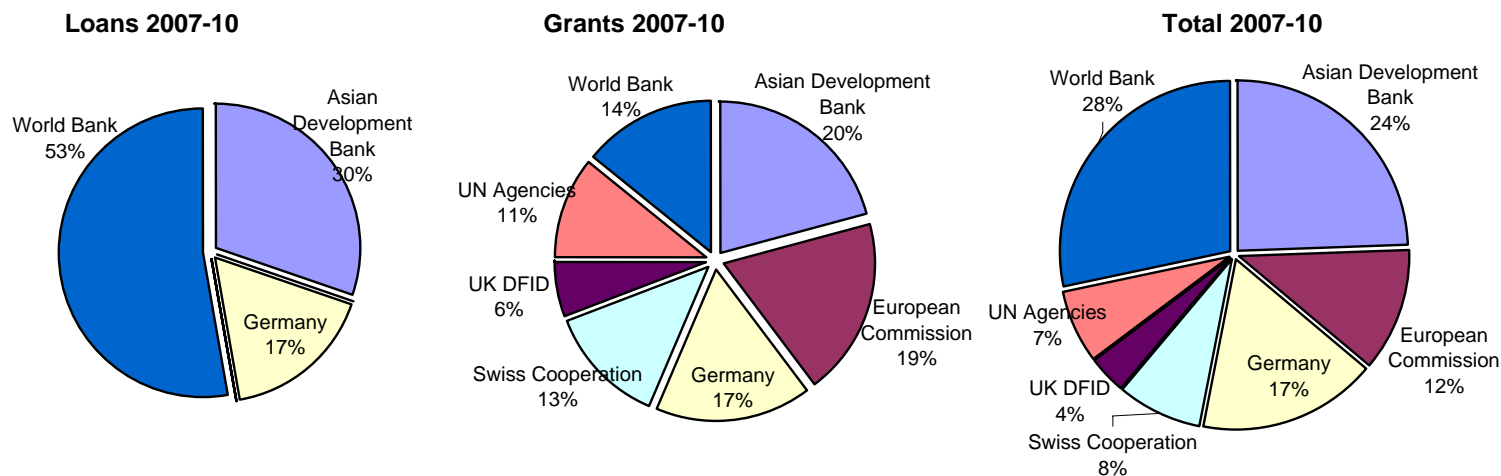
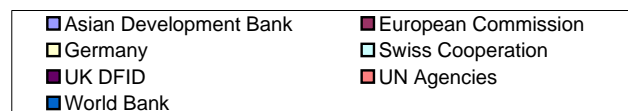
JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million \$USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 P/I	% Regional Allocation										% Rural				1st Recipient of Funds											
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m.in. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen.Governm	% to Loc.Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int.Company	% Unspecified				
UN	ILO	-	Utilization of Human Resources in Kyrgyzstan	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
UN	ILO	-	ILO/UNDP Economic Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction	2008	-	-	-	-	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
UN	ILO	-	Improvement of occupational safety and health system in Kyrgyzstan (Including WIND Progr	2009-2011	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
UN	UNFPA	-	Interrelation of population dynamics and national development plans	2008-10	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>Goal 4.5 Cultural development</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>																													
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>																													
Swiss	-	-	Regional Art and Culture Program	2007-10	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
UN	UNESCO	-	Enhancing Cultural Diversity	2007-09	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
UN	UNESCO	-	Policy support to EFA, ESD, ECCE	2005-10	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																													
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																													
<b>Goal 4.6 Key public services – including rural water supply, sanitation and public infrastructure</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>130.4</b>																													
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>130.4</b>																													
ADB	-	1742	Community-Based Infrastructure Services Sector Loan	2000-09	36.0	8.4	0.9	9.3	100	-	100	O	-	-	25	-	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	0122	Community-Based Infrastructure Services Sector Grant	2008-13	30.0	-	10.7	10.7	-	100	O	-	-	25	-	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	TBD	Improving Public Infrastructure to Support Growth in Bishkek and Osh, Ph. I (Pr. Preparatory	2009	0.8	-	0.8	0.8	-	100	P	60	40	-	-	-	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	TBD	Improving Public Infrastructure to Support Growth in Bishkek and Osh, Phase I	2010-14	20.0	-	2.0	2.0	100	-	100	P	60	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	-	TBD	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project	2009-13	18.0	-	1.8	1.8	50	50	60	P	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	TBD	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project (project preparatory TA, 2008)	2009	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	100	60	P	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Debt Swap II: VIP	2009-10	7.0	-	7.0	7.0	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	Loan Financing Municipal Infrastructure (Village Investment Project - KfW) I and II, KfW	2005-10	14.0	8.4	5.6	14.0	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	KfW	-	TA Financing Municipal Infrastructure (Village Investment Project - KfW) I and II, KfW	2005-10	2.9	2.8	0.1	2.9	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Rehabilitation of the Drinking Water Supply System of Karakol Project	2006-11	9.0	2.0	7.0	9.0	-	100	O	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Replacement of Drinking Water Pumps	2007-08	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Bishkek Water Supply Rehabilitation	2009-14	8.0	-	4.0	4.0	-	100	P	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DFID	-	-	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Project Phase 2 (joint with WB)	2009-12	7.5	-	6.0	6.0	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DFID	-	-	TA for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme (joint with WB)	2002-08	6.4	1.1	-	1.1	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DFID	-	-	Support to the Village Investment Programme	2007-09	10.5	10.5	-	10.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Bishkek & Osh urban infrastructure project (planned)	2008-12	6.0	0.3	1.3	1.5	100	-	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation project	2002-08	15.0	4.2	-	4.2	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Small Town Infrastructure and Capacity Building	2005-10	15.0	9.2	3.0	12.2	50	50	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Village Investment Projects (I and II) + supplement	2004-11	34.1	29.4	6.1	35.5	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Water Management Improvement Project (PHRD cofinancing)	2006-11	4.4	3.8	7.6	11.4	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Water Management Improvement project	2006-11	19.0	2.6	7.6	10.2	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																													
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																													
<b>Goal 5.1 Environmental Protection</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>																													
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>																													
ADB	-	TBD	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project	2009-13	12.0	-	1.2	1.2	50	50	40	P	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	TBD	Issyk-Kul Sustainable Development Project (project preparatory TA, 2008)	2009	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	40	P	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	GTZ	-	Project to promote implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification*, regiona	2003-10	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GER	GTZ	-	Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation	2007-10	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	-	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyz-Swiss Forestry Support Project (Phase IV (2007) & V)	2007-09	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.7	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Annex 6: JCSS Interventions - Listed by CDS Goal**

JCSS Interventions (all amounts in Million \$USD at Jan 1st 09 exchange rate. \$1=€0.7123=£0.69)				DISBUR				Lo/Gr		% allocated to this goal	Status P/O/C 01/09 PI	% Regional Allocation										% Rural		1st Recipient of Funds												
Partner	Subgroup	Partner Ref #	Individual Interventions of more than \$100,000	Project Period	Total Value Allocated to this Goal, Million	07/08 Disbursed	09/10 Planned	Total \$m. 2007-10	% Loan			% Grant	% Bishkek City	% Osh City	% Chui	% Issyk-Kul	% Naryn	% Osh	% Balken	% Jalalabad	% Talas	% Unspecified	% Rural	% Urban	% Unspecified	% to Cen. Government	% to Loc. Gov in KR	% to PIUs in gov.	% to KR NGOs for	% to Int. NGOs for	% to KR Company	% to Int. Company	% Unspecified			
UN	UNDP	-	Environment Protection for Sustainable Development programme activities	2005-12	11.4	2.3	2.3	4.6	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
WB	-	-	Tien Shan Biodiversity project	2008-11	0.6	-	0.5	0.5	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>																												
EC	-	-	Support to the Establishment of the Pamir-Alai Transboundary Conservancy Area (PATCA)	2007-08	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	-	100	-	C	-	-	-	-	60	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
EC	-	-	REG - Enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry of Central	2008-10	3.7	0.7	3.0	3.7	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EC	-	-	REG - Support to the regional environment centre for central Asia (CAREC) - EC 3,4,5	2003-10	3.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EC	-	-	REG - Water Governance in Central Asia	2008-10	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	-	100	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Swiss	-	-	Central Asian Mountain Partnership (CAMP)	2007-08	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																												
WB	-	-	TA carbon finance development for forestry	2010	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Goal 5.2 Environmental Disaster Prevention</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>																												
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>																												
ADB	-	9055	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters	2004-08	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Swiss	-	-	Disaster Reduction Program Small Grants (Phase I & II)	2007-10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Kyrgyzstan Earthquake Safety Initiative Project (KESI)	2007-10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Promotion of Interstate Cooperation on Management of Water Resources on Chui River	2008-10	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	100	50	O	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swiss	-	-	Osh earthquake 07 reconstruction	2008-09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNDP	-	Disaster Management Programme: activities aimed to enhance response to, and mitigation of	2005-10	3.1	0.6	2.3	2.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WB	-	-	Disaster Hazard Mitigation project	2004-10	6.9	0.9	2.3	3.2	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>																												
Swiss	-	-	Integrated Local Risk Management (Phase I & II)	2007-10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	-	-	Centre for Hydrology (phase out)	2006-09	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	100	50	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of the CDS</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>																												
<b>Country specific projects</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>																												
ADB	-	4705	Support to the Development and Implementation of the NPRS II (TA)	2005-08	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	100	100	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ADB	-	4801	Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation System at Oblast Level (TA)	2006-08	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	100	100	C	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0	50	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC	-	-	Support to Statistics	2008-10	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DFID	-	-	Support to Population and Housing Census 2009	2009	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	100	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNDP	-	National Human Development Report	2009	0.9	-	0.9	0.9	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UN	UNFPA	-	Improved population data collection and analysis to enable the Government to better implem	2005-09	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN	UNFPA	-	TA to support Population and Housing Census 2009	2005-11	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	-	100	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WB	-	-	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2008-10	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	100	-	100	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional Projects which include the Kyrgyz Republic</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.0</b>																												
<b>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance which is not part of the declared Aid budget</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>																												

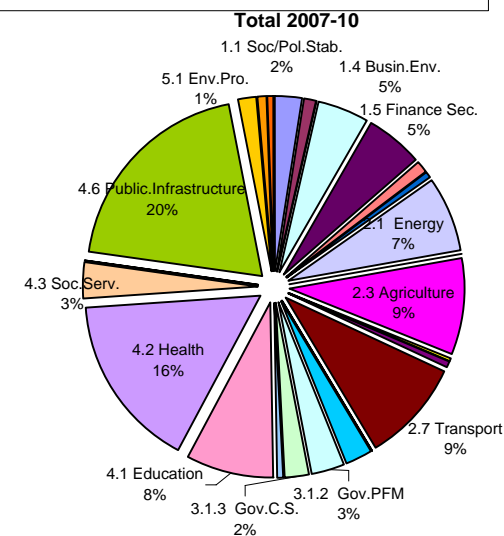
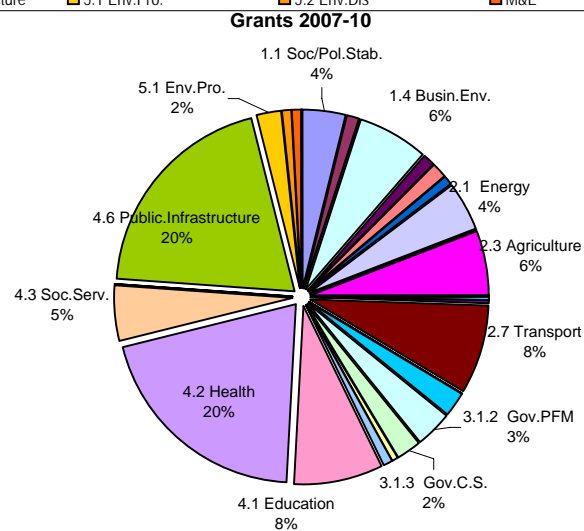
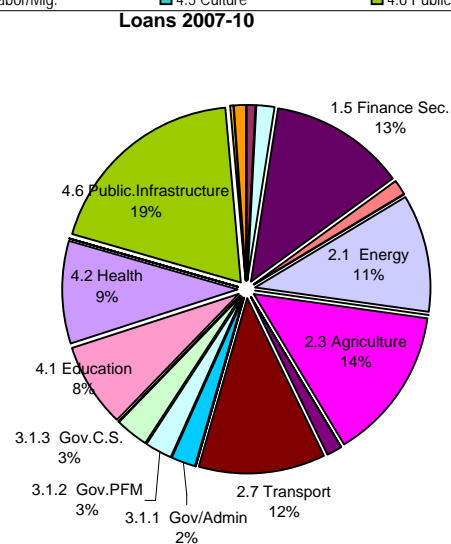
## Annex 7: Analysis of JCSS Partner Interventions

### JCSS Partners Funding Plans for Kyrgyz Republic 2007 - 2010, excluding regional projects



JCSS Partner	Loan		Grant		Total Loan + Grant		
	2007-08 \$USD mlln	2009-10 \$USD mlln	2007-08 \$USD mlln	2009-10 \$USD mlln	2007-08 \$USD mlln	2009-10 \$USD mlln	2007-10 \$USD mlln
Asian Development Bank	45.4	42.7	31.5	71.8	76.9	114.4	191.4
European Commission	0.0	0.0	29.0	64.4	29.0	64.4	93.4
Germany	16.0	33.3	16.8	67.0	32.7	100.3	133.0
Swiss Cooperation	0.0	0.0	28.6	34.3	28.6	34.3	63.0
UK DFID	0.0	0.0	17.5	11.9	17.5	11.9	29.4
UN Agencies	0.0	0.0	30.3	23.7	30.3	23.7	54.0
World Bank	74.1	79.2	51.8	17.9	125.8	97.1	223.0
<b>Total JCSS</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>446.2</b>	<b>787.1</b>

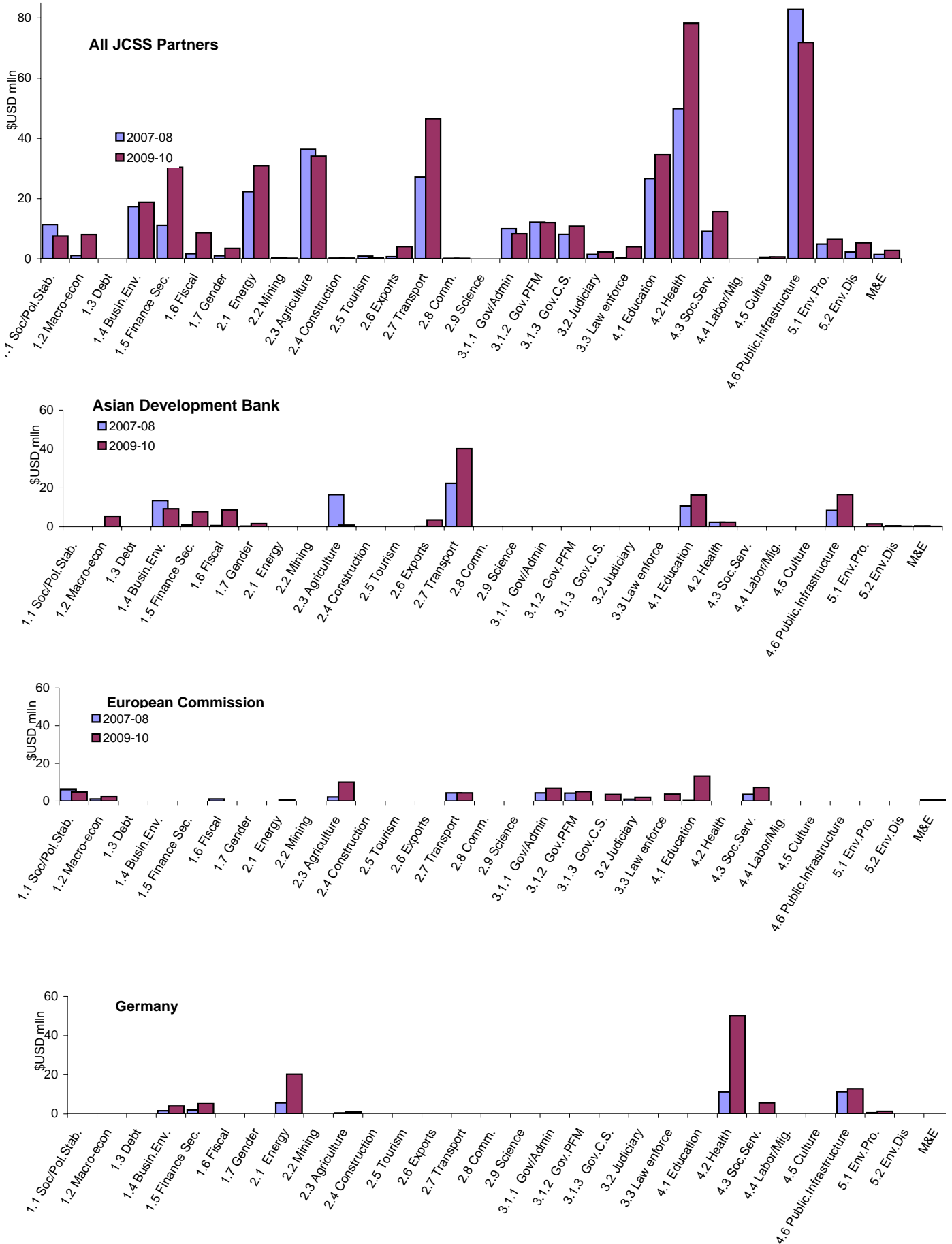
JCSS Planned Funding for Kyrgyz Republic CDS Goals 2007 - 2010, excluding regional projects



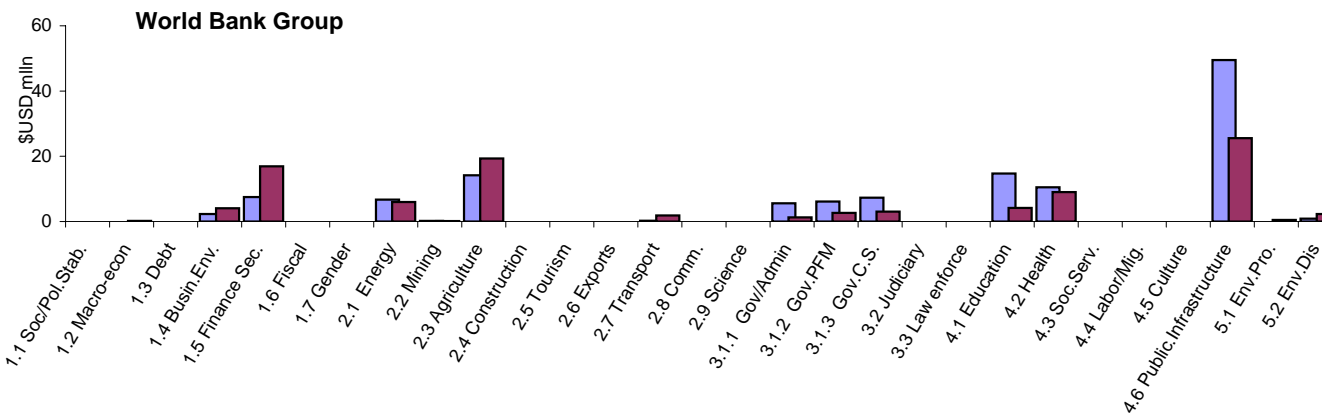
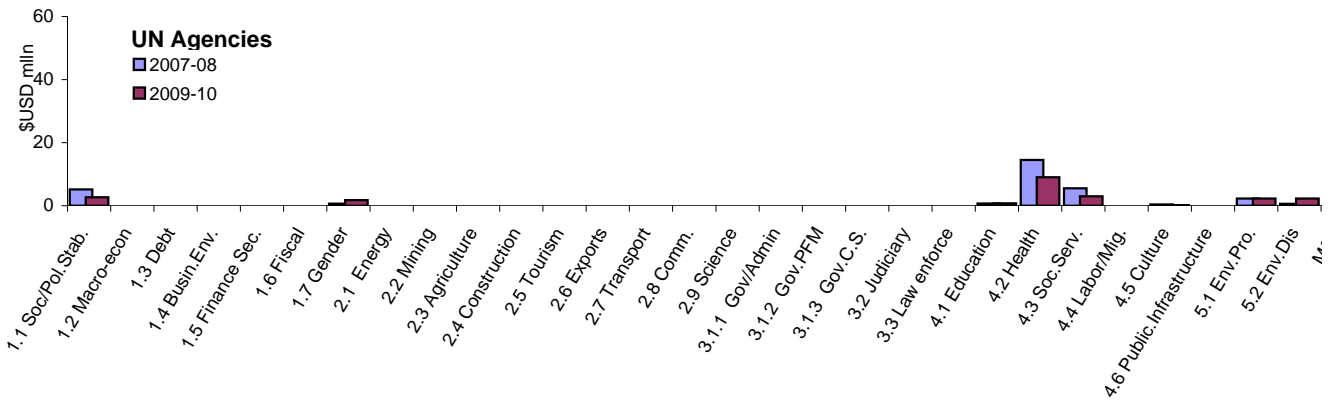
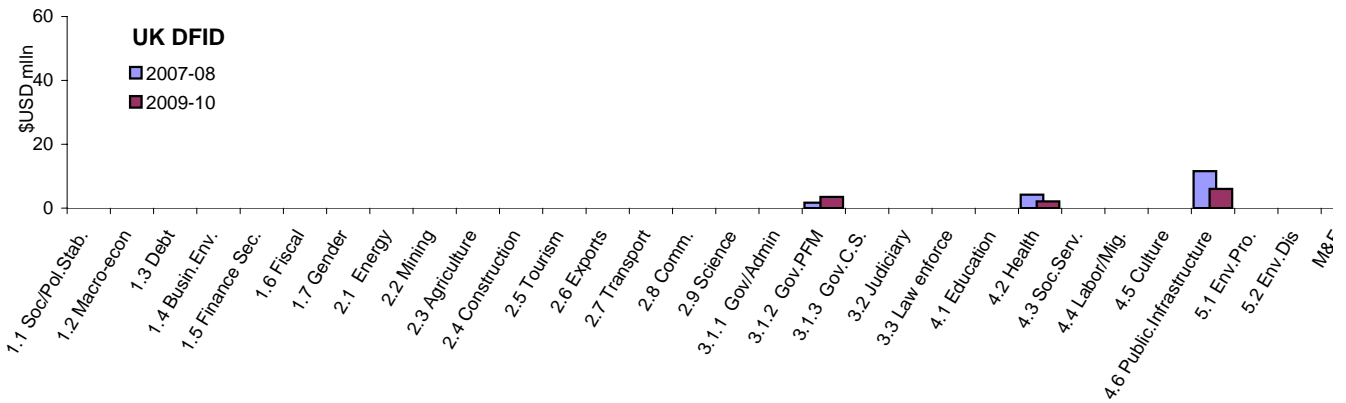
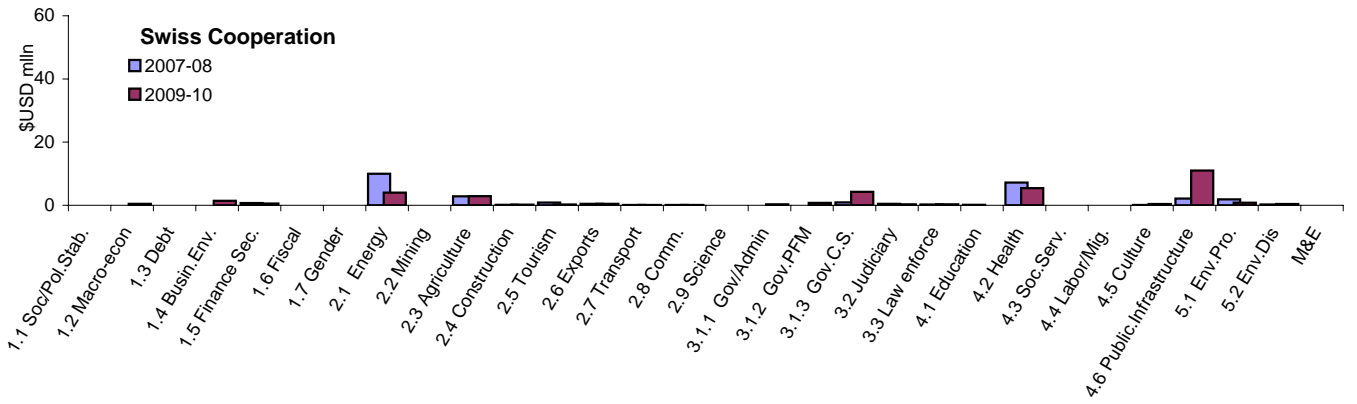
GOAL	Loan \$USD mln		Grant \$USD Miln		Total Loan + Grant \$USD Miln		
	2007-08	2009-10	2007-08	2009-10	2007-08	2009-10	2007-10
Goal 1.1 Social and Political Stability	0.0	0.0	11.3	7.6	11.3	7.6	18.9
Goal 1.2 Macro-economic policy for economic growth	0.0	2.7	1.1	5.4	1.1	8.1	9.2
Goal 1.3 Effective management of Public Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goal 1.4 Favorable Investment and Business Environment	0.3	4.2	17.0	14.6	17.4	18.8	36.2
Goal 1.5 Strong Financial Sector	7.8	28.6	3.3	1.8	11.1	30.4	41.5
Goal 1.6 Fiscal reform for economic growth	0.2	3.6	1.5	5.2	1.7	8.7	10.4
Goal 1.7 Achieving Gender Equality	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	1.0	3.4	4.5
Goal 2.1 Financial rehabilitation, and balanced comprehensive development of the energy sector	9.8	21.8	12.5	9.1	22.3	30.9	53.2
Goal 2.2 Accelerate mining sector development through market mechanisms	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Goal 2.3 Increase agriculture productivity and strengthen market mechanisms	22.5	18.8	13.9	15.3	36.3	34.1	70.4
Goal 2.4 Construction of affordable housing to ensure housing availability	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Goal 2.5 Creation of a competitive tourism sector	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.1
Goal 2.6 Export growth to improve the balance of payments	0.2	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.0	4.7
Goal 2.7 A better transport infrastructure that provides access to local and regional markets	17.8	16.0	9.3	30.5	27.1	46.5	73.6
Goal 2.8 Improved Communications infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Goal 2.9 Reform of science and innovation to contribute to development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goal 3.1.1 Governance reform – for improved administrative structures and processes	5.6	1.3	4.4	7.1	10.0	8.4	18.3
Goal 3.1.2 Governance reform – for effective public financial management	6.0	1.3	6.1	10.7	12.1	12.0	24.1
Goal 3.1.3 Governance reform – for a professional civil service	7.2	1.7	1.0	9.1	8.2	10.8	19.0
Goal 3.2 Creating an independent and effective judiciary and judicial system	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.3	0.0
Goal 3.3 Reform of law enforcement bodies	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	4.0	4.2
Goal 4.1 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of basic and secondary education	16.4	5.9	10.2	28.7	26.7	34.6	61.3
Goal 4.2 Ensuring access to and improving the quality of healthcare services	12.4	14.8	37.5	63.4	49.9	78.2	128.1
Goal 4.3 Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social assistance and pension schemes	0.0	0.0	9.2	15.6	9.2	15.6	24.8
Goal 4.4 Management of Labor and Migration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goal 4.5 Cultural development	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
Goal 4.6 Key public services – including rural water supply, sanitation and public infrastructure	28.1	27.4	54.8	44.5	82.9	71.9	154.7
Goal 5.1 Environmental Protection	0.0	1.1	4.8	5.3	4.8	6.4	11.3
Goal 5.2 Environmental Disaster Prevention	0.9	2.3	1.4	3.0	2.3	5.3	7.6
Monitoring & Evaluation of the CDS	0.1	0.0	1.4	2.8	1.4	2.8	4.2
<b>Total JCSS</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>446.2</b>	<b>783.4</b>

JCSS Focal Point
EC
IMF
Swiss
ADB
Ger (KfW)
ADB
UN
WB
WB
xx
xx
Ger (GTZ)
ADB
xx
xx
Ger (GTZ)
UN
DFID
EC
Ger (GTZ)
UN
WB
WB
EC
UN
UN
DFID
WB
UN
ADB

JCSS Partner Actual and Planned Fund Disbursements by Goal: 2007-08 and 2009-10, excluding regional projects

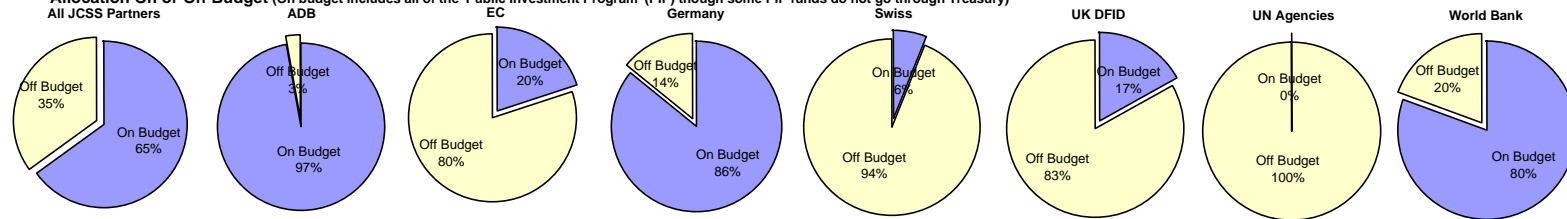


JCSS Partner Actual and Planned Fund Disbursements by Goal: 2007-08 and 2009-10, excluding regional projects - continued

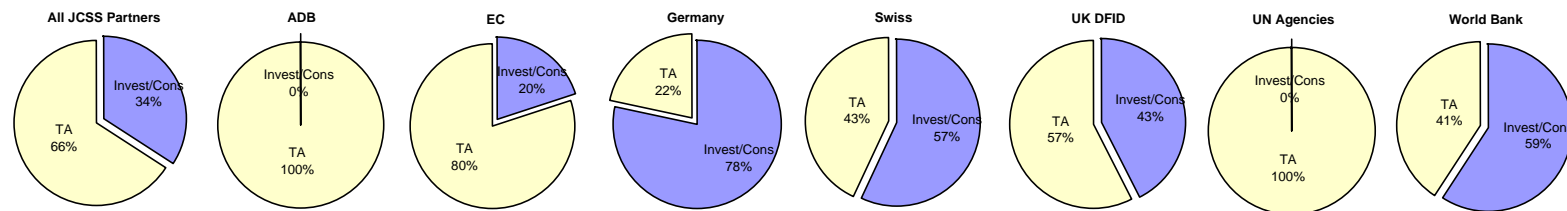


JCSS Partner Allocation of Funds

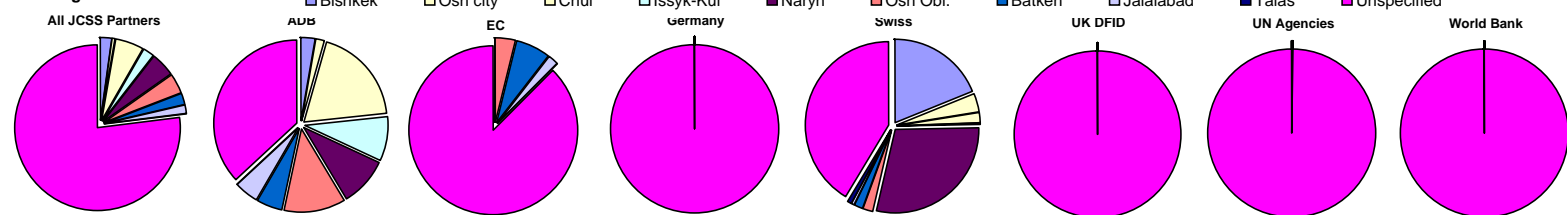
Allocation On or Off Budget (On budget includes all of the 'Public Investment Program' (PIP) though some PIP funds do not go through Treasury)



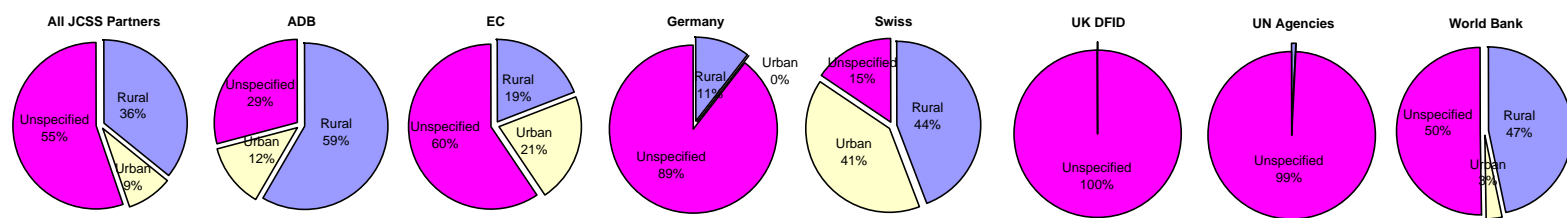
Allocation to Investment/Consumption OR to Technical Assistance (for capacity building, policy reforms, project design etc)



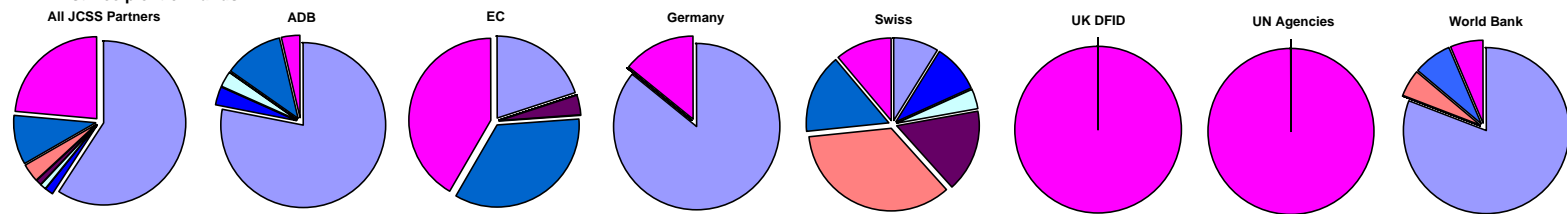
Regional Allocation



Urban/Rural Allocation



First Recipient of Funds



Legend for First Recipient of Funds: Government (light blue), Loc. Government (dark blue), PIU in Gov. (light blue), KR NGO (light green), Int. NGO (dark purple), KR Commercial (red), Int. Commercial (dark blue), Unspecified (magenta)



## Annex 8: Progress towards Meeting the MDG Targets

Goals and Indicators	2000	2004	2007	2015 Target	Performance Assessment MDG report
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>					
Extreme poverty level (% of population)	32.9	13.4	<b>6.6</b>	12.9	Achieved
Percent of children under 6 who are underweight	6.6	6.7	<b>5.2</b>	3.0	Likely*
% of pop. consuming less than 2,100 Kcal/day	60.5	48.2	<b>48.5</b>	27.7	Likely*
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>					
Literacy rate among boys 15-24 years old, %	99.47	99.47	<b>99.47</b>	100**	Unlikely
Literacy rate among girls 15-24 years old, %	99.61	99.61	<b>99.61</b>	100**	Unlikely
Boys in basic school, as a % boys in age group	96.6	95.4	<b>97.8</b>	100**	On-track
Girls in basic school, as a % girls in age group	95.1	94.5	<b>97.3</b>	100**	On-track
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>					
% of women in higher education institutions	50.7	55.2	<b>56.3</b>	50	Unlikely***
Ratio of women's salaries to men's salaries (%)	67.6	66.6	<b>67.3</b>	100	Unlikely
% of women in economically active population	45.3	43.1	<b>42.4</b>	50	Unlikely
Percentage of women in Parliament	6.7	0	<b>26.6</b>	>30	On-track
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>					
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births	22.6	25.7	<b>30.6</b>	8.5	Unlikely
Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	33.2	31.8	<b>35.3</b>	10.4	Unlikely
Percent of children vaccinated against measles	98.0	99.3	<b>98.8</b>	99.0	Likely
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>					
Maternal mortality rate, per 100,000 live births	45.5	50.9	<b>51.9</b>	15.7	Unlikely
Percent of births attended by qualified personnel	98.6	98.2	<b>98.4</b>	100	Unlikely***
Percent of pregnant women with anemia	54.7	52.4	<b>53.2</b>	25	Unlikely
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>					
% change in no. of newly detected cases of HIV/AIDS	+7 2001-02	+22	<b>+68</b>	decrease	Unlikely
Incidence of malaria, cases per 100,000	0.2	1.9	<b>1.8</b>	0	Unlikely
Incidence of tuberculosis, cases per 100,000	150.9	129.2	<b>115.5</b>	52	Unlikely
Tuberculosis mortality rates, cases per 100,000	20.7	15.9	<b>11.2</b>	7	Unlikely#
% of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS	42	na	<b>63</b>	increase	Unlikely###
Number of drug users,	4459	6814	<b>8734</b>	1200	Unlikely
Incidence of brucellosis, cases per 100,000	24.9	43.9	<b>77.5</b>	12.8	Unlikely
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>					
Percent of the country that is forested	4.25	4.32	<b>4.32</b>	6	Unlikely
% of country in specially protected territories	0.2	2.2	<b>4.7</b>	10	Unlikely
% of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water	86.0	81.5	<b>93.0</b>	90	Achieved
% of population with sustainable access to sewerage	32.8	27.0	<b>24.2</b>	40	Unlikely
Greenhouse gases emissions, tons of CO2 equivalent per capita	3.14	2.30	<b>na</b>	<3.14	Achieved
Consumption of ozone-depleting substances, grams per capita	16	10.5	<b>na</b>	<16	Achieved
Emissions of CO2, tons per capita	2.38	1.64	<b>na</b>	<2.4	Achieved
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>					
External debt as a percentage of GDP	101.9	88.2	<b>55.4</b>	20	On-track
Cost of servicing the external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services	na	6.5	<b>3.3</b>	8	Achieved
Number of phones (including mobile) per 1000 people	79	134	<b>502</b>	250	Achieved
Number of personal computers per 1000 people	0.03	1.6	<b>na</b>	20	Likely
Percentage of internet users	0.01	3.0	<b>14.3</b>	13	Achieved

\* The MDG report states that these targets are 'likely to be met, however it would require significant improvement in the rate of change if these targets are to be met by 2015

\*\* These 100% MDG targets are unrealistic so the performance assessment is also unrealistic. Achievements are already at the standards achieved in OECD countries for most of these assessments

\*\*\* The MDG report states that this absolute target of 50% is unlikely to be achieved, which is strictly true. However the objective of increasing the % of women in higher education to 50% has already been surpassed.

# The MDG report states that the target is 'unlikely' to be achieved by 2015, however this target will be achieved if the current rate of improvement is maintained.

### The MDG report states that this target is 'unlikely' to be met but the data suggests that it is **already** being met.

## Annex 9: Country at a Glance

	Kyrgyz Republic	Europe & Central Asia	Low-income		
<b>POVERTY and SOCIAL</b>					
<b>2007</b>					
Population, mid-year (millions)	5.2	445	1,296		
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	590	6,052	578		
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	3.1	2,694	749		
<b>Average annual growth, 2001-07</b>					
Population (%)	0.9	0.0	2.2		
Labor force (%)	2.0	0.5	2.7		
<b>Most recent estimate (latest year available, 2001-07)</b>					
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	35	..	..		
Urban population (% of total population)	36	64	32		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68	69	57		
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	36	23	85		
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	..	..	29		
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	89	95	68		
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	99	97	61		
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	97	97	94		
Male	97	98	100		
Female	96	96	89		
<b>KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS</b>					
	1987	1997	2006	2007	
GDP (US\$ billions)	..	1.8	2.8	3.8	
Gross capital formation/GDP	31.3	21.7	23.8	25.6	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	..	38.3	41.7	44.0	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	12.4	13.8	-13.5	-18.9	
Gross national savings/GDP	..	13.9	10.5	6.5	
Current account balance/GDP	..	-7.8	-9.9	-6.1	
Interest payments/GDP	..	3.1	0.7	..	
Total debt/GDP	..	75.9	76.5	59.7	
Total debt service/exports	..	11.4	6.3	5.2	
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	44.6	42.3	
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	64.0	70.6	
	1987-97	1997-07	2006	2007	2007-11
(average annual growth)					
GDP	-6.5	4.7	3.1	8.5	6.0
GDP per capita	-7.3	3.0	1.7	6.4	..
Exports of goods and services	-2.4	4.8	-1.4	25.3	..

**Development diamond\***

Life expectancy

GNI per capita

Gross primary enrollment

Access to improved water source

— Kyrgyz Republic

— Low-income group

**Economic ratios\***

Trade

Domestic savings

Capital formation

Indebtedness

— Kyrgyz Republic

— Low-income group

	1987	1997	2006	2007
<b>STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY</b>				
<i>(% of GDP)</i>				
Agriculture	..	44.6	33.0	29.8
Industry	..	22.8	20.1	19.7
Manufacturing	..	14.8	12.9	13.0
Services	..	32.6	46.9	50.5
Household final consumption expenditure	64.8	68.9	95.5	99.9
General gov't final consumption expenditure	22.8	17.3	18.0	17.5
Imports of goods and services	..	46.2	79.0	88.5
	1987-97	1997-07	2006	2007
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	-1.3	3.9	1.7	1.6
Industry	-13.3	2.5	-10.9	6.3
Manufacturing	-16.5	-0.9	-14.1	6.3
Services	-3.7	7.4	9.0	12.6
Household final consumption expenditure	-11.2	8.2	20.0	16.4
General gov't final consumption expenditure	-14.6	0.8	-6.0	1.6
Gross capital formation	-7.0	-0.3	29.2	-31.3
Imports of goods and services	-11.1	8.0	36.5	30.6

**Growth of capital and GDP (%)**

— GCF — GDP

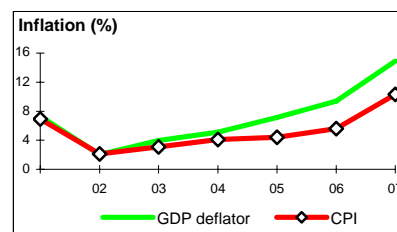
**Growth of exports and imports (%)**

— Exports — Imports

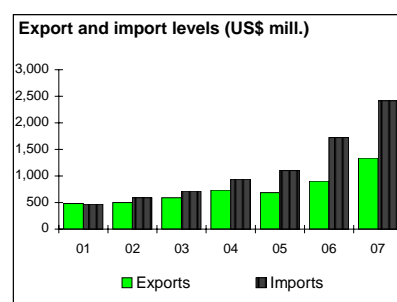
Note: 2007 data are preliminary estimates.  
This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.  
\* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

**PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

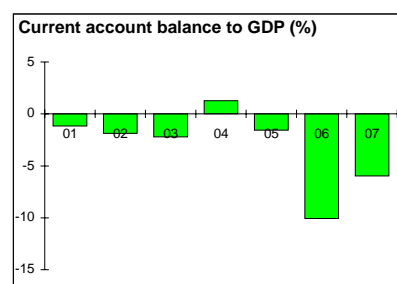
	1987	1997	2006	2007
<b>Domestic prices</b> (% change)				
Consumer prices	..	23.4	5.6	10.3
Implicit GDP deflator	..	19.3	9.4	14.9
<b>Government finance</b> (% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	20.0	26.6	30.8
Current budget balance	..	-5.7	0.5	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-9.0	-3.1	0.0

**TRADE**

	1987	1997	2006	2007
<b>TRADE</b> (US\$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	631	906	1,337
Electricity	..	83	25	33
Gold	..	184	206	225
Manufactures	..	177	278	..
Total imports (cif)	..	725	1,723	2,417
Food	..	87	211	251
Fuel and energy	..	200	507	740
Capital goods	..	123	386	397
Export price index (2000=100)	..	112	155	183
Import price index (2000=100)	..	118	153	164
Terms of trade (2000=100)	..	95	102	112

**BALANCE of PAYMENTS**

	1987	1997	2006	2007
<b>BALANCE of PAYMENTS</b> (US\$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	..	676	1,285	2,021
Imports of goods and services	..	817	2,253	3,218
Resource balance	..	-141	-969	-1,196
Net income	..	-65	-48	-52
Net current transfers	..	68	730	1,020
Current account balance	..	-138	-287	-228
Financing items (net)	..	186	-184	-307
Changes in net reserves	..	-48	-170	-307
<b>Memo:</b>				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	..	196	817	1,177
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	..	17.4	40.2	37.3



Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.

9/24/08

## Annex 10: Key Economic Indicators

Indicator	Actual		Preliminar		Projected			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>National accounts (as % of GDP)</b>								
Gross domestic product <sup>a</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	36	33	31	30	30	29	28	28
Industry	22	20	19	20	24	25	24	25
Services	41	47	50	51	46	46	47	47
Total Consumption	105	114	119	108	97	100	101	102
Gross domestic fixed investment	14	23	25	20	21	22	23	23
Government investment	5	4	7	5	5	5	6	6
Private investment	10	19	18	15	17	17	17	17
Exports (GNFS) <sup>b</sup>	39	42	44	48	54	56	57	58
Imports (GNFS)	58	79	89	76	78	78	79	76
Gross domestic savings	-5	-14	-19	-8	3	0	-1	-2
Gross national savings <sup>c</sup>	12	11	7	17	21	15	12	10
<i>Memorandum items</i>								
Gross domestic product (US\$ million at current prices)	2,460	2,833	3,799	5,059	5,211	5,777	6,220	6,734
GNI per capita (US\$, Atlas method)	430	490	610	770	920	1040	1120	1210
Real annual growth rates (% , calculated from 1995 prices)								
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.2	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.3	4.8	5.1	5.7
Gross Domestic Income	-0.5	5.2	7.5	15.1	5.0	5.7	5.0	7.2
Real annual per capita growth rates (% , calculated from 1995 prices)								
Gross domestic product at market prices	-1.2	2.1	7.3	6.5	1.3	3.7	4.0	4.7
Total consumption	8.4	14.3	16.0	7.1	-5.9	2.0	2.9	3.0
Private consumption	10.8	18.9	18.8	8.9	-61.8	25.8	36.2	35.4
<b>Balance of Payments (US\$ millions)</b>								
Exports (GNFS) <sup>b</sup>	942	1285	2021	2726	2801	3218	3540	3900
Merchandise FOB	687	906	1337	1860	1857	2082	2240	2500
Imports (GNFS) <sup>b</sup>	1397	2253	3218	4719	4064	4498	4914	5100
Merchandise FOB	1106	1792	2635	3722	3298	3592	3914	4100
Resource balance	-455	-969	-1196	-1993	-1263	-1280	-1374	-1200
Net current transfers	500	730	1020	1312	1048	996	946	899
Current account balance	-29	-282	-234	-781	-355	-424	-568	-441
Net private foreign direct investment	43	182	208	225	164	297	323	330
Long-term loans (net)	39	65	39	44	238	245	150	150
Official	17	54	28	19	202	208	128	128
Private	22	11	11	25	36	37	23	23
Other capital (net, incl. errors & omissions)	41	228	314	628	-163	-41	228	121
Change in reserves <sup>d</sup>	-93	-193	-327	-116	116	-77	-133	-160
<i>Memorandum items</i>								
Resource balance (% of GDP)	-18.5	-34.2	-31.5	-39.4	-24.2	-22.2	-22.1	-17.8
Real annual growth rates ( YR95 prices)								
Merchandise exports (FOB)	-6.8	-1.4	25.3	18.9	5.2	8.4	6.0	9.5
Merchandise imports (CIF)	12.7	36.5	30.6	18.0	4.5	5.1	6.0	6.6

(Continued)

## Kyrgyz Republic - Key Economic Indicators (Continued)

Indicator	Actual		Preliminary			Projected		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Public finance (as % of GDP at market prices)<sup>e</sup></b>								
Current revenues	24.0	25.4	28.1	27.5	24.0	25.8	25.6	25.4
Current expenditures	24.2	24.8	26.6	25.1	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.4
Current account surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-0.2	0.6	1.5	2.4	0.5	2.6	2.3	2.0
Capital expenditure	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.7
Foreign financing	4.2	2.5	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.8
<b>Monetary indicators</b>								
M2/GDP	21.1	28.4	30.3	28.9	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.2
Growth of M2 (%)	9.9	51.6	33.3	10.5	0.0	14.3	9.5	10.0
Private sector credit growth (%)	20.5	48.6	79.7	18.5	10.1	19.5	19.8	20.1
<b>Price indices( YR95 =100)</b>								
Merchandise export price index	124	166	196	269	231	241	249	264
Merchandise import price index	151	173	186	295	272	306	326	353
Merchandise terms of trade index	82	96	105	91	85	79	76	75
Real exchange rate (US\$/LCU) <sup>f</sup>	95	91	95	104	..	..	..	..
<b>Real interest rates</b>								
Consumer price index (% change)	4.3	5.6	10.3	24.5	11.6	9.1	8.0	7.0
GDP deflator (% change)	7.1	9.4	15.2	21.2	10.7	9.0	5.6	5.5

a. GDP at factor cost

b. "GNFS" denotes "goods and nonfactor services."

c. Includes net unrequited transfers excluding official capital grants.

d. Includes use of IMF resources.

e. Consolidated central government.

f. "LCU" denotes "local currency units." An increase in US\$/LCU denotes appreciation.

## Annex 11: Key Social Indicators

	Latest single year			Same region/income group	
	1980-85	1990-95	2001-07	Europe & Central Asia	Low-income
<b>POPULATION</b>					
Total population, mid-year (millions)	4.0	4.6	5.2	445.1	1,295.7
Growth rate (% annual average for period)	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	2.2
Urban population (% of population)	38.4	36.3	36.1	63.6	31.7
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	4.2	3.3	2.4	1.6	4.3
<b>POVERTY</b>					
<i>(% of population)</i>					
National headcount index	..	51.9	35.0	..	..
Urban headcount index	..	..	23.2	..	..
Rural headcount index	..	..	41.7	..	..
<b>INCOME</b>					
GNI per capita (US\$)	..	350	600	6,051	578
Consumer price index (2000=100)	..	34	142	159	150
Food price index (2000=100)	..	31	106	..	..
<b>INCOME/CONSUMPTION DISTRIBUTION</b>					
Gini index	..	37.3	26.9	..	..
Lowest quintile (% of income or consumption)	..	6.2	12.2	..	..
Highest quintile (% of income or consumption)	..	43.7	32.4	..	..
<b>SOCIAL INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Public expenditure</b>					
Health (% of GDP)	..	3.7	2.9	4.1	1.5
Education (% of GDP)	..	6.5	5.7	4.6	..
<b>Net primary school enrollment rate</b>					
<i>(% of age group)</i>					
Total	..	92	86	91	73
Male	..	92	86	92	76
Female	..	92	85	90	69
<b>Access to an improved water source</b>					
<i>(% of population)</i>					
Total	..	77	89	95	68
Urban	..	97	99	99	84
Rural	..	65	83	88	60
<b>Immunization rate</b>					
<i>(% of children ages 12-23 months)</i>					
Measles	..	97	97	97	76
DPT	..	93	92	95	77
Child malnutrition (% under 5 years)	..	..	..	..	29
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>					
<i>(years)</i>					
Total	65	66	68	69	57
Male	62	61	64	64	56
Female	70	70	72	74	58
<b>Mortality</b>					
Infant (per 1,000 live births)	75	53	36	23	85
Under 5 (per 1,000)	91	62	41	26	135
Adult (15-59)					
Male (per 1,000 population)	296	291	281	299	310
Female (per 1,000 population)	131	143	132	123	272
Maternal (modeled, per 100,000 live births)	..	44	150	44	780
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	..	98	98	95	41

Note: 0 or 0.0 means zero or less than half the unit shown. Net enrollment rate: break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from ISCED76 to ISCED97. Immunization: refers to children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before one year of age or at any time before the survey.

World Development Indicators database, World Bank - 10 September 2008.