



**Development Partners
Coordination Council**



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
High Level Development Conference
July 10-11, 2013

Deliberations, Challenges Identified, Conclusions

Joint Conference Document (Volume II)

A Reform-Based Development Partnership,

2013 – 2017

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Volume I and Volume II of this publication are available in English and Russian at <http://www.donors.kg/>

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High Level Development Conference

**July 10-11, 2013
Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic**

Introduction: Main Mission of the 2013 High Level Development Conference

In July 2010, in the aftermath of the inter-ethnic conflict in the South of Kyrgyzstan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic organized a High Level Donors Meeting to review the humanitarian and other emergency needs of the country. The event, attended by representatives of 14 countries and 15 international organizations, provided an opportunity for an open and constructive dialogue between the new authorities of Kyrgyzstan and the international community. The participants pledged a total amount of US\$ 1.1 billion to be disbursed within 30 months to support essential public expenditures and services, social needs, repairs of damages in infrastructure, as well as critical investments.

Three years after the High Level Donors Meeting, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic took the initiative to organize in July 2013 in Bishkek a High Level Development Conference (HLDC) with Development Partners, targeting two main goals:

- (i) To review the activities and the programmes implemented by the Development Partners since the July 2010 High Level Donors Meeting.
- (ii) To identify priority domains for joint action and to agree on a framework for future engagement with a corresponding set of measures that will ensure sustained, broadbased development.

The Development Partners saw in the 2013 Conference an important opportunity to review the achievements during 2010-2012 and challenges facing the development process, to strengthen the dialogue with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the country's development strategies and programmes in various sectors, to jointly establish cooperation priorities for 2013 – 2017 and a framework for the assistance in addressing such priorities.

Nineteen Working Groups (WGs), comprised of the donor agencies and their Kyrgyz counterparts, jointly prepared for the Conference nineteen reference documents which have served not only the deliberations at the Conference, but were aimed at assisting the Government and donors in planning and implementing new programmes, first of all, the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for 2013-2017, as well as the elaboration of further Medium-Term and Long-Term Development Programmes of Kyrgyzstan.

Each of the nineteen reference documents contained an analysis of the challenges facing a particular sector, summary of the country's strategies and programmes for the periods 2010-2012 and 2013-2017, description of prioritised sector development activities requiring assistance in

2013-2017, and information on the assistance by donors already confirmed or under consideration for 2013-2017.¹

Political Commitment to the Development Partnership

The High Level Development Conference was held on 10 – 11 July 2013 in Bishkek, capital of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Conference was organized by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic with support from the World Bank Group, European Union and other International Development Partners (See Agenda in Annex II).

The event brought together over 150 participants, representing the Kyrgyzstani Presidency, Government, Parliament, Judiciary, Civil Society, Private Sector, International Development Partners and Financial Institutions (See List of Participants in Annex III).

The Kyrgyz Government and International Development Partners jointly confirmed at the Conference their commitment to a sustained partnership based on mutual trust and accountability, openness in policy discussions and transparency in management.

The President of Kyrgyzstan Mr. Almazbek Atambaev in his welcoming address, delivered by the Chief of Staff of the President's Administration, underlined that despite difficulties faced after the tragic events of 2010, the country managed to achieve stability and to identify its development goals. The President's address further emphasized the fact that the people of Kyrgyzstan had chosen parliamentary democracy as the form of governance in the country, which prompted the Government to develop within these lines a National Sustainable Development Strategy for 2013-2017.

A task was set that in the next 5 years Kyrgyzstan should become a strong state with sustainable political system as well as dynamically developing economy and society, capable of sustaining structural reforms and implementation of large-scale projects of a nationwide dimension. The President underscored that central elements for achieving this goal would be systemic reforms, efficient public management and measures against corruption.

“We look forward to targeted and large-scale support by international organizations in order to achieve development goals through collaborative efforts...” emphasized the President in his address to the Conference.

In his speech, Mr. Asilbek Jeenbekov, Kyrgyzstani Parliament Speaker, recalled that the Donors Meeting of 2010 was focused on reconstruction of the economy and social sphere following the tragic events in the country. However, today Kyrgyzstan was already aiming at development, and not just at reconstruction. Major democratic reforms were carried out, a revised Constitution was

¹ A full set of the above reference documents covering 19 sectors of a Reform-based Development Partnership in the Kyrgyz Republic can be accessed in English and Russian at <http://www.donors.kg/>

adopted, authority had been handed over peacefully, and a parliamentary system had already been in place for over 2.5 years.

"We have passed the difficult stage in our development and now can look ahead. Today we know precisely what the country should be like in future and know the direction in which we should move," the Parliament Speaker concluded.

Mr. Jantoro Satybaldiev, Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, in his introductory speech referred to the lack of funding in many sectors of the Kyrgyz society. The Government had prepared the list of 76 large-scale projects of a nationwide dimension, and close to US\$ 9 billion is needed for the implementation of these projects. However, only US\$ 4 billion of funding had been secured so far, with the Government trying to identify additional contributions to guarantee the implementation of these projects, the Prime Minister stated. "The donor community could provide a big support to us in terms of financing of the large-scale nationwide projects. On behalf of the Government, I am asking the donors to scrutinize the list of such projects", Prime Minister Satybaldiev said.

"The Government of Kyrgyzstan attaches a great importance to cooperation with donors, and creation of the Joint Coordination Council for interaction with Development Partners was an important step in promoting our cooperation", continued the Prime Minister. The Coordination Council became a platform for ongoing dialogue about planning and coordination of aid provided by the Development Partners, he said. However, one of the priority tasks is to enhance the effectiveness of foreign aid. Kyrgyzstan needs the support of International Development Partners in all areas as never before, the Prime Minister stated.

Resolute actions undertaken by the leadership of the country against corruption, promotion of transparency of the election system, the improvement of investment climate and business environment are re-confirming Kyrgyzstan's move towards democracy and economic development, the Prime Minister noted.

According to the Prime Minister, the current economic growth was 7.8% with a significant recovery in the industrial sector. Since the growth of agriculture was less impressive, the NSDS devotes particular attention to the expansion of the irrigation network, especially in the South of Kyrgyzstan. Also, the supply of the population with clean water remains an important task. Consequently, in spite of the success achieved in a number of sectors, certain challenges still persist. The country is heading towards democracy, development and political stability and needs external support to achieve the targets outlined in the NSDS – concluded the Prime Minister.

Following the official opening, the Conference proceeded with its deliberations, review of the challenges facing the country's development, and formulation of conclusions.

The first day of the Conference was devoted to the review of progress achieved by the country since the 2010 High Level Donors Meeting, discussion of the 2013-2017 National Sustainable Development Strategy and reforms planned by the Kyrgyz Government as part of the national development agenda. At the close of discussions, the Conference's participants presented a Joint

Declaration, which confirmed support by the international community for new projects in the Kyrgyz Republic over 2013-2017 and highlighted the need for strong policies and efficient institutions in order to turn the proposed reforms into reality (See Full Text of the Declaration in Annex I).

On the second day the participants identified specific areas for collaboration within four working groups: “Finance and Economics,” “Governance,” “Infrastructure and the Real Sectors,” and “The Social Dimension”. The first three groups were chaired by the respective Vice Prime Ministers and the fourth by the Head of Social Policy Department at the Prime Minister’s Office.

Below is the summary of deliberations during the two-day Conference, the current critical challenges indentified by the participants and the Conference’s conclusions.

The Country’s Development since the 2010 High Level Donors Meeting

- Important assistance swiftly provided by donors was instrumental for the country’s recovery process, such as assistance to victims of June 2010 tragic events, repairs of infrastructure in the South of Kyrgyzstan, stabilization of the budget, securing food and energy supplies, housing reconstruction, agricultural aid, law enforcement reform, enhancing peace-building measures, media support, emergency care and the creation of safe public spaces for all members of society, etc.
- The emergency has now abated, the country has managed to ensure reconstruction in many areas, and the Kyrgyz Republic has demonstrated over the past three years notable economic and social development and democratic achievements.
- During 2010-2012, Kyrgyzstan managed to avoid economic default amid the global financial crisis as well as unpredicted development of domestic political events.
- The prudent macro-economic and socially-oriented policy of the Kyrgyz Government that was effectively supported by the donors, contributed to the achievement of economic and political stability in the country.
- The Kyrgyz Republic signed 51 new agreements for assistance totaling US\$ 2.228 billion, and cumulative economic growth for 2011-2012 reached 4.5%.
- Following a course of transition to parliamentary democracy, significant political reforms have led to a new Constitution and internationally acclaimed free and fair parliamentary elections. President Almazbek Atambayev assumed his position through the region’s first peaceful transfer of power by credible elections.
- Also, key reforms in the public, private and social sectors have been launched. Total social expenditures in 2012 comprised 47% of all public expenditures and the public budget of Kyrgyzstan thus remains socially-oriented.
- The share of the private sector has reached 75% of the GDP. The total volume of remittances by Kyrgyz migrant and seasonal workers has doubled - from US\$ 1 billion in 2009 to US\$ 2

billion in 2012 which largely helped to reduce poverty levels, for example, in Batken oblast from 50.2% to 35.6%, while the World Bank's 2013 World Development Report on jobs showed that more than half of poverty reduction comes from increases in labour income.

- The progress is visible whereas much remains to be done. The NSDS is a roadmap towards successful development of the country. All branches of the Government and Parliament have a role in implementing the NSDS, as well as Kyrgyzstan's vibrant Civil Society.
- The Government of Kyrgyzstan realizes the importance of achievement by the country of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In accordance with the UN MDG Progress Reports especial attention should be given to the MDGs related maternal and children's health, quality of education, and pre-school education, in particular. The Conference discussed how to maximize the dialogue and cooperation with development partners to best address the challenges facing the country.

Sustainable Economic Development (Summary of Remarks and Challenges Identified)

Macroeconomy

- The economic growth has reached 7.9% in the first half of 2013, and without counting production at the gold mines of Kumtor, the growth has made 5.5% which the Kyrgyz Government considers as being within a sustainable range. The target is to reach 7.5% with a focus on inclusive growth. However, some IFIs are projecting that economic growth could reach no more than 5% in mid-term.
- To achieve sustainable development of the economy and its macroeconomic stability, NSDS has identified ambitious goals to substantially promote large-scale industry and infrastructure, as well as to address a number of sectors, including poverty reduction.
- While annual per capita GDP was US\$ 1,200 in 2012, the NSDS forecasts this level to rise to US\$ 2,400 by 2017. Furthermore, the NSDS estimates that creation of 100,000 new jobs per year is required as a prerequisite for sustainable economic development of Kyrgyzstan.
- The total budget of the NSDS for 2013-2017 is estimated at US\$ 16.3 billion with 45% of that amount, i.e. US\$ 7.4 billion, to be used for the launch during next 5 years of 76 large-scale economic development projects of the nationwide importance.
- However, the state budget can afford US\$ 4 billion only for the envisaged 76 large-scale nationwide projects. Consequently, the gap in financing such projects would be US\$ 3.4 billion.
- With regard to the total funds required for implementing the NSDS, the country's real capacities are close to US\$ 8.7 billion only, or 53% of the entire cost of the NSDS.
- Whereas Kyrgyzstan is the most open economy in the region, it depends to a large extent upon gold production, remittances and foreign aid. Due to the shortage of resources, the

Government of Kyrgyzstan needs to identify development priorities and pursue a general course towards reforms.

Fiscal Policy

- First of all, reforms are necessary with regard to fiscal policy, removal of administrative barriers, such as excessive red-tape and paperwork.
- It is also necessary to restructure public expenditure which has exploded from 30 percent of GDP to 40 percent over the period of 5 years. The causes are primarily increased pensions and public sector wages. It is essential for the government to begin public service and pension reforms targeting better allocation of the scarce public resources.
- The donors should stay engaged in a dialogue with the Kyrgyz Government and Parliament on the public finance management which should be substantially improved.
- Since the main part of the country's budget comes from taxation, it is important to substantially improve the taxation policies, to fairly distribute taxes across the business community and the rest of population, and increase trust of the population in the proper use of their taxes.
- Consequently, transparency and accountability are key words which will lead to an increase in mobilizing resources through taxes. Also, strengthening the rule of law will reduce opportunities for the wide-spread “shadow economy” in the country.

Banking

- The Kyrgyz economy remains as cash-based with relatively low levels of financial sector intermediation. The country's banking sector is perceived as high-risk. The National Bank should closely monitor the inflation and maintain a flexible exchange rate. While the credit portfolio of Kyrgyzstan's banks almost doubled since 2010, the loans' interest rate remained rather high (up to 29-30%).
- Critical risk reduction measures include the new Banking Code, financial regulation improvements, accounting standards reform and streamlining of the credit and pledge databases. However, the June 2013 law on Usurious Lending is regarded by international finance community as a step backwards, as it will discourage lending to small or remote clients.

Investment climate

- The Kyrgyz Republic is number 70 out of 185 countries this year in the Doing Business Rankings. Improvement of the investment climate and increase in direct foreign investments, as well as by the Kyrgyz private sector, remain key challenges for the country's economic development. For that purpose, new laws securing rights and guaranteed profits of the investors are being developed. Also, a substantial liberalization of the investment climate is underway in Kyrgyzstan.

- However, large formal sector investors – Kyrgyz or foreign - are reluctant to make long-term investments in the absence of predictable and transparent implementation of laws and regulations.
- A challenging task is the need to improve climate for private investment, and the NSDS, therefore, underscores the need for private-sector-led growth. Kyrgyz business society, including the Business Development and Investments Council under the Government, consider it necessary to create a special institution entrusted with the attraction of direct investments into the country.
- In any case, recent developments in promoting partnership between government and private sector deserve full support.
- Whereas in Kyrgyzstan, unlike Russia, 40% of the GDP come from the small enterprises, further promotion of market-oriented economy, particularly investment in small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) is necessary.

External Trade

- External economic relations play an important role in country's development, particularly through integration of its economy in the regional economic system. At the same time, the NSDS proposes a careful examination of all implications of the Kyrgyz Republic's decision to join the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia.
- The key topics will include the compatibility of Customs Union membership with Kyrgyzstan's World Trade Organization commitments, the trade diversion effect, and impacts upon trade intermediation between China and the CIS and on garments manufacturing. These last two sectors represent large shares of GDP and employment, particularly for female entrepreneurs and employees.

Poverty

- The poverty level in Kyrgyzstan remains one of most critical problems with a strong negative impact on the country's development and the entire society. Today, 38% of Kyrgyzstan's population lives below the poverty line, with 66% of the poor prevailing in the rural areas, mostly women and children.
- Poverty distribution by the provinces is uneven: positive changes have been observed in Chui, Naryn, Talas regions where the poverty rate declined by 10%. Poverty level has also, but insignificantly, decreased in Batken and Issyk-Kul regions. Other regions see growth in the poverty level.
- Many of the poor live on US\$ 1.5 per day and the extreme poor – on US\$ 0.9 per day. The target is to reduce poverty to 25% through sustainable economic growth.
- Kyrgyz experts regard the growth of GDP as an important factor in poverty reduction. However, despite the GDP's growth lately in Kyrgyzstan, the problems of unemployment, poor living conditions, especially of retirees, disabled and children, particularly in the rural areas, as well as low level of health, education and other services contribute to the high poverty level in the country.

Development of Infrastructure and the Real Sectors

(Summary of Remarks and Challenges Identified)

Maintenance as the Priority

- Infrastructure plays an important role in economic development and poverty reduction. It promotes investment and trade, creates jobs, and increases income. Infrastructure development therefore deserves support from the Government, Civil Society and the International Development Partners.
- Unfortunately, Kyrgyzstan's budget is inadequate for the maintenance of key infrastructures such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste, irrigation, roads, transport and energy. As a result, donor funding for rehabilitation is substituting for national financing for maintenance, which is clearly neither sustainable nor efficient, since it is well known that maintenance gives a higher economic return than new infrastructure.
- It is therefore alarming to see ambitious new projects going hand-in-hand with minuscule maintenance budgets.

Energy

- Overall electricity needs will exceed the potential supply level next year. Already today, the northern power distribution company Severelectro registers 20 power outages a day in winter time. By 2020, deficit of supply will make 30% of the level of electricity consumption of 2012.
- Whereas 17 large-scale projects for increasing energy supplies are underway or in the pipeline with support of Development Partners, a lot of electricity continues to be wasted by the clients and there is a dire need for introduction of cost-base tariffs.
- To restore the power sector's economic condition requires a combination of professional management, clear lines of responsibility, investment, transparent financial accounts and higher tariffs. The engagement of Civil Society partners is critical in this regard.

Water

- The Kyrgyz Republic is rich in natural water resources. At the same time, Kyrgyzstan is the second most vulnerable country to climate change in Europe and Central Asia. Rainfall, river flows and glacier melt are changing the country's hydrology right now. Consequently, the country needs to strengthen water resource management institutions. A strong National Water Council and Kyrgyz Hydromet are essential for the country's agriculture and energy sectors, as well as cooperation with Kyrgyzstan's downstream neighbors.

Roads and Railways

- Several of the previously damaged roads inside Kyrgyzstan have been rehabilitated. Also, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have initiated construction of Russia-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-

Tajikistan railway. Furthermore, China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway and the establishment of an international transport corridor Iran-Afghanistan-Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan-China are under consideration.

- The above projects will resolve the problem of Kyrgyzstan's isolation and will help redistribution of continental cargo flows. The countries located along the new railroad will obtain unimpeded access to China, Afghanistan, Iran, international ports. Construction of a railway connecting the North and South of Kyrgyzstan is also under consideration.

Air Transport

- Air transport service is priority for a landlocked country, such as Kyrgyzstan. There is a strategic project, which aims to transform Manas Airport into a competitive international air transport hub with a convenient system of services for passengers and air companies. The airport has a potential of development of air service through East Asia, South-East Europe, Middle East, India to South East Asia and the Pacific.

Tourism

- Kyrgyzstan has excellent natural conditions for the development of international tourism, particularly in view of its biologically friendly agriculture. The promotion of winter tourism is also an additional possibility for potential investors, and this sector is included in the NSDS.
- Kyrgyzstan's open sky policy is conducive to the development of tourism. Since there are many beautiful and historical places in Kyrgyzstan it would be appropriate to develop new destinations along the Silk Road and good quality services for potential tourists from Europe. Also, the development of ecotourism may have very good prospects since Kyrgyzstan is rich in pristine and relatively undisturbed natural areas.

Areas for collaboration

- The following four areas for collaboration in the infrastructure sector were identified at the High Level Conference.
 - (i) Connectivity:
 - Continue ongoing rehabilitation of priority road corridors.
 - Seek external assistance to construct the alternative north-south road corridor.
 - Improve priority airports, the national air traffic management system.
 - Improve priority telecommunications.
 - Improve road maintenance by implementing performance-based contracts and developing a road asset management system.
 - Reconstruct and rehabilitate priority transmission lines and hydropower plants.
 - Rehabilitate priority water supply and sanitation infrastructure and facilities, once reforms are undertaken to create an enabling environment for physical investment.
 - Rehabilitate priority irrigation infrastructure.
 - Improve access to agriculture inputs (e.g. fertilizers and seeds) and output services, as well as external markets through laboratory certificates.
 - Improve access to food supply by implementing national food security laws and policies through inclusive growth and the productive safety net for most villagers.
 - Refine the country's early disaster warning system and rehabilitate associated

- infrastructure and facilities.
 - Encourage private sector participation in the construction and maintenance of infrastructure.
- (ii) Cost Recovery:
- Develop sound legal and regulatory frameworks in the energy sector and restructure the energy companies to improve corporate governance.
 - Install the meter system in the electricity and water sectors.
 - Increase tariffs of electricity and water in a phased manner to phase out cross-subsidies.
 - Develop a legal framework needed for introducing toll roads.
 - Create a customer database and billing systems in the water supply sector.
 - Publish audited financial statements of all energy companies at the websites of the Ministry of Energy and energy companies.
- (iii) Capacity Development:
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of the government's concerned line ministries, energy companies, and water user associations through staff training and technical assistance from the international development partners.
 - Implement fully the e-procurement system to facilitate project implementation and reduce, and eventually eliminate, incidents of corruption.
 - Conduct campaigns to raise public awareness about energy saving, emergency preparedness, and disaster management.
 - Enhance the capacity for developing the land and housing markets.
- (iv) Coordination:
- Continue regular coordination meetings of the Working Groups and report to the Government and International Development Partners on the progress in implementation of the planned activities.
 - Conduct regular consultations with Civil Society (particularly, small farmers) to seek their views and address their concerns.
 - Explore the possibility of conducting joint portfolio reviews among International Development Partners in the infrastructure sectors to improve donor coordination.

Sustainable Human Development (Summary of Remarks and Challenges Identified)

Social Dimension

- Development of social dimension is included in the NSDS. Statistical data about the growing poverty, persisting high level of maternal and infant mortality, increased drug abuse and HIV incidence, TB morbidity rate, insufficient food security, emergency preparedness are issues of concern for donor community in Kyrgyzstan.
- According to the NSDS, the average monthly salary is to be increased by 2017 to US\$ 554 which would be 3-4 times higher than in 2012, while average pensions will reach US\$ 165 to become twice as high as they are presently.

- The Government of Kyrgyzstan is spending quite a lot on social assistance. At 3.1 percent of GDP the social assistance budget is adequate by regional standards, and continues growing. However, it is necessary to improve the targeting of social payments. Shared prosperity depends on social protection going to the right people. Unfortunately, it covers less than a quarter of the poor people in Kyrgyzstan, who receive only 10-12 percent of their income from social assistance.
- Funding for the only well-targeted program - the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families - is being cut to pay for benefits for people who are not poor. For example, much of the cash compensations and energy compensations budgets are directed to people who are better-off.
- Since the country's debt indicators began to worsen again in 2011, Kyrgyzstan needs to restructure its public expenditure. The government's macro-economic programme agreed with IMF now aims to reduce public spending to 33 percent of the GDP by 2015. The immediate start of necessary public service and pension reforms is a matter of great urgency.
- The best way to defend the reforms is for ordinary people to see real tangible results of the invested efforts. However, real improvements for ordinary people will require strong policies and efficient institutions. Assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic by the International Development Partners will be indispensable for this endeavour.

Healthcare and Education

- It is important to consolidate the decentralization of healthcare and education. The Kyrgyz Republic has done well to keep budgetary commitments to health and education at 3 percent and 6 percent of GDP respectively. The health and education reforms have begun to decentralize decision-making on funding and delegate other issues directly to schools, clinics and hospitals.
- Development of the new National Healthcare Programme "Den Sooluk" for 2012-2016 is one of the major accomplishments in the sector and could be used as a model for other sectors, as well.
- Presently, a Kyrgyz household is three times less likely to be hit by significant health spending than a Kazakh and four times less than a Russian one. Life expectancy of Kyrgyz citizens grew in 2012 to 69.6 years. Overall mortality rate reduction is observed in the country: in 2005 the rate was 7.2 lethal cases per 1,000, in 2012 this rate decreased to 6.5.
- At the same time, a spectrum of problems still remains in healthcare sector. Whereas the budget of the Ministry of Health saw an increase up to 13% of the overall country's budget in 2012, 80% of all allocations are spent on salaries of the staff, and not on modernization of hospitals and other key infrastructures.
- Major improvements are needed in the system of health insurance and social security, particularly with a view to addressing the most vulnerable population. The top priorities are

people with high blood pressure since hypertension causes half of the deaths in the country, but only one person out of fifty is getting preventive treatment.

- The quality of school education remains a concern and introduction of new teaching methods is needed. Many children are not well prepared for entering the primary school since only around 50% of them are attending pre-school institutions.
- In such a multi-ethnic country as Kyrgyzstan, an important issue is the development of multi-language education for the ethnic minorities.
- While there is a dynamic discussion on the need for inclusive education, not much has been done for education of disabled children. Furthermore, over 60,000 children are not admitted to schools since they have no birth certificates for bureaucratic reasons.
- Use of a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) to education could be instrumental in solving many of the above problems. In education, this will mean that children are scoring better in reading and maths.

Gender Equality

- Gender equality is an important cross-cutting issue in addressing social dimension by the Government and Civil Society.
- The first long-term documents were the National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic on reaching gender equality (NGES) that was approved last year and the National Action Plan (NAP) 2012-2014 which is promoting gender equality in health, education and other human development sectors.

Governance (Summary of Remarks and Challenges Identified)

Optimization of Governance

- Sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan requires fundamental reforms in the governance system. Optimization of governance, building capacities for public service, introduction of e-government, improvement of access to government services, decentralization, development of local government bodies, are overdue on the country's agenda.
- Good governance is indispensable for conflict prevention, peace-building and reconciliation efforts.
- Due to the society diversity in Kyrgyzstan, the state authorities and local governments should take very considerate decisions affecting different social and vulnerable groups (women, ethnic minorities, retirees, children and young adults).

- The Government has already substantially reduced the number of services provided by state to the people from approximately 21 thousand to 395 only. Similar goals are pursued as regards licensing business and other private sector activities.

Rule of Law

- Strengthening the rule of law remains the key target for promotion of good governance, transparency and independent judiciary, and the required resurgence of public confidence in fair justice. It is, therefore, necessary to:

- Ensure equal access to justice, civil control over law enforcement agencies and accountability in reflection of diverse society (gender, ethnic, age-based) at national and local levels.
- Increase capacity of state authorities and local governance in interaction with civil society.
- Increase capacity of both state and public human rights institutions.
- Establish and strengthen effective mechanisms and communicative areas of dialogues to ensure population's participation, including vulnerable groups, in decision making processes related to their rights and interests.

Democratisation

- The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic regards advancement of democratic institutions as a prerequisite for implementing the NSDS. The International Development Partners are supporting the Government in this endeavour. Also, the Civil Society is to play a very important role for increasing public respect to the human rights.
- Regular sessions with participation of Government officials, International Development Partners and representatives of the Civil Society are to be convened to review the progress in strengthening good governance.

Local Governance

- Respect to the local governance system is deeply rooted in the history, culture and traditions of the Kyrgyz people. Self-government is a very powerful tool for improving daily life of the people and needs to be further developed. Local self-government can also be instrumental in conflict prevention, particularly at the “grass-root” level.
- There have been significant reforms recently in the self-government sector in Kyrgyzstan, such as establishment of the State Agency for local self-government, ongoing decentralization in favour of local level administrations, increased introduction of two-type budgeting system, significant improvement of public services provided by local self-government.
- Self-government bodies could assist in implementing development programmes in the provinces, especially in the areas with high poverty level – Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken regions, as well as in promotion of local culture.
- Consequently, it is necessary to further increase capacity of the local self-government bodies, to continue the policy dialogue which is developing between local self-government, local authorities, central government, civil society organizations and donors, and to ensure that the related reform process continues at the same pace and in the same direction as it does today.

- Some of the International Development Partners have rich experience in promoting local self-government, including delegation of as much as possible authority to the lowest level, and could share that experience with the Kyrgyz Government and Civil Society.
- The NSDS regards the development of local self-government as a key priority. The Government and Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic will provide political support to decentralization process and to promotion of the systemic reforms aimed at strengthening local self-government.
- Effective implementation of the above task would require development of concrete short-term and long-term programmes which should contain quality and quantity indicators, as well as an effective evaluation system.
- Reforming the local self-government system should be harmonized with reforming the central government structure. Activities at the local level depend to a large extent on the capacity and capability of local self-government to provide local services. Also, it is important to bear in mind the difference of the local self-government from other forms of community and self organizations.

Anticorruption

- Poor management and overarching corruption are regarded as the main problems of governance in Kyrgyzstan. The annual damage from corruption is estimated at \$700 million or 40% of budget revenues.
- According to the General Prosecutor's Office, 1,180 criminal probes were launched into corrupted practices in 2012. The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index placed the Kyrgyz Republic at 154 out of 174, together with Yemen, Guinea and Angola.
- Good regulations are not enough to encourage private investment. Officials and institutions must all respect the regulations and abide by legal arrangements. Taxes are a good example. According to corruption survey made in 2012, 39% of economy is in shadow, 52% of salaries are given in envelopes without payment of taxes.
- The Government has clearly articulated its political will and commitment to anticorruption measures, which are praised and further encouraged by the International Development Partners. Establishment of a coordination mechanism or framework for helping the Government, Civil Society and International Development Partners to monitor implementation of the anticorruption measures and promotion of transparency and accountability in the country was recommended at the Conference.
- In view of the gravity of corruption problem in Kyrgyzstan, it might be viable to review possibilities for providing budget support to the Government for implementation of anti-corruption strategies and programmes.
- The progress in fighting against corruption should be closely followed by the Working Groups of the Development Partners Coordination Council which may also use the methodology for anti-corruption measures developed recently by the World Bank.

Other Sensitive Issues

- Apart from corruption, the governance system of Kyrgyzstan is affected by assets and benefits illicitly acquired by organized crime and other related circles involved in transit trafficking in drugs northwards from Afghanistan.
- Compliance by Kyrgyzstan with international human rights and environmental protection commitments, as well as the country's preparedness for natural disasters are among key governance problems requiring close attention by the International Development Partners.
- The government authorities may at times fail to demonstrate their professional competencies in making proper decisions on contentious issues, including inter-ethnic relations, cross-border issues, mining, and other sensitive matters.
- At the same time, there is a potential to address the above-mentioned problems using institutional framework established within governance system, such as Department for Ethnic & Religious Policies and Interaction with Civil Society in the President's Office; President's Advisor on inter-ethnic relations; State Agency for Local Government and Inter-ethnic Relations; the Concept for Strengthening people's unity and inter-ethnic relations in the Kyrgyz Republic; the National Security Concept, etc.

Conclusions

- The country, thanks to its own efforts but also with timely assistance from the International Development Partners, has managed to recover from the political, economic and social turmoil of 2010.
- Kyrgyzstan has demonstrated a number of development achievements and has set for itself a course of long-term development through the implementation, during 2013-2017, of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).
- The Conference has taken stock of the progress made in the three years since 2010; confirmed the commitment of donors and government to a sustained partnership based on mutual trust, accountability and openness in policy discussions; identified the critical challenges facing the country and agreed on key priorities for cooperation during 2013-2017.
- The Conference has achieved its goal of generating a high-level dialogue between Kyrgyzstan and its International Development Partners: a dialogue about economic and social policies, a dialogue that is substantive, evidence-based, analytical and open.
- The Civil Society was widely represented at the Conference, actively participated in its work and made an important contribution to its deliberations. It was noted that the progress in implementing the NSDS will largely depend on the level of involvement of Civil Society.
- The Development Partners agreed on a Joint Declaration listing the most pressing challenges that they will jointly address in the years to come and committing to the principles of mutual trust, transparency, national ownership and alignment with national strategies (see Annex I).

ANNEX I

Joint Declaration

by the

Development Partners of the Kyrgyz Republic

at the close of the

High Level Development Conference

State Residence # 1 "Ala Archa", July 10-11th 2013

Bishkek

The Kyrgyz Republic

Preamble

1. We, Development Partners of the Kyrgyz Republic comprising of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bilateral Donors, International Financial Institutions, UN system and civil society organisations' representatives, met in Bishkek on 10-11th July 2013 in the framework of the High Level Development Conference at a time when the Kyrgyz Republic is confronting important development challenges and opportunities. The objectives of the Conference were to review the activities and the programmes implemented by the Development Partners since the July 2010 High Level Donors Meeting, to identify priority domains for joint action and to agree on a framework for future engagement with a corresponding set of measures that will ensure sustained, broadbased development.

Achievements since the July 2010 High Level Donors Meeting

2. The response that we, Development Partners, swiftly brought after the tragic events in June 2010 in the South of the country contributed to alleviating human suffering and restoring the livelihoods of those affected by them. A Concept of National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations has been approved by the Defence Council and President Atambayev with a view to addressing some of the root causes of the violence, enhancing conflict prevention and promoting a common civic identity. It constitutes a recognition of the value of ethnic diversity and equality, and of the importance of developing inter-ethnic relations on the basis of respect for human rights and the rule of law.
3. With the adoption of a new Constitution in 2010, the Kyrgyz Republic has embraced parliamentary democracy following the principles of separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judiciary as well as deepening democracy through the consolidation of local governments. Parliamentary, Presidential and local Council elections have further enhanced the democratic culture in the country.
4. The prudent macro-economic policy implemented by the Government and the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as the support provided by the International Finance Institutions and the bilateral donors have contributed to economic stability, with reduced inflation and a stable exchange rate. However, the growing budget deficit remains a matter of concern.
5. We underline that significant efforts have been made since 2010 by the Government supported by the International Development Partners for the country to transition to a long term development. The National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017 expresses a broadbased consensus on

key aspects of economic, social and environmental development of the Kyrgyz Republic and provides a meaningful reference framework for concerted action by the Development Partners.

6. The Donors Coordination Council jointly chaired by the Prime Minister and one Donors' Representative has been established in order to enhance policy dialogue, coordination among Development Partners and harmonisation and alignment with national policies, in line with the shared principles and common goals adopted internationally in the framework of the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

The challenges ahead

7. However, many challenges remain that we are committed to addressing through a spirit of dialogue and partnership. By doing so, we place high emphasis on developing local human resources and building strong and efficient national institutions. We acknowledge that promoting human rights, democracy and good governance are an integral part of our development efforts.
8. The International Development Partners shall strive to support the Government in their efforts to further strengthen institutions of governance in the country recognizing and valuing its cultural diversity as the guiding principle enshrined in the Constitution.
9. We shall collectively endeavour to protect and promote the realisation of human rights, gender equality and the rule of law for all. The judicial reform in line with international standards remains an important priority for the consolidation of the rule of law.
10. We will support an equitable, inclusive and people centered development model based on prudent financial management, the optimal use of public expenditures and ensuring that support measures reduce disparities and target those who really need them. Kyrgyz Republic's active and positive engagement in multi-country dialogues around land, transport, trade facilitation, energy and water, climate change, disaster risk management, border management and narco-trafficking will be a critical determinant of economic growth.
11. We will deepen public sector reforms in order to make public administration lean, client-oriented and fit to provide universal equitable access to public services focussing on the most vulnerable, especially women and children.
12. We are determined to intensify our joint efforts to fight corruption and illicit flows, consistent with the UN Convention Against Corruption and other respective

international agreements and promote good governance, transparency and accountability.

13. We recognize the need to further improve the investment climate and its predictability, for both domestic and foreign investors.
14. We shall promote decentralisation through effective, well-defined devolution of authority and adequate financial resources coupled with capacity building at local government level.
15. In line with the National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017, we will strive to using natural resources in a sustainable manner, preserving the heritage for future generations.
16. We will cooperate to deepen sector reforms in the energy, food and agriculture, health, transport, education, social protection, and water supply sectors to improve the quality and financial viability of public services.

Commitments

17. In view of the above, we, Development Partners, commit to a sustained partnership based on mutual trust and accountability, openness in policy discussions and transparency in management.
18. We recognize the need for a strong Government leadership and development coordination focused on effective implementation of reforms and on achieving results.
19. We intend to provide development assistance to nationally-defined policies, priorities and strategies as well as to the National Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan for the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017 through financial and technical support. It is estimated that International Development Partners have resources of over US\$ 2 billion available for new projects to support the Kyrgyz Republic over the period of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017, which would contribute to disbursements of over US\$ 1.7 billion over the same period. However, turning these potential resources into successful projects and real improvements for ordinary people will require strong policies and efficient institutions.
20. In providing financial and technical support to the Government, including that to the National Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan for the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017, the International Development Partners shall work towards building consensus on and respecting nationally-defined policies, priorities and strategies to ensure predictability in their actions. In specific sectors, International

Development Partners will work with the Government towards a sector-wide approach with a commonly-agreed upon strategy, focal point, financing plan and monitoring and evaluation framework.

21. International Development Partners will provide timely information on their activities to allow effective Government planning and reporting on programmes and projects and their financial flows. International Development Partners will seek to provide predictable, multi-year programmatic financial and technical support.
22. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, with support of the International Development Partners, will strengthen budget planning processes for managing domestic and external resources, linking the medium-term expenditure framework, annual national budget and programmes supported by international development partners in an integrated programming process for greater realism, consistency and results orientation.
23. We intend to measure and review progress towards the implementation of these commitments and towards the achievement of a set of agreed national development targets. To that end, we will meet on a quarterly basis in the framework of the Coordination Council under the Prime Minister and a Donors' representative and will make public the outcome of such monitoring.

ANNEX II

High Level Development Conference July 10-11th 2013

State Residence # 1 “Ala Archa”, Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic

AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 2013

08:15-09:00 Registration

Session 1* – Introduction

Chair: First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Djoomart Otorbaev

- 09.00-09.20 Welcome address by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Almazbek Atambaev
- 09.20-09.35 Statement by the Speaker of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Asylbek Jeenbekov
- 09.35-09.50 Introductory speech of the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Jantoro Satybaldiev
- 09.50-10.05 Results of the 2010 High Level Donors Meeting

Ms. Olga Lavrova, Minister of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
- 10.05-10.30 Development achievements of 2010-2013 and National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017

Mr. Temir Sariev, Minister of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
- 10.30-11.00 **Coffee break**

Session 2 - Discussion of National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)

*Chair: Mr. Hong Wang, Deputy Director General, Central and West Asia Regional Department,
Asian Development Bank*

- 11:00-11.40 Commentary on behalf of development partners

Mr. Koba Gvenetadze, IMF Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

Mr. Alexey Likhachev, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Ms. Pamela L. Spratlen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kyrgyz Republic;

Mr. Kurt Kunz, Ambassador, Assistant Director-General, Head of Cooperation with Eastern Europe Department, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Ms. Tolekan Ismailova, NGO “Citizens Against Corruption”

11.40-11.50 Report on sector policy dialogues - successes and next steps

Mr. Dirk Meganeck, Director of Directorate for Asia, Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf and Pacific, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission

11.50-12.00 Building a Development Partnership for the NSDS: achievements and aspirations

Mr. Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

12.00-12.20 Key policy decisions and development financing challenges 2013-2017

Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, Director, Central Asia, World Bank

12.20-12.30 Summing up of the session

First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Djoomart Otorbaev

12.30-13.45 **Lunch**

Session 3 – Sustainable economic development and poverty reduction.

Chair: Mr. Moazzam Mekan, Director, Central Asia, International Finance Corporation

13.45-14.00 Macro-economic, trade and private sector development strategy

First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Djoomart Otorbaev

14.00-14.15 Commentary on behalf of development partners

Mr. Christian Beddies, Deputy Division Chief, Mission Chief for the Kyrgyz Republic, IMF

Mr. Olivier Descamps, Managing Director, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, EBRD;

Mr. Taalaibek Koichumanov, Secretary of the Business Development and Investments Council under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

14.15-14.35 Infrastructure in the National development strategy

Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Taiyrbek Sarpashev

- 14.35-14.50 Commentary on behalf of development partners
Mr. Mohammad Jamal Al-Saati, Director, Country Programs Department, IDB Headquarters, IsDB
Mr. Sergei Storchak, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
Ms. Kae Yanagisawa, Director General, East and Central Asia and the Caucasus Department, JICA
- 14.50-15.05 Poverty trends 2010-2013 and pathways for poverty reduction 2013-2017
Mr. Temir Sariev, Minister of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
- 15.05-15.15 Commentary on behalf of development partners
Mr. Haoliang Xu, Deputy Director, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS countries (RBEC), UNDP
Ms. Nurjehan Mawani, Diplomatic Representative, Aga Khan Development Network in the Kyrgyz Republic
- 15.15-15.30 Question and answer to the speakers, and chair's conclusions
Mr. Moazzam Mekan, Director, Central Asia, International Finance Corporation
- 15.30-16.00 **Coffee break**

Session 4 – Sustainable human development
Chair: *Mr. Jonathan Veitch, UNICEF Country Representative*
- 16.00-16.15 Planned reforms of social services (health, education, social protection)
Ms. Nurilia Djoldosheva, Head of Social Policy Department, Prime Minister's Office
- 16.15-16.35 Commentary on behalf of development partners
Dr. Marion Urban, Director, Head of Division for Central Asia, East Asia, Laos and Cambodia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. Mario Ronconi, Head of Sector, Directorate for Asia, Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf and Pacific, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission
Ms. Sabine Machl, UN Women Representative
Ms. Mira Itikeeva, National Advocacy Association on Child Rights
- 16.35-16.50 Question and answer to the speakers, and chair's conclusions
Mr. Jonathan Veitch, UNICEF Country Representative

Session 5 – Governance

Chair: Ms. Pauline Hayes, Deputy Director, Western Asia and Stabilization Division, DFID

16.50-17.00 Governance and anti-corruption commitments underpinning the NSDS

First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Djoomart Otorbaev

17.00-17.20 Commentary on behalf of development partners

Mr. Sergey Kapinos, Ambassador, Head of OSCE Centre in Bishkek

Ms. Dinara Oshurahunova, Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society

Mr. Armen Harutyunyan, Regional Representative, OHCHR

17.20-17.45 Question and answer to the speakers, and chair's conclusions

Ms. Pauline Hayes, Deputy Director, Western Asia and Stabilization Division, DFID

Session 6 – Conclusions

Co-Chairs: Mr. Jantoro Satybaldiev, Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, and

Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, Director, Central Asia, World Bank

17.45-18.00 Co-chairs' conclusions

18.00 Meeting of co-moderators for Day 2

18.40-20.40 *Dinner at the invitation of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ala-Archa*

* Simultaneous Russian-English-Russian translation was provided in all sessions

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 2013

09.00-09.30	Registration and assignment of participants into 4 thematic working groups
09.30-11.15	Discussion in working groups: identification of key, specific areas for collaboration and other action points 2013-2017

Working Groups:

1. Finance and Economics: Macro-economic environment. Public finance management. Financial sector. Development of the business environment and investment climate. Development of tourism.	<u>Moderators:</u> <u>For the GoKR:</u> <i>First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Dzhamart Otorbaev</i> <u>On behalf of development partners:</u> <i>Mr. Olivier Descamps, Managing Director, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, EBRD</i>
2. Governance: Public sector reform roadmap and local self-governance. Rule of law, anti-corruption, democracy and security sector reform. Reconciliation and conflict resolution.	<u>Moderators:</u> <u>For the GoKR:</u> <i>Deputy Head of the Prime Minister's Office Mr. Jenish Jakipov</i> <u>On behalf of development partners:</u> <i>Mr. Daniel Rosenblum, Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, U.S. Department of State</i>
3. Infrastructure and the real sectors: Energy sector. Transport sector. Agriculture, food security and rural development. Water supply and water treatment. Emergency preparedness, disaster prevention.	<u>Moderators:</u> <u>For the GoKR:</u> <i>Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Taiyrbek Sarpashev</i> <u>On behalf of development partners:</u> <i>Mr. Hong Wang, Deputy Director General, Central and West Asia Regional Department, Asian Development Bank</i>
4. Social dimension: Social protection. Education. Healthcare. Poverty and living standards measurement. Gender equality.	<u>Moderators:</u> <u>For the GoKR:</u> <i>Head of Social Policy Department, Prime Minister's Office Ms. Nurilia Djoldosheva</i> <u>On behalf of development partners:</u> <i>Ms. Chantal Hebberecht, Ambassador, Head of Delegation of the European Union to the Kyrgyz Republic</i>

11.15-11.45

Coffee break

11.45-12.30	Report back of moderators on key, specific areas for collaboration. <i>First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Dzhamart Otorbaev</i>
12.30-12.45	Closing speech of the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Jantoro Satybaldiev
12.45-14.20	Lunch and press conference

ANNEX III

**List of Participants
in the High Level Development Conference**

(in English and Russian)

State Residence # 1 “Ala Archa”, Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic

#	Name	ФИО	Position	Должность
ADB/АБР				
1	Mr. Hong Wang	Г-н Хонг Ванг	Deputy Director General, Central and West Asia Regional Department	Заместитель Генерального директора Департамента Центральной и Западной Азии
2	Ms. Rie Hiraoka	Г-жа Рие Хираока	Country Director, ADB Resident Mission in the Kyrgyz Republic	Директор Постоянного Представительства АБР в Кыргызской Республике
3	Ms. Mart Khaltarpurev	Г-жа Март Халтарпурэв	Senior Portfolio Management Specialist	Старший специалист по управлению портфелями
AKDN/Сеть развития Ага Хана				
4	H.E. Ms. Nurjehan Mawani	Ее Превосх-во Г-жа Нуржехан Мавани	Diplomatic Representative of the Aga Khan Development Network in the Kyrgyz Republic (Head of Delegation)	Дипломатический представитель Сети развития Ага Хана в Кыргызской Республике (глава делегации)
5	Mr. Michael Kocher	Г-н Майкл Кохер	General Manager, Aga Khan Foundation	Генеральный Управляющий, Фонд Ага Хана
6	Mr. Altaaf Hasham	Г-н Алтааф Хашам	Management and Programme Liaison Officer, AKDN Office in the Kyrgyz Republic	Офицер связи по вопросам менеджмента и программному обеспечению, Сеть развития Ага Хана в Кыргызской Республике
7	Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko	Г-н Бохдан Кравченко	Director General, University of Central Asia	Генеральный директор, Университет Центральной Азии
8	Mr. Karl Goeppert	Г-н Карл Гопперт	CEO, Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyzstan	Исполнительный директор, Фонд Ага Хана в Кыргызской Республике
British Embassy/DFID/ Посольство Великобритании и ДФИД				
9	Ms. Pauline Hayes	Г-жа Полин Хейс	Head of Delegation, Deputy Director, Western Asia and Stabilisation Division	Глава делегации, Заместитель Директора, Управление по странам Западной Азии и вопросам стабилизации, ДФИД, Лондон
10	Mr. Bob Leverington	Г-н Боб Леверингтон	Head of the DFID Office in Central Asia, Dushanbe	Глава Представительства ДФИД в Центральной Азии, Душанбе
11	H.E. Ms. Judith Farnworth	Ее Превосх-во Г-жа Джудит Фарнворт	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom in the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Великобритании в Кыргызской Республике
12	Mrs. Aida Akmatalieva	Г-жа Аида Акматалиева	Head of the DFID programmes in the Kyrgyz Republic	Руководитель программ ДФИД в Кыргызской Республике

Kyrgyz Republic High Level Development Conference

Canada/Канада				
13	H.E. Mr. Stephen Millar	Его Превосх-во Г-н Стефан Миллар	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to the Kyrgyz Republic (Astana based)	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Канады в Кыргызской Республике (офис в Астане)
Council of Europe/Совет Европы				
14	Mr. Zoltan Taubner	Г-н Золтан Таубнер	Director of External Relations	Директор Департамента Внешних Связей
15	Ms Verena Taylor	Г-жа Верена Тэйлор	Director of the Office of the Director General of Programmes Department	Руководитель Офиса Генерального Директора Департамента Программ
Delegation of the European Union to the KR				
16	Mr. Dirk Meganck	Г-н Дирк Меганк,	Director for Asia, Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf & Pacific Regional Programmes, European Commission's Directorate General for Development and Co-operation	Директор по странам Азии, Центральной Азии, Среднего Востока, Залива и Тихоокеанского региона, Генеральная Дирекция по вопросам Развития и Сотрудничества, Европейская Комиссия
17	H.E. Ms. Chantal Hebberecht	Ее Превосх-во Г-жа Шанталь Эбберект,	Ambassador, Head of Delegation of the European Union to the Kyrgyz Republic	Посол, Глава Представительства Европейского Союза в Кыргызской Республике
18	Mr. Mario Ronconi	Г-н Марио Ронкони	Head of Sector, Directorate for Asia, Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf & Pacific, Regional Programmes European Commission's Directorate General for Development and Co-operation	Глава отдела в Директорате по странам Азии, Центральной Азии, Среднего Востока, Залива и Тихоокеанского региона, Генеральная Дирекция по вопросам Развития и Сотрудничества, Европейская Комиссия
19	Mr. Pierre Borgoltz	Г-н Пьер Боргольц	Coordinator for programming co-operation in Central Asia, Central Asia Division, European External Action Service (EEAS)	Координатор по Программированию Сотрудничества в Центральной Азии/Департамент ЦА/ Европейская Служба Зарубежных Операций
20	Ms. Galia Agisheva	Г-жа Галия Агишева	Desk officer for Kyrgyzstan, EEAS	Референт по Кыргызстану/ Департамент ЦА/ Европейская Служба Зарубежных Операций
21	Ms. Berith Andersone	Г-жа Берит Андерсон	Coordinator, Asia Regional Programmes, European Commission's Directorate General for Development and Co-operation	Координатор, Директорат по странам Азии, Генеральная Дирекция по вопросам Развития и Сотрудничества, Европейская Комиссия
EBRD/ЕБРР				
22	Mr. Olivier Descamps	Г-н Оливье Декамп	Managing Director, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Caucasus & Central Asia	Управляющий Директор по Турции, Восточной Европе, Кавказу и Центральной Азии
23	Mrs. Larisa Manastirli	Г-жа Лариса Манастирли	Head of the EBRD Office in Bishkek	Глава Представительства ЕБРР в Бишкеке
Eurasian Development Bank/Евразийский Банк Развития				
24	Mr. Sergey Shatalov	Г-н Сергей Шаталов	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	Заместитель Председателя Правления

Kyrgyz Republic High Level Development Conference

25	Mr. Andrey Shirokov	Г-н Андрей Широков	Head of the Office in Bishkek	Директор Представительства Банка в Бишкеке
26	Mr. Anton Dolgovechnyi	Г-н Антон Долговечный	Deputy Head of Unit ACF	Заместитель начальника отдела АКФ
27	Mr. Dmitriy Engelgardt	Г-н Дмитрий Энгельгардт	Deputy Head of the Bank's Office in Bishkek	Заместитель Директора Представительства банка в Бишкеке
28	Mr. Mikhail Panchenko	Г-н Михаил Панченко	Head of international relations department	Начальник отдела международных связей
29	Mr. Erlan Aliyaskarov	Г-н Ерлан Алияскаров	Senior project officer	Старший менеджер представительства банка
30	Ms. Natalya Pisareva	Г-жа Наталья Писарева	Lead specialist ACF	Главный специалист АКФ
Finland/Финляндия				
31	Mr. Juhani Toivonen	Г-н Юхани Тойвонен	Ambassador, Adviser on Development Policy	Посол, советник по вопросам политики развития
32	Ms. Sushi Kivistö	Г-жа Суви Кивистё	Assistant	Ассистент
Germany/Германия				
33	Ms. Dr. Marion Urban	Г-жа Д-р Марион Урбан	Head of Delegation, Director, Head of Division on Central Asia, East Asia, Laos and Cambodia Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Глава делегации, Руководитель Управления по странам Центральной Азии, Восточной Азии, Лаосу и Камбодже, Федеральное министерство экономического сотрудничества и развития
34	Ms. Katja Paereli	Г-жа Катя Паерели	Desk Officer, Division on Central Asia, East Asia, Laos and Cambodia Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Референт, Управление по странам Центральной Азии, Восточной Азии, Лаосу и Камбодже, Федеральное министерство экономического сотрудничества и развития
35	H.E. Ms. Gudrun Sraega	Ее Превосх-во Г-жа Гудрун Срэга	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany in the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Федеративной Республики Германия в Кыргызской Республике
36	Ms. Petra Hippmann	Г-жа Петра Хиппманн	Head of German Cooperation; Counsellor, Embassy of Germany in the Kyrgyz Republic	Советник по экономическому сотрудничеству Посольства Федеративной Республики Германия в Кыргызской Республике
37	Ms. Elisabeth Bähr (Baehr)	Г-жа Элизабет Бэр	Regional Director for Central Asia, Country Office for Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, German GIZ	Региональный директор, страновый директор по Кыргызстану и Туркменистану Германского общества по международному сотрудничеству (GIZ)
38	Mr. Stefan C. Lutz	Г-н Штефан Лутц	Director, KfW Office for Central Asia, KfW Development Bank	Региональный директор по Центральной Азии банковской группы КФВ (KfW)
Iran/Иран				
39	Mr. Mohammad Pardakhtchi Mahmood	Г-н Мохаммад Пардахчи Махмуд	First counselor	Первый советник
Islamic Development Bank/Исламский Банк Развития				
40	Mr. Amadou Thierno Diallo	Г-н Амаду Тиerno Диалло	Advisor to the Vice-President, Operations, Director, VPO Office, IDB Headquarters	Советник Вице-президента, руководитель подразделения по операциям

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41	Mr. Hisham Maarouf	Г-н Хишам Мааруф	Director, IDB Regional Office, Almaty, Kazakhstan	Директор, Региональное представительство ИБР в Алматы, Казахстан
42	Mr. Yerzhan Jalmukhanov	Г-н Ержан Жалмуханов	Senior country programs manager, Country programs department	Старший менеджер страновых программ
43	Mr. Rustam Eshonhujaev	Г-н Рустам Эшонхуджаев	Country Officer, IDB Regional Officer, Almaty	Менеджер программ для стран, Региональное представительство ИБР в Алматы
IMF/МВФ				
44	Mr. Christian Beddis	Г-н Кристиан Беддис	Head of Delegation, Deputy Division Chief, Mission Chief for the Kyrgyz Republic	Глава делегации, Заместитель начальника Управления, Куратор программ для Кыргызской Республики, МВФ
45	Mr. Koba Gvenetadze	Г-н Коба Гвенетадзе	IMF Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic.	Постоянный представитель МВФ в Кыргызской Республике
Islamic Republic of Pakistan/Исламская Республика Пакистан				
46	Mr. Muhammad Bakhch Sangi	Г-н Мухаммад Бахш Санги	Second secretary	Второй секретарь
Japan/Япония				
47	H.E. Mr. Takayuki Koike	Его Превосход-во Г-н Такаюки Коикэ	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный посол Японии в Кыргызской Республике
48	Mr. Yasumasa Iijima	Г-н Ясумаса Иидзима	Counselor	Советник
49	Mr. Takuma Maeda	Г-н Такума Маэда	Second Secretary	Второй секретарь
JICA				
50	Ms. Kae Yanagisawa	Г-жа Кae Янагисава	Director General, East and Central Asia and the Caucasus Department, JICA	Генеральный директор, Департамент Восточной и Центральной Азии и Кавказа, головной офис JICA
51	Mr. Takayuki Oyama	Г-н Такаюки Ояма	Senior Representative, JICA Office in the Kyrgyz Republic	Старший Представитель, Представительство JICA в Кыргызской Республике
52	Mr. Yoshimasa Takemura	Г-н Ёшимаса Такемура	Representative, JICA Office in the Kyrgyz Republic	Представитель JICA в Кыргызской Республике
53	Ms. Svetlana Alelekova	Г-жа Светлана Алелекова	Program Officer	Программный специалист
Kazakhstan/Казахстан				
54	Mr. Gali Shaimakov	Г-н Гали Шаймаков	Advisor	Советник-Посланник
55	Mr. Kairat Nurtazin	Г-н Кайрат Нуртазин	First secretary	Первый секретарь
56	Mr. Daniyar Nurov	Г-н Данияр Нуров	Third secretary	Третий секретарь
Korea/Корея				
57	H.E. Mr. Kim Chang-Gyu	Его Превосход-во Г-н Ким Чанг Гю	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Республики Корея в Кыргызской Республике
Medecins Sans Frontieres Switzerland/Doctors without Borders/Врачи без границ (Швейцария)				
58	Mr. Richard Walker	Г-н Ричард Волкер	Head of mission	Глава миссии
OSCE/ОБСЕ				
59	Mr. Sergey Kapinos	Г-н Сергей Капинос	Ambassador, Head of OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Посол, Глава центра ОБСЕ в Бишкеке

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60	Ms. Yulia Minaeva	Г-жа Юлия Минаева	Senior Political Officer	Старший советник по политическим вопросам
61	Mr. Anders Troedsson	Г-н Андерс Труэдссон	Deputy Head of OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Заместитель Главы Центра ОБСЕ в Бишкеке
Poland/Республика Польша				
62	H.E. Mr. Jacek Kluczkowski	Его Превосход-во Г-н Яцек Ключковски	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Poland	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Республики Польша
Qatar/Катар				
63	Mr. Ali Jaber M. A. Al-Marri	Г-н Али Джабер Мухаммад А. Аль-Марри	Charge d`Affaires	Временный поверенный в делах Государства Катар
Russia/Russian Federation				
64	Mr. Sergei Storchak	Г-н Сергей Сторчак	Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation	Заместитель Министра финансов Российской Федерации
65	Mr. Alexey Likhachev	Г-н Алексей Лихачев	Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation	Заместитель Министра экономического развития Российской Федерации
66	H.E. Mr. Andrey Krutko	Его Превосход-во Г-н Андрей Крутко	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the Kyrgyz Republic.	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Российской Федерации в Кыргызской Республике
67	Mr. Konstantin Kuzmichev	Г-н Константин Кузьмичев	Deputy Director of Department for Economic Cooperation and Integration with the CIS countries of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation	Заместитель директора Департамента экономического сотрудничества и интеграции со странами СНГ Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации
68	Mr. Pavel Evseev	Г-н Павел Евсеев	Head of Division for International Development Assistance of the Department for the International Financial Relations of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation	Начальник отдела содействия международному развитию Департамента международных финансовых отношений Министерства финансов Российской Федерации
69	Mr. Andrey Grachev	Г-н Андрей Грачев	Deputy Head of the Main Directorate of the logistics support of the Federal Customs Service	Заместитель начальника Главного управления тылового обеспечения Федеральной таможенной службы
70	Ms. Dilyara Ravilova-Borovik	Г-жа Диляра Равилова-Боровик	Senior Counselor of the International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Старший советник Департамента Международных Организаций МИД Российской Федерации
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia /Королевство Саудовская Аравия				
71	Mr. Abdulrahman bin Said Aljomaah	Г-н Абдурахман бин Саид Аль-Джума	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Королевства Саудовской Аравии в Кыргызской Республике
Saudi Arabian Fund for Development/Фонд развития Саудовской Аравии				
72	Mr. Mohammed Alarifi	Г-н Мохаммед Аларифи	Head of Delegation, Director, Technical Department for Asia	Глава делегации, Директор, Технический департамент по Азии
73	Mr. Eid Bineid	Г-н Эйд Бинеид	Senior Economist	Старший экономист

Switzerland/Швейцария				
74	Mr. Kurt Kunz	Г-н Курт Кунц	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Assistant Director General, Head of Department for Cooperation with Eastern Europe, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Глава делегации, Посол, Заместитель Генерального Директора, Глава Департамента по сотрудничеству со странами Восточной Европы, Швейцарское Агентство по Развитию и Сотрудничеству
75	H.E. Mr. Laurent Guye	Его Превосход-во Г-н Лоран Ги	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Швейцарии в Кыргызской Республике
76	Ms. Elvira Muratalieva	Г-жа Эльвира Мураталиева	National programme officer	Национальный программный специалист
Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan/Фонд Сорос - Кыргызстан				
77	Mr. Shamil Ibraghimov	Г-н Шамиль Ибрагимов,	Executive Director, Soros Foundation - Kyrgyzstan	Исполнительный директор, Фонд «Сорос-Кыргызстан»
Tajikistan/Таджикистан				
78	H.E. Mr. Olim Rakhimov	Его Превосход-во Г-н Олим Рахимов,	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Tajikistan to the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и полномочный посол Таджикистана в Кыргызской Республике
Turkey/TIKA/Турция/ТИКА				
79	Mr. Nezih Agan	Г-н Незих Аган	Economic Counselor to the Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey	Советник Посла Республики Турции в Кыргызской Республике по вопросам экономики
80	Mr. Hakan Ergun	Г-н Хакан Эргюн	Country Programme Coordinator of TIKA in the Kyrgyz Republic	Координатор программ ТИКА в Кыргызской Республике
UN agencies/ООН агентства				
81	Mr. Haoliang Xu	Г-н Хаолянг Ксю	Deputy Director for Europe and the CIS, Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS, UNDP, New York	Заместитель Директора Регионального Бюро ПРООН для Европы и стран СНГ
82	Mr. Ben Slay	Г-н Бен Слей	Poverty Practice Leader, Bratislava Regional Centre, Slovakia, UNDP	Руководитель Департамента по сокращению бедности, Региональный Офис в Братиславе, ПРООН
83	Mr. Alexander Avanessov	Г-н Александр Аванесов	United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic	Постоянный Координатор системы ООН и Постоянный Представитель ПРООН в Кыргызской Республике
84	Mr. Carlo Scaramella	Г-н Карло Скарамелла	Deputy Regional Director, UN WFP	Заместитель Регионального Директора, ВПП ООН
85	Mr. Toni Alonzi	Г-н Тони Алонзи,	Regional Director, Budapest Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, UN FAO	Региональный Директор, Региональный Офис для Европы и стран Центральной Азии в Будапеште, ФАО ООН
86	Mr. Jonathan Veitch	Г-н Джонатан Вейтч	Representative of UNICEF in the Kyrgyz Republic	Представитель ЮНИСЕФ в Кыргызской Республике
87	Mr. Oskon Moldokulov	Г-н Оскон Молдокулов	Head of Bishkek Country Office, WHO	Глава Странового Офиса в Бишкеке, ВОЗ

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88	Mr. Saber Azam	Г-н Сабер Азам	Regional Representative/ Regional Coordinator for Central Asia, UNHCR	Региональный Представитель/ Региональный Координатор для стран Центральной Азии, УВКБ ООН
89	Mr. Armen Harutyunyan	Г-н Армен Арутюнян	Regional Representative, OHCHR	Региональный Представитель, УВКПЧ ООН
90	Mr. Frits Jepsen	Г-н Фритс Джепсен	Country Programme Manager, IFAD	Менеджер страновых программ, ИФАД
91	Ms. Sabine Machl	Г-жа Сабине Махль	Representative of UN Women in the Kyrgyz Republic	Представитель организации «Женщины ООН» в Кыргызской Республике
92	Mr. Johann P. Siffointe	Г-н Йоханн Сиффуант	Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic, UNHCR	Представитель УВКБ ООН в Кыргызской Республике
93	Mr. Dorjee Kinlay	Г-н Дордже Кинлэй	Representative of UN FAO in the Kyrgyz Republic	Представитель ФАО ООН в Кыргызской Республике
94	Mr. Ram Saravanamuttu	Г-н Рэм Сараванамутту	Country Director and Representative of UN WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic	Страновой Директор и Представитель ВПП ООН в Кыргызской Республике
USA/USAID/США/ЮСАИД				
95	Her Excellency Ms.Pamela L. Spratlen	Её Превосх-во Г-жа Памела Л. Спратлен	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол США в Кыргызской Республике
96	Mr. Daniel Rosenblum	Г-н Дэниел Розенблум	Coordinator of Assistance, U.S. Department of State, EUR/ACE	Координатор программ помощи США странам Европы и Азии, Государственный Департамент США
97	Ms. Laura A. Griesmer	Г-жа Лайра А. Грисмер	Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the United States of America to the Kyrgyz Republic	Заместитель главы миссии, Посольство США в Кыргызской Республике
98	Mr. Mark Hannafin	Г-н Марк Ханнафин	Acting USAID Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic	И.о. Представителя Агентства США по международному развитию (USAID) в Кыргызской Республике
99	Mr. Lawrence Held	Г-н Лоренс Хэлд	Deputy USAID Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic	Заместитель Представителя Агентства США по международному развитию (USAID) в Кыргызской Республике
100	Ms. Ann Hopper	Г- жа Энн Хоппер	Director of Democratic Assistance, USAID/ Kyrgyz Republic	Директор программ по демократическому развитию, Кыргызская Республика
Uzbekistan/Узбекистан				
101	H.E. Mr. Kamil Rashidov	Его Превосх-во Г-н Камил Рашидов	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Uzbekistan in the Kyrgyz Republic	Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Узбекистана в Кыргызской Республике
World Bank/Всемирный Банк				
102	Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha	Г-н Сарож Кумар Джа	Director, Central Asia, World Bank	Директор, Регион Центральной Азии, Всемирный банк
103	Mr. Moazzam Mekan	Г-н Моаззам Мекан	Director, Central Asia, International Finance Corporation	Директор, Регион Централь- ной Азии, Международная финансовая корпорация

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104	Mr. Alexander Kremer	Г-н Александр Кремер	Country Manager, Kyrgyz Republic & Turkmenistan, World Bank	Глава офиса Всемирного банка в Кыргызской Республике и Туркменистане
105	Mr. Laurent Debroux	Г-н Лоран Дебрю	Sector Leader for Sustainable Development, Central Asia, World Bank	Координатор сектора Устойчивого развития, регион Центральная Азия, Всемирный банк
106	Ms. Dinara Djoldosheva	Г-жа Динара Джолдошева	Senior Country Officer, Kyrgyz Republic, World Bank	Руководитель программ и кредитного портфеля, Кыргызская Республика, Всемирный банк
107	Mr. Serhiy Osavolyuk	Г-н Серхий Осаволюк	Operations Officer, Investment Climate Advisory Services in Europe and Central Asia, International Finance Corporation	Эксперт, Консультативные услуги по улучшению инвестиционного климата, Страны Европы и Центральной Азии, Международная финансовая корпорация
108	Mr. Evgenij Najdov	Г-н Евгений Найдов	Senior Economist and Country Economist for the Kyrgyz Republic, World Bank	Старший экономист/ Экономист по Кыргызской Республике, Всемирный банк
Civil Society Organizations/Гражданское общество/НПО				
109	Ms. Dinara Osharakhunova	Г-жа Динара Ошарахунова	Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society	«Коалиция за демократию и гражданское общество»
110	Ms. Mira Itikeeva	Г-жа Мира Итикеева	National Advocacy Association on child rights	ОО «Центр защиты детей»
111	Ms. Tolekan Ismailova	Г-жа Толекан Исмаилова	Citizens against corruption centre	Правозащитный центр «Граждане против коррупции»
112	Ms. Marina Glushkova	Г-жа Марина Глушкирова	Centre for integration of social policy	Центр социальной интеграции
113	Ms. Aida Baijumanova	Г-жа Аида Байжуманова	Chair of “Bir Duino”	Председатель правления «Бир Дуйно»