



Country Opinion Surveys

FY 2026 The Kyrgyz Republic **Country Opinion Survey Report**

Acknowledgements

The Kyrgyz Republic Country Opinion Survey is part of the Country Opinion Survey Program series of the World Bank Group. This report was prepared by the ECR Analytics team, led by José De Buerba (Senior External Affairs Officer) and Svetlana Markova (Senior External Affairs Officer). Yulia Danilina, Jessica Cameron, Qi Xue, Sofya Gubaydullina, and Irina Popova oversaw the design, reporting, and analysis of the survey results. Noreen Wambui provided data support.

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Objectives

This survey was designed to assist the World Bank Group (WBG) in gaining a better understanding of how stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic perceive the WBG. The survey explored the following questions:

- 1. Overall Views of the WBG:** How familiar are stakeholders with the WBG? How much trust do stakeholders have in the WBG? What are their opinions on the WBG's effectiveness and relevance to development in the Kyrgyz Republic? Are these perceptions improving or declining?
- 2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:** What areas of development are perceived to be the most important? Has the WBG helped achieve the goals of its projects in these areas? How effective have WBG-supported projects or initiatives been in creating sustainable, long-term jobs in the Kyrgyz Republic? How have these projects affected people in the Kyrgyz Republic, and how could the WBG improve its effectiveness?
- 3. WBG Instruments:** What do key stakeholders value most about the WBG's work in the Kyrgyz Republic? What are their views on the WBG's financial instruments and knowledge products? Has the WBG's advice influenced any new or existing policies in government or the private sector—particularly government policies related to employment and job creation?
- 4. The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration:** How effective is the WBG in collaborating with different stakeholder groups in the Kyrgyz Republic? Are these perceptions of the WBG's collaboration improving or declining? How effective has the WBG been in partnering with the government and the private sector to improve the business environment and support business development in the Kyrgyz Republic?
- 5. Communications:** What communication channels do stakeholders prefer for receiving information from the WBG, and do these preferences vary across stakeholder groups? To what extent do stakeholders recall WBG messaging? Which key topics communicated by the WBG are most recalled by stakeholders? What types of information are stakeholders seeking from the WBG?



Methodology Overview

Fielded in December 2025 – February 2026

- 603 potential participants were asked to complete the survey
- Respondents received the questionnaire in person or completed it online
- A list of names was provided by the WBG country team
- Data collection managed on the ground by independent consultants

333 participants (55% response rate)

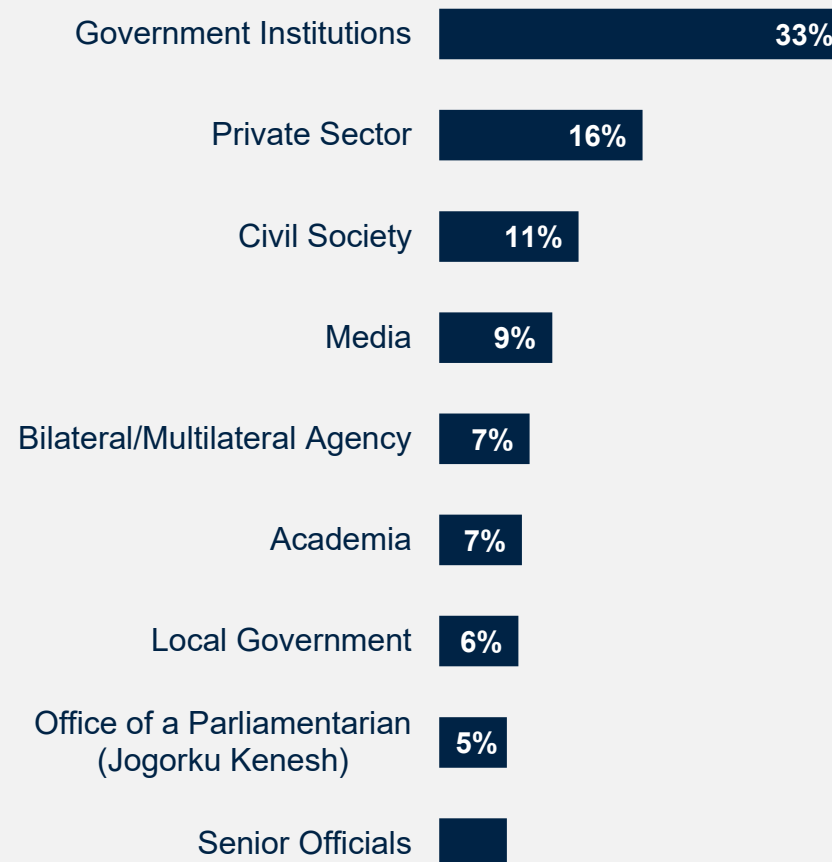
- 85% from Bishkek
- 72% have collaborated with the WBG within the past 3 years

Compared to the FY23 Country Survey Results

- 216 participants (70% response rate)
- 75% from Bishkek
- 49% collaborated with the WBG

Click [here](#) for details of the Respondent Sample and Methodology.

Stakeholders in FY26 COS Sample

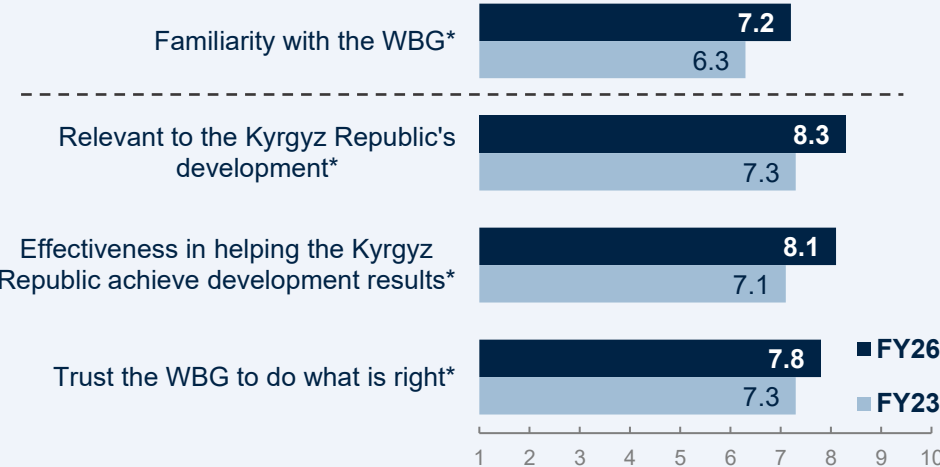


Executive Summary

1. Overall Views of the WBG:

In FY26, stakeholders reported significantly higher levels of **familiarity** with the WBG's work than in the FY23 Country Survey, with the increase primarily driven by higher familiarity levels of government respondents reported in this year's survey. Respondents considered the Bank **among the most trusted institutions** in the Kyrgyz Republic, along with bilateral development partners and the Kyrgyz government. Stakeholder perceptions of the WBG's **relevance** to the country's development priorities and **effectiveness** in helping the Kyrgyz Republic achieve results have also improved significantly in comparison to the FY23 survey results.

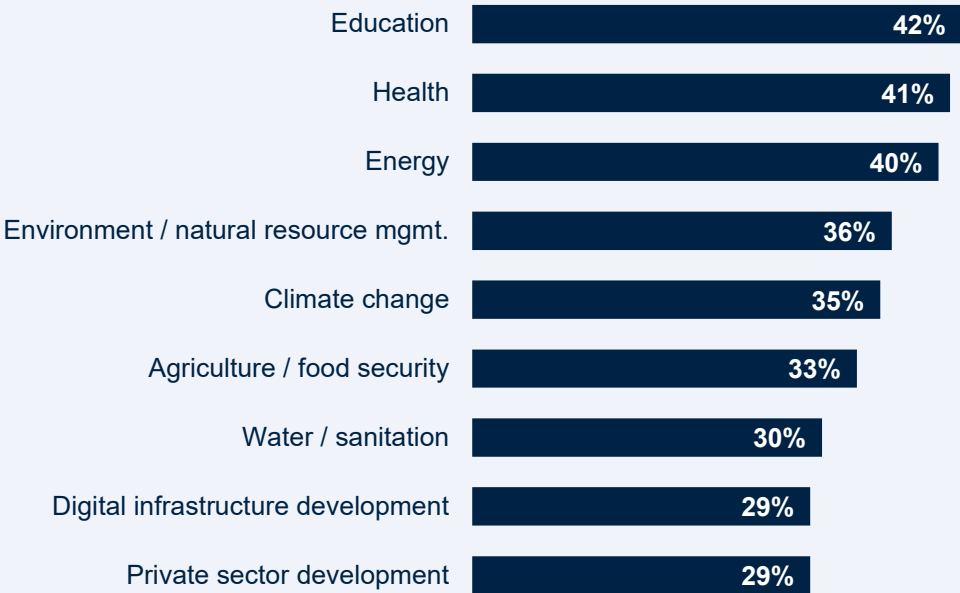
In addition, respondents in the Kyrgyz Republic gave slightly higher ratings for the WBG's relevance, effectiveness, and trust than respondents in other European and Central Asian countries and IDA countries surveyed in FY25.



2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:

Education, health, and energy were indicated by stakeholders as the top priorities for the WBG support in the Kyrgyz Republic. Notably, **environment/natural resource management** and **climate change** increased in importance this year, rising into the top five priority areas.

Respondents emphasized that in the future, the WBG needs to expand support for climate change adaptation, environmental protection, and sustainable management of water and natural resources, including renewable energy and climate-resilient agriculture. They also highlighted economic development and job creation through support for SMEs, agriculture, and regional development, alongside investments in infrastructure and human capital, such as energy, water supply, education, healthcare, and digitalization.



Executive Summary (continued)

3. WBG's Operational Effectiveness:

Respondents rated the **effectiveness** of the WBG's support relatively highly across all five focus areas outlined in the Country Partnership Framework FY2024–2028, with mean effectiveness ratings exceeding 7.0 on a ten-point scale. Respondents indicated that WBG-supported projects contributed primarily to **improving infrastructure, expanding digital connectivity, and strengthening basic services and human development in the Kyrgyz Republic**. Examples included expanding broadband internet access and e-government services through the Digital CASA project, improving access to clean drinking water and sanitation in rural communities, and strengthening agricultural services and education infrastructure, which helped improve livelihoods and access to training and public services.

Notably, respondents from civil society, academia, and—in select sectors—senior officials tended to rate effectiveness significantly lower than other stakeholder groups, with mean ratings below 7.0.

In written responses, stakeholders most frequently emphasized the need for the WBG to improve the efficiency and practicality of its operations in the Kyrgyz Republic. Many suggested **simplifying and accelerating project procedures**—such as procurement, approvals, and disbursement processes—to reduce bureaucratic delays and move more quickly from planning to implementation and tangible results. Another common theme was the need for stronger monitoring, transparency, and accountability, including closer oversight during project implementation, clearer performance indicators, and more open reporting on project results and the use of funds to ensure resources are used effectively and corruption risks are minimized.

In addition, respondents highlighted the importance of **strengthening local implementation capacity** and coordination by investing in training for government and municipal staff, making greater use of local expertise, and improving collaboration with national institutions, the private sector, civil society, and regional authorities so that projects are better aligned with local conditions and can be sustained after external support ends.

4. WBG Instruments:

Most respondents (71%) viewed the WBG's **financial resources** as its greatest value to the Kyrgyz Republic. They reported a strong agreement that the **WBG's financial instruments meet the country's needs**—a perception that has improved notably, along with views on the **competitiveness** of the WBG financing.

When asked about their use of the **WBG's knowledge work**, a large majority of respondents (83%) reported that they had used WBG knowledge products within the past three years. The most commonly used resources were the WBG's research and analytical reports, cited by half of the respondents. Overall, perceptions of the **quality of the WBG's knowledge work** and its **contribution to development results** were very positive, with over 70% of stakeholders giving ratings 8 or higher. Respondents also called on the WBG to strengthen capacity building by providing practical, long-term training and knowledge transfer for government institutions, local authorities, and national experts to improve implementation and reform management.



Executive Summary (continued)

Most respondents (over 70%) believed that **WBG policy advice had influenced government and private sector policy in the Kyrgyz Republic**, particularly in areas such as energy sector reforms, digitalization of public administration and the economy, and private sector and financial sector development, including financial inclusion and support for SMEs.

5. The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration:

Compared with the FY23 survey, stakeholders in FY26 expressed significantly more positive views of the WBG as a **long-term development partner responsive to the country's needs**. Perceptions of the Bank's collaboration with stakeholder groups have improved significantly overall. However, ratings remain moderate for collaboration with the parliament (Jogorku Kenesh), the private sector, and academia, with mean ratings below 7.0 for all three. In addition to its partnership with the national government, respondents would like the WBG to **collaborate more with local governments** (38%), the **private sector** (38%), **academia** (32%), and **civil society** (30%).



Respondents most frequently suggest that the WBG expand collaboration beyond central government by **engaging more actively with local authorities, communities, civil society organizations, and the private sector**, including SMEs and business associations. They emphasize the need for earlier and more systematic involvement of these stakeholders in project design, implementation, and monitoring, as well as stronger engagement at the regional and municipal levels to ensure that projects respond to local needs and conditions. Respondents also highlight the importance of **improving communication, transparency, and coordination** among stakeholders, including better information sharing about WBG activities and stronger feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries.

6. Communications:

The WBG's **events and workshops** (in person or online, 67%) and **direct contact with WBG staff** (41%) remained the most preferred communication channels. Respondents also indicated that information on the outcomes and results of WBG-supported projects or initiatives, as well as WBG research and knowledge products, were the most helpful types of information for understanding the WBG's role in the Kyrgyz Republic.

More than two-thirds of respondents (68%) reported recently seeing or hearing about the WBG—most commonly through events (52%) and direct contact with WBG staff (44%)—indicating alignment with their preferred channels of communication. The most frequently recalled topics were **climate and environment** (47%), **energy** (41%), and **WBG's economic forecasts** (39%).



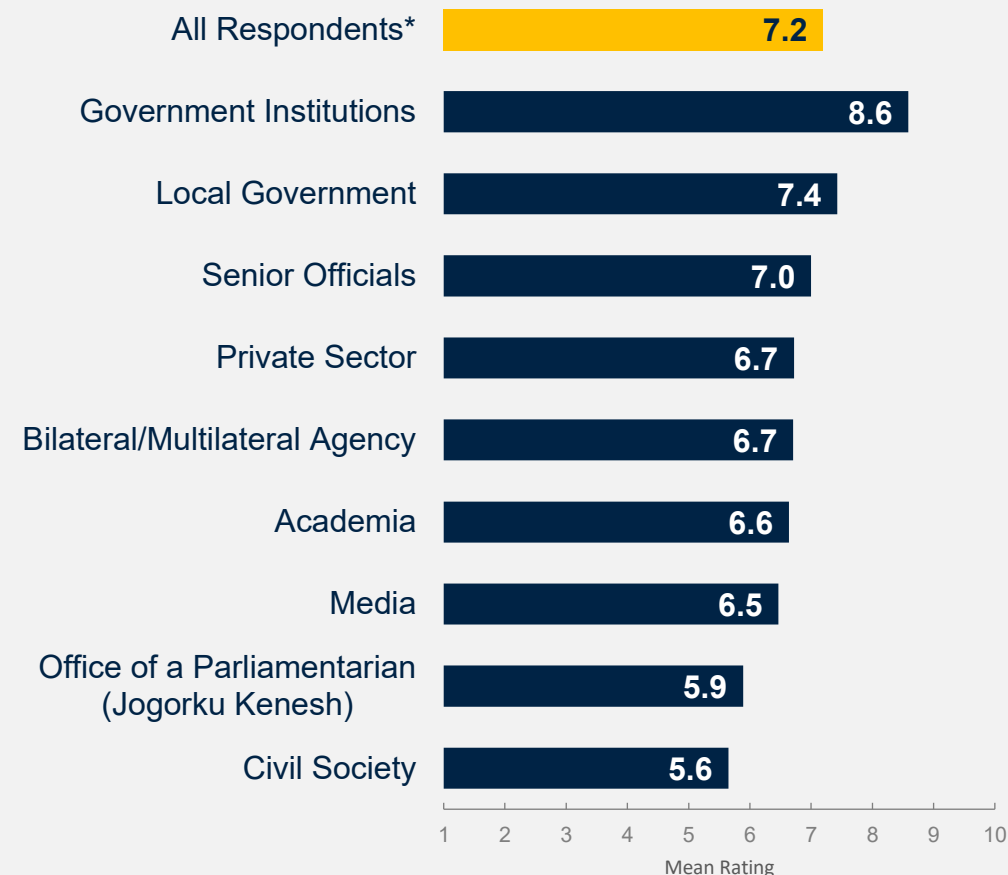
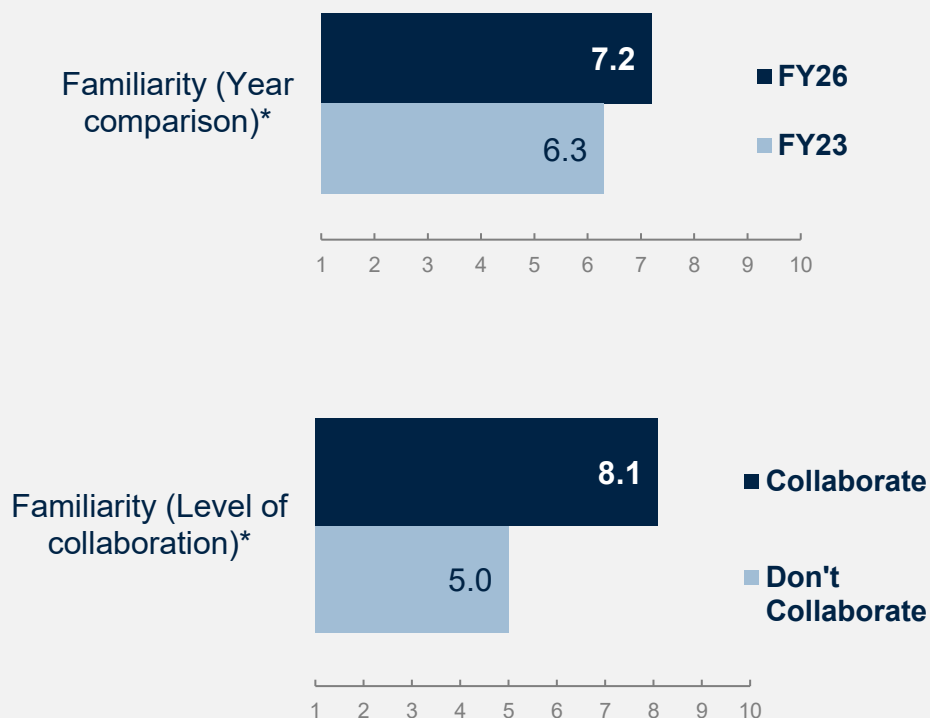
Overall Views of the World Bank Group



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Familiarity with the WBG Has Gone Up, With Those who Collaborate Being Significantly More Familiar

Q: How familiar are you with the World Bank Group's work in the Kyrgyz Republic?
 1=Not familiar at all; 10=Very familiar (Mean is reported)

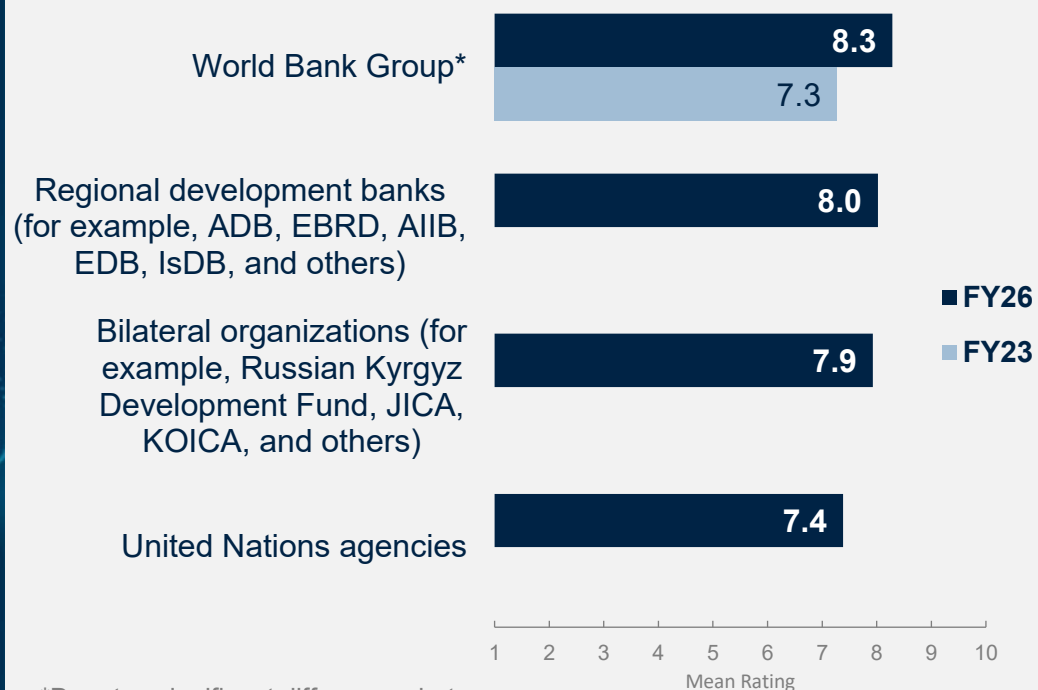


* Denotes significant differences between groups

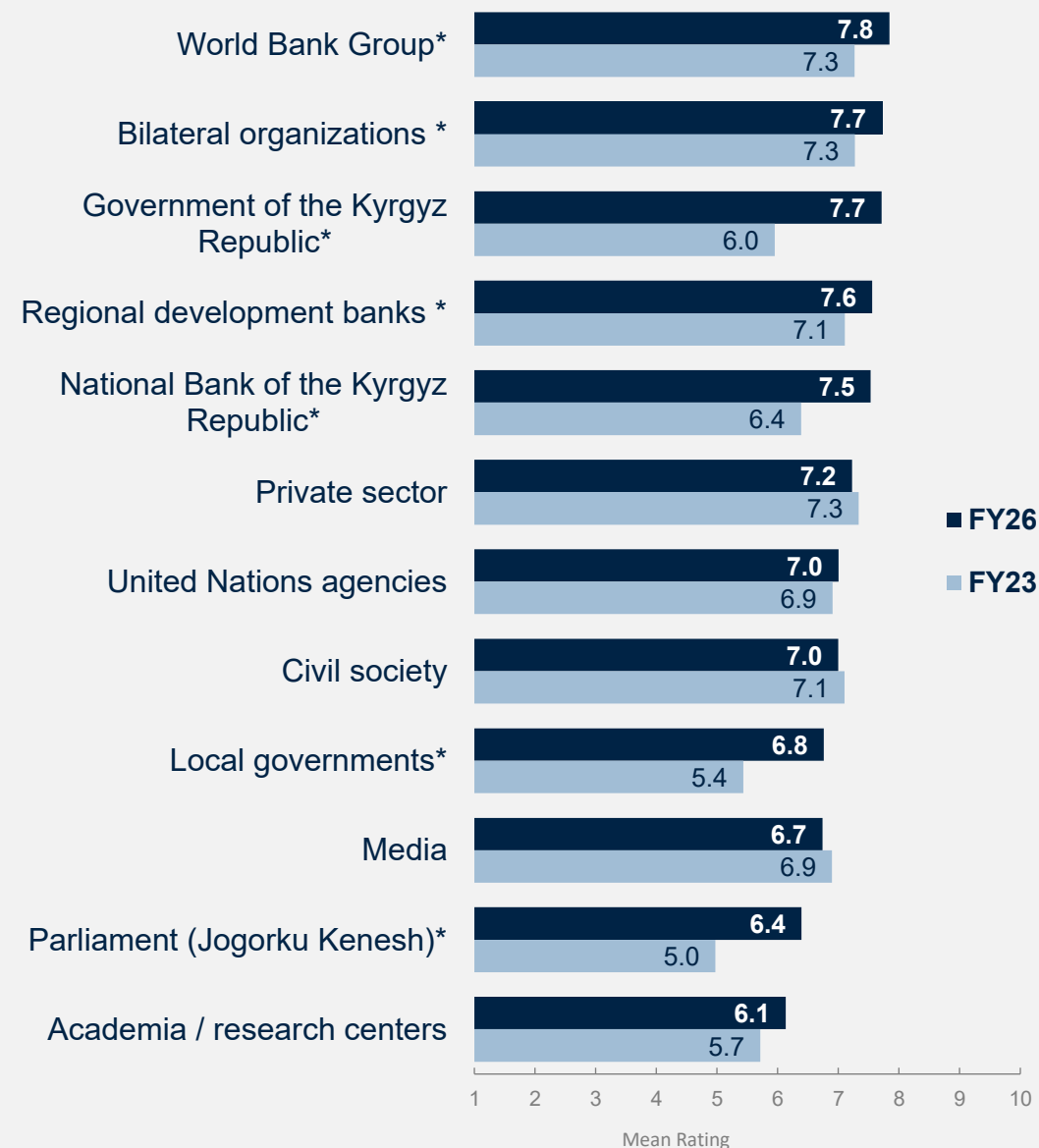


The WBG Is Among the Most Trusted and Relevant Institutions, With Both Ratings Increasing

Q: How *relevant* is each of the following organizations to the Kyrgyz Republic's development? 1=Not at all; 10=Very much (Mean is reported)

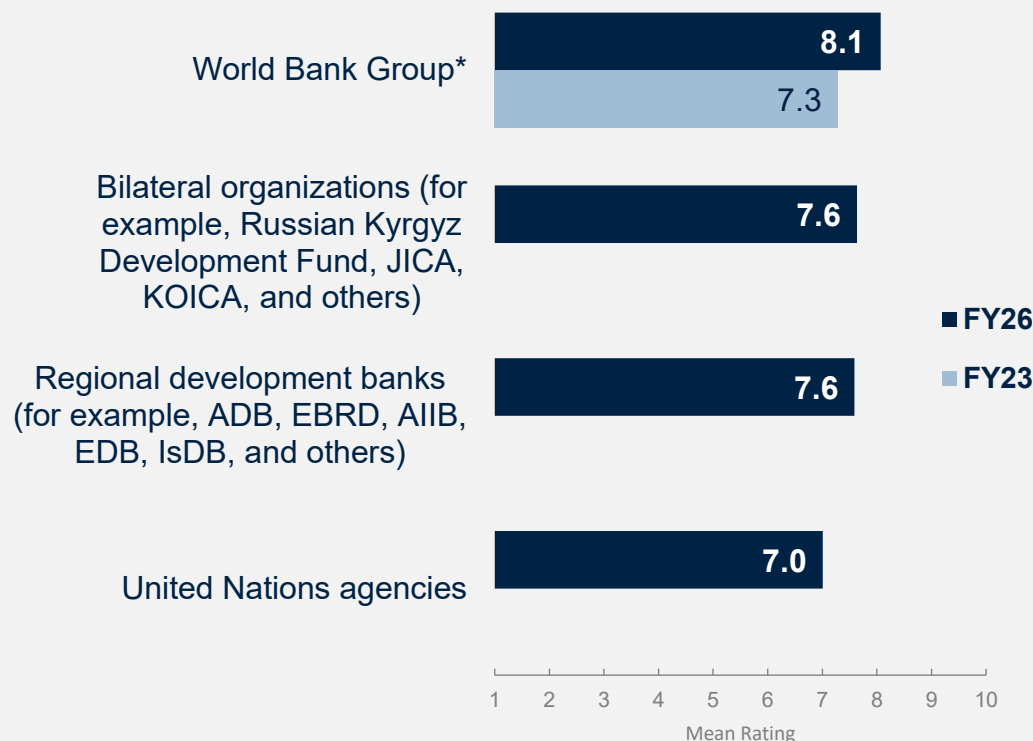


Q: How much do you *trust* each of the following institutions to do what is right for the Kyrgyz Republic? 1=Not at all; 10=Very much (Mean is reported)

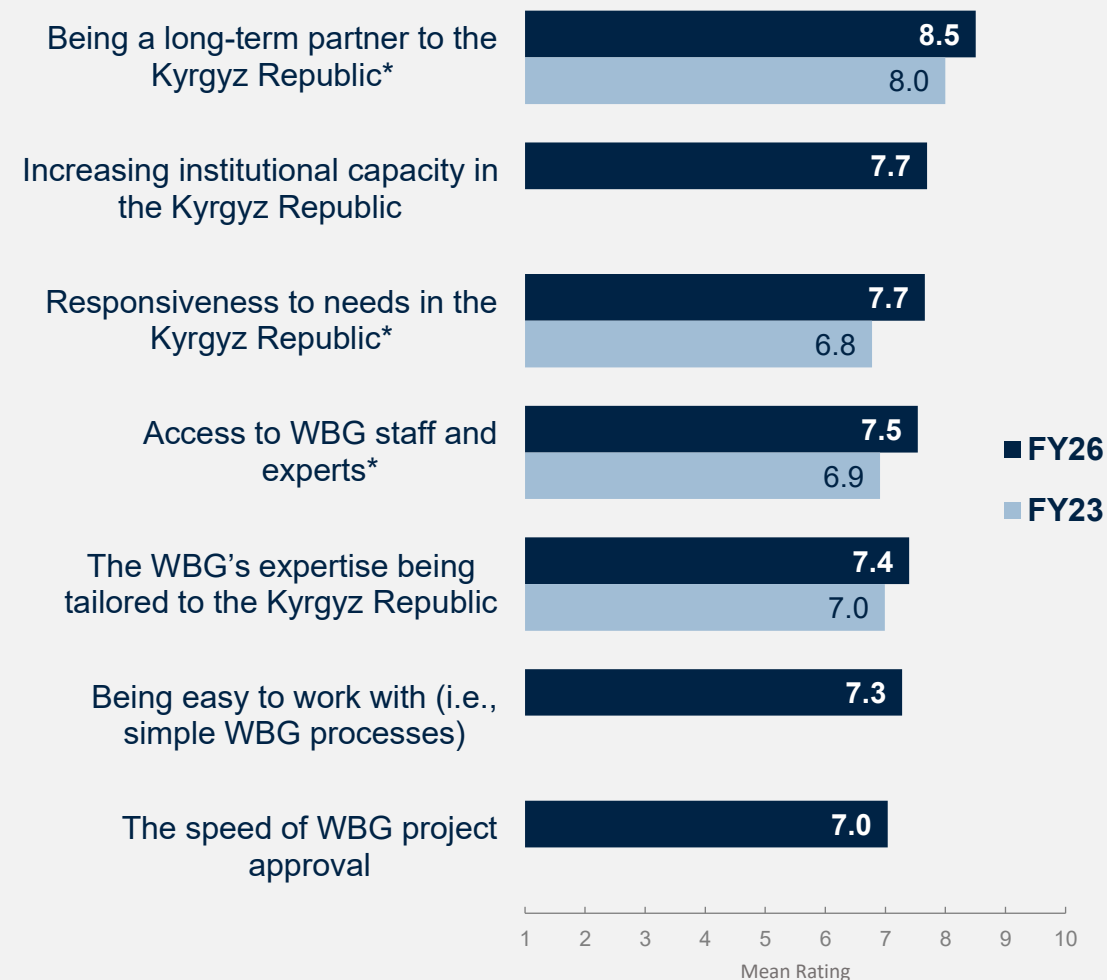


Perceptions of WBG Effectiveness Have Improved

Q: How *effective* is each of the following organizations in helping The Kyrgyz Republic *achieve development results*? 1=Not at all; 10=Very much (mean is reported)



Q: How *effective* is the WBG in terms of the following? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (Mean is reported)

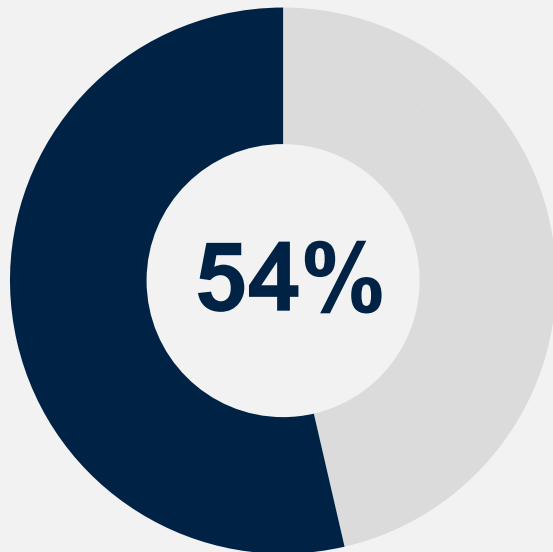


*Denotes significant differences between years

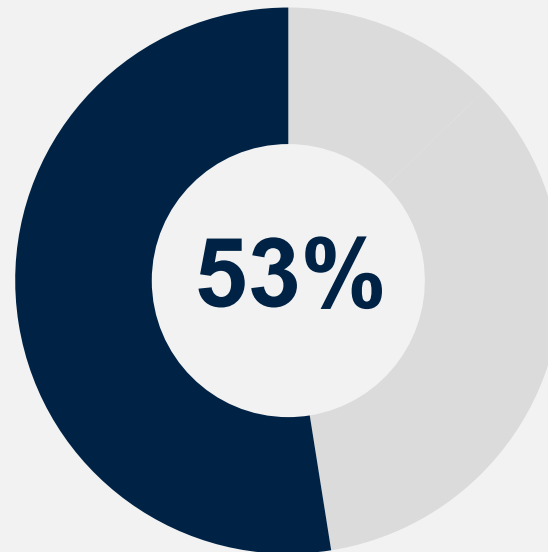
Over 50% of Respondents Rate WBG's Effectiveness in Helping Create Better Jobs Highly

Q: *Creating more and better jobs in client countries is a top priority for the WBG. How effective is the WBG at...*
1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective

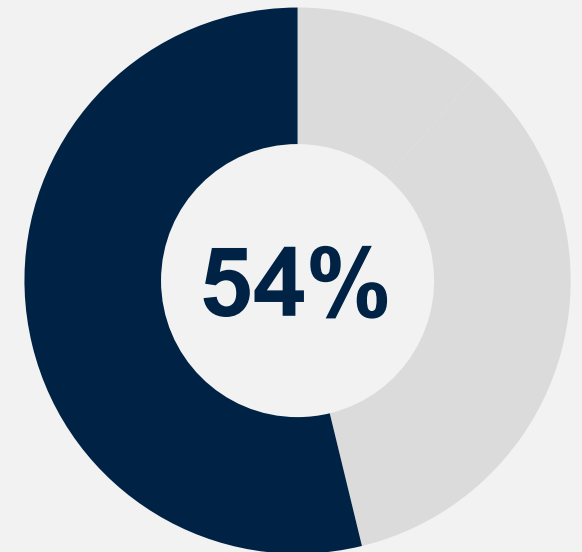
Creating the **conditions for more and better jobs** in the Kyrgyz Republic (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Aligning its support for job creation to the national priorities in the Kyrgyz Republic (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Supporting sustainable job opportunities (incl. for women, youth, and rural communities) (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



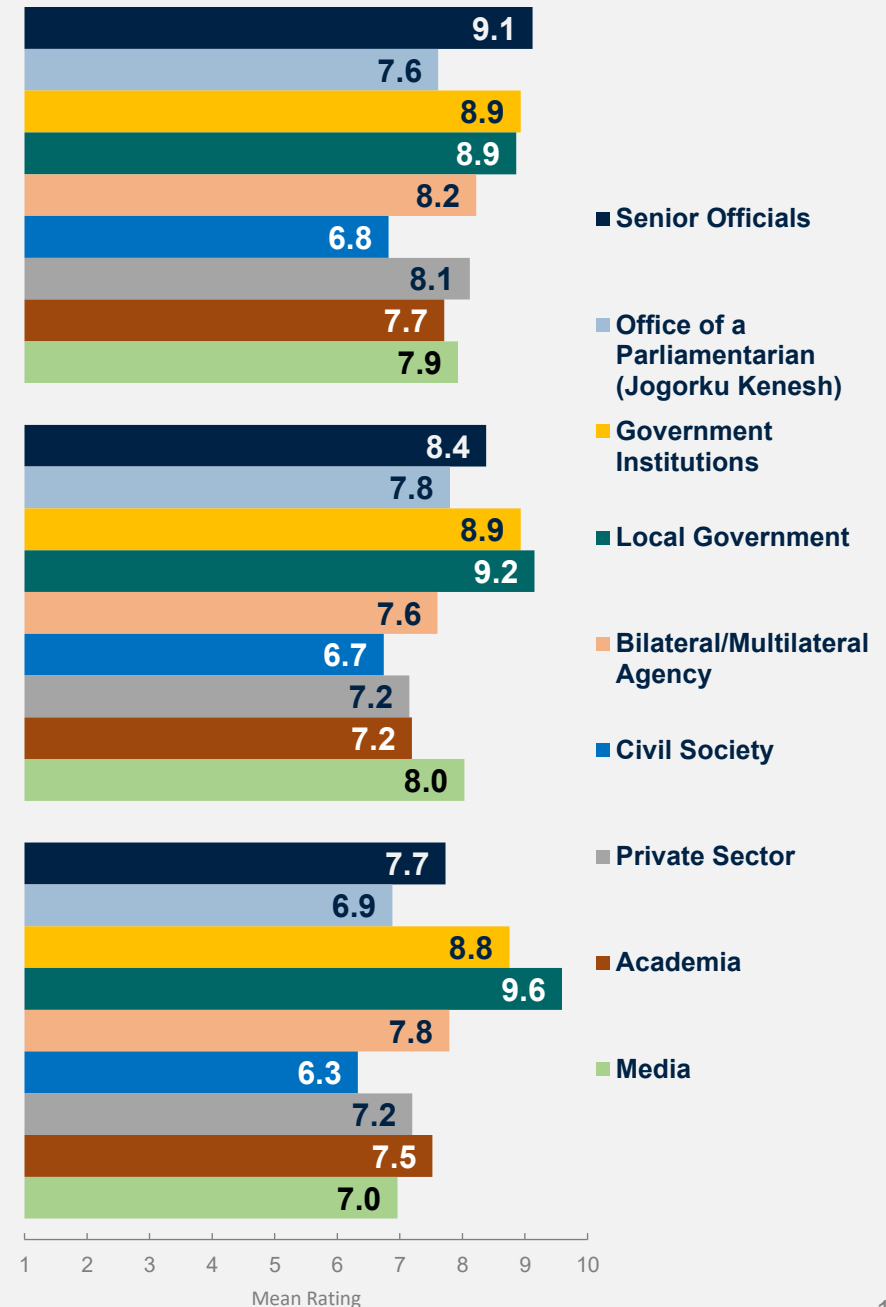
Stakeholder Perspectives on KPIs Vary, with Government Respondents Giving the Highest Ratings

Comparisons of ratings for trust, relevance, and effectiveness between stakeholder groups show that **senior officials** and respondents from **local government** and **government institutions** gave the highest ratings for these key indicators, while respondents from **civil society** tend to give lower ratings.

Relevant role in the Kyrgyz Republic's development*

Effectiveness in helping the Kyrgyz Republic achieve development results*

Trust the WBG to do what is right for the Kyrgyz Republic*

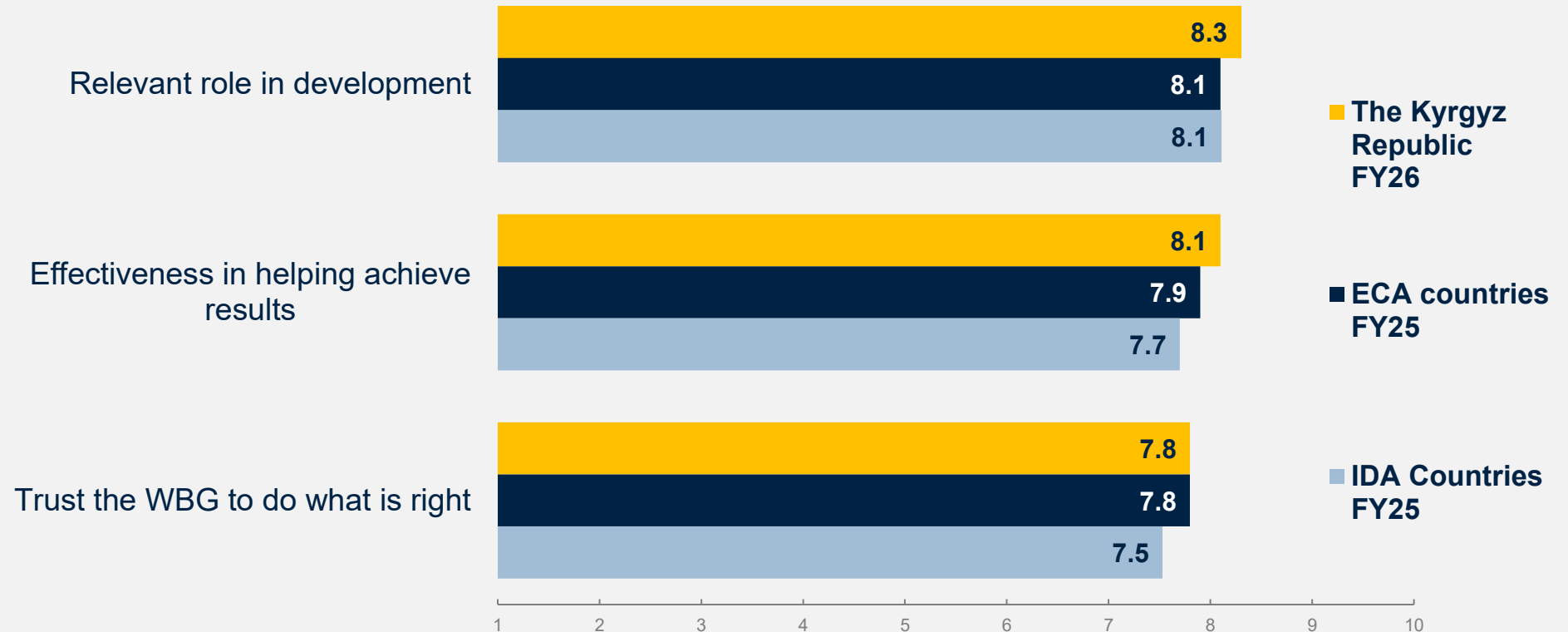


For question wording and scales, please see previous slides.

*Denotes significant differences between stakeholder groups.



KPI Ratings in the Kyrgyz Republic are Higher than in Other ECA and IDA Countries Surveyed in FY25



Europe and Central Asia FY25 countries included: Kazakhstan, Kosovo, and Tajikistan.

IDA FY25 countries included: Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Kosovo, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Tonga.



The WBG's Work on Development Priorities



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WBG: Focal Development Areas

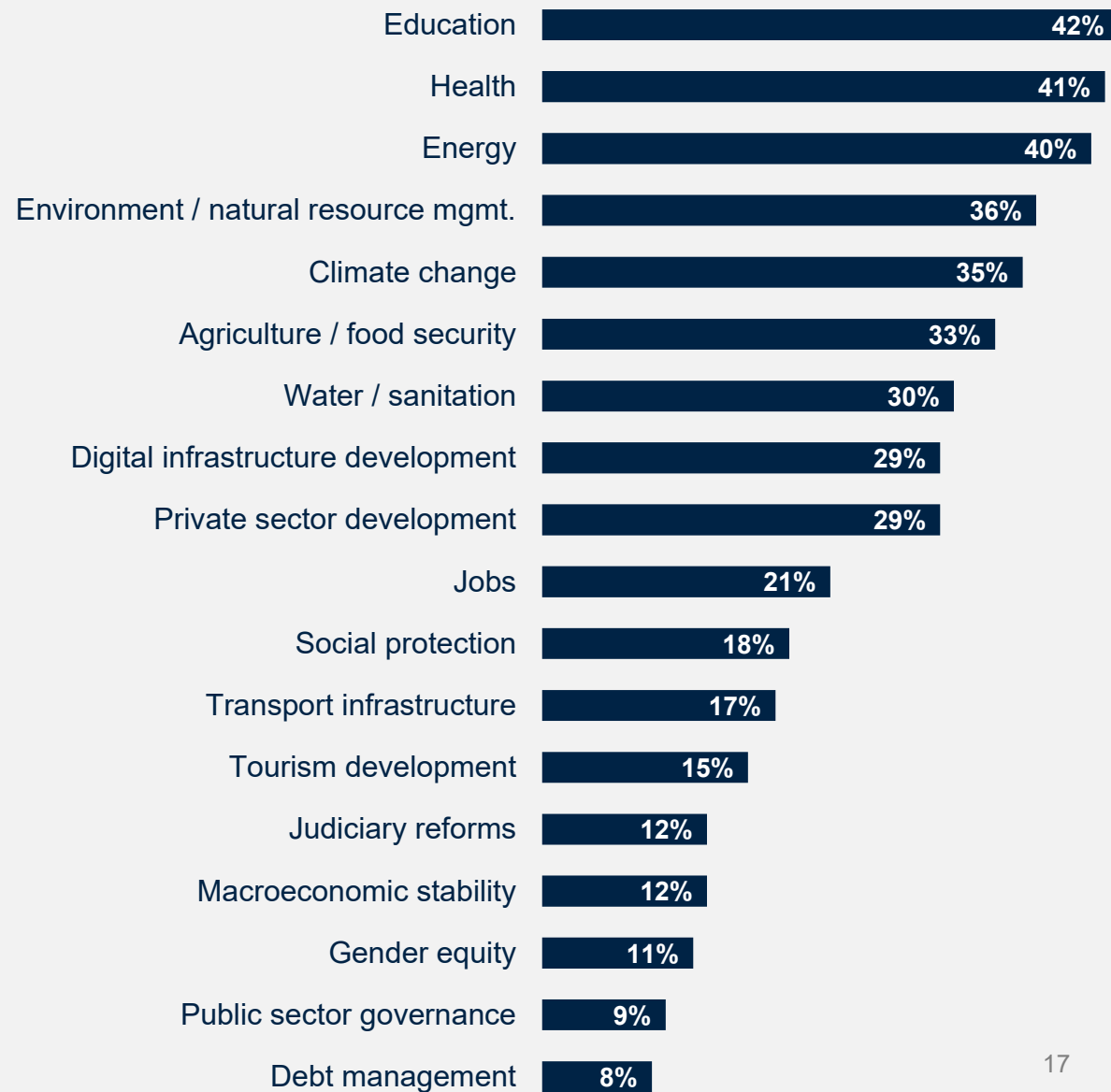
As in the previous year, education remains the top priority for respondents in terms of where resources should be focused.

In FY26, **energy** rose to the 3rd priority, up from 10th place in FY23. Similarly, **environment/natural resource management** and **climate change** also saw notable increases in priority ranking.

In open-ended comments, respondents identify several priority sectors for job creation in the Kyrgyz Republic:

- Agriculture and agro-processing: Strong potential in rural areas through value chains, processing, and exports.
- Tourism: Eco-, mountain, and cultural tourism are driving regional jobs in services and hospitality.
- SMEs and entrepreneurship: Key cross-cutting driver across trade, services, and small-scale manufacturing.
- Light industry and manufacturing: Especially garments and food processing, with export and employment potential.
- Construction and infrastructure: Housing, roads, and utilities create direct and indirect jobs.
- Energy and digital sectors: Renewable energy and IT are seen as strategic, future-oriented sources of employment.

Q: Which areas should the WBG prioritize to have the most impact on development results in the Kyrgyz Republic? Select up to 5 (%)



Perceptions of WBG Effectiveness Across CPF FY24-FY28 Pillars Vary Significantly

Q: The WBG has identified three focus areas and two cross-cutting themes in its current strategy (Country Partnership Framework FY2024-2028) with the Kyrgyz Republic. How would you rate the **EFFECTIVENESS** of the WBG support in the following aspects of these focus areas? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective

	Overall Mean	Senior Officials	Office of a Parliamentarian (Jogorku Kenesh)	Government Institution	Local Government	Bilateral /Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
Governance and institutional strengthening*	7.4	7.1	7.1	8.1	8.7	7.0	5.4	7.1	6.8	7.1
Private sector-led growth and job creation*	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.8	7.2	6.3	7.3	6.5	7.1
Sustainable natural resource management, climate change and resilience*	7.5	6.3	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.3	7.1	6.8	6.9
Human capital and social inclusion*	7.6	6.7	7.7	8.3	8.8	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.6	7.2
Regional integration*	7.5	7.6	7.1	8.3	8.7	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.9
Digital transformation*	7.7	8.2	7.1	8.2	8.6	7.4	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.9

*Denotes significant differences between stakeholder groups



Impact of CPF FY24–FY28 Projects in the Kyrgyz Republic

Q: *In what way did the WBG-supported project in these areas impact the people of the Kyrgyz Republic?*

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Irrigation

Impact: Expanded access to clean drinking water, improved hygiene and health outcomes, reduced burden on women and children, and increased agricultural productivity.

“In the Osh region, projects helped residents of rural communities gain stable access to clean drinking water. Previously, many families relied on wells and irrigation ditches, which was unsafe. After the projects were implemented, water began flowing directly into homes... This significantly reduced the time and physical strain, especially for women and children, and also reduced the incidence of water-related illnesses.” (Academia Respondent)

Energy and Power Infrastructure

Impact: Improved electricity reliability, addressed energy shortages, and laid the foundation for economic growth.

“For the people of Kyrgyzstan, the launch of this 1,860 MW plant will be a definitive solution to the energy shortage: it will ensure uninterrupted power and heat for homes in winter, relieve farmers from irrigation water shortages in summer by accumulating resources in the Toktogul Reservoir, and create thousands of jobs during construction, laying the foundation for economic growth and export revenues.” (Media Respondent)

SME Support and Access to Finance

Impact: Preserved and created jobs, strengthened business resilience, and expanded access to credit, especially during COVID-19.

“The MSME Emergency Support Project increased business resilience to post-COVID challenges, especially for women entrepreneurs. It helped preserve jobs during challenging times and enabled MSMEs to build resilience and expand through access to a full range of financing (both working capital and investment loans).” (Government Institution Respondent)

Looking Forward Respondents Want WBG to Focus More on Climate, Private Sector Development and Human Capital

Q: What areas should the WBG scale up or adjust under the partnership with the Kyrgyz Republic in the next 3 years?

Climate, Water, Environment

- Clean drinking water and sanitation, including rural areas
- Irrigation and water resource management, including source protection
- Air quality, waste management, and broader environmental protection
- Climate adaptation integrated across sectors and stronger disaster risk work
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency, including buildings

Private Sector, Jobs, Regional Growth

- Better access to finance for SMEs, startups, and rural entrepreneurs
- More support for women and youth entrepreneurship
- Job creation through regional infrastructure and local economic development
- Stronger agriculture, processing, and value chains for food security
- Practical partnerships with business associations and financial institutions

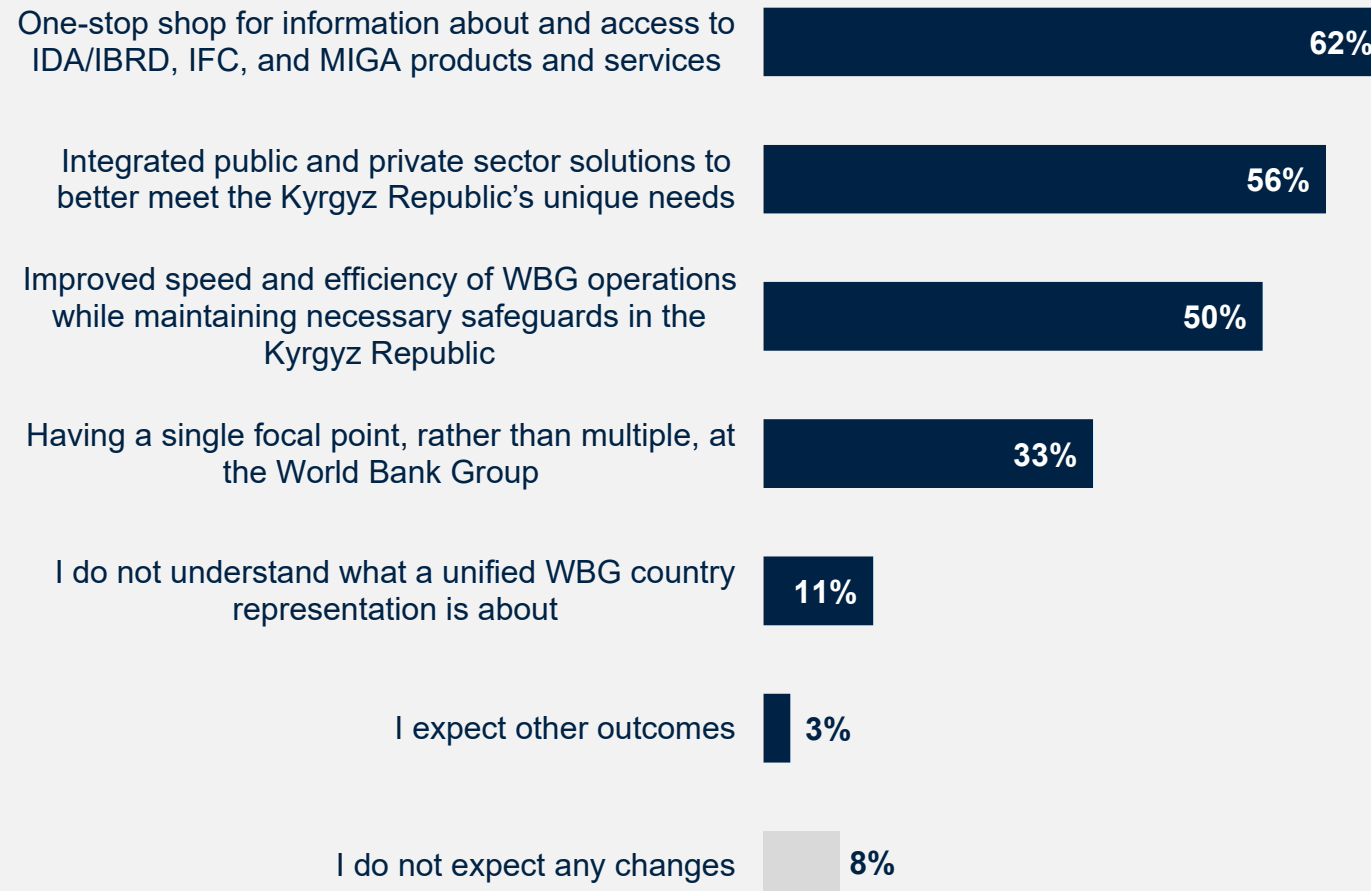
Human Capital, Digitalization, Institutions

- Education quality, vocational training, and future skills, including digital and AI
- Healthcare and social protection for vulnerable groups in the regions
- Digital public services, interoperability, and closing the digital literacy gap
- Stronger local government capacity, transparency, and project sustainability
- More civil society engagement in implementation and monitoring



41% of Respondents are Aware of the WBG's Transition to Joint Country Representation in the Kyrgyz Republic

Q: *What outcomes do you expect from unified leadership representing the World Bank (IDA), IFC, and MIGA in the Kyrgyz Republic? (Select all that apply)*



Key Themes from Open-Ended Responses on WBG's Operational Effectiveness

Q: *What is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in these priority areas in the Kyrgyz Republic?*

Streamlining Project Procedures and Improving Delivery Efficiency

- Simplify and accelerate project preparation, approval, and procurement procedures - complex requirements and lengthy tender processes delay implementation and reduce impact.
- Consider greater delegation of decision-making to local offices and expanded use of national procedures, templates, and standardized approaches to shorten the project cycle.
- Provide greater flexibility in project design and implementation, enabling programs to adapt to evolving country conditions and local constraints.

Strengthening Monitoring, Accountability, and Results Orientation

- Implement stronger monitoring and evaluation systems, including regular tracking of project implementation, independent audits, and clearer measurement of results and socio-economic impact.
- There is a need for greater transparency and reporting on project outcomes and resource use, and stronger safeguards against corruption.
- Establish feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries and civil society to enable course corrections during project implementation.

Enhancing Local Capacity, Coordination, and Context-Sensitive Implementation

- Strengthen institutional and implementation capacity within government agencies, municipalities, and project teams, including training in project management, budgeting, and monitoring.
- Consider greater use of local expertise and hiring more national professionals, noting that local specialists better understand the country context and operational environment.
- Align projects more closely with national strategies, local needs, and regional conditions, expanding on-the-ground engagement in regions and municipalities.

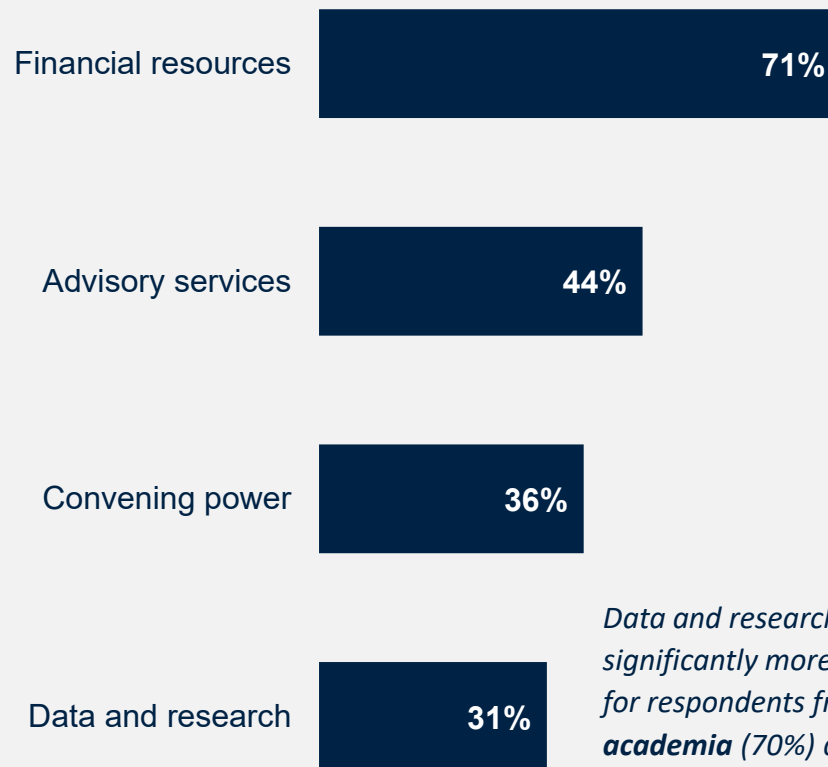
The WBG's Instruments



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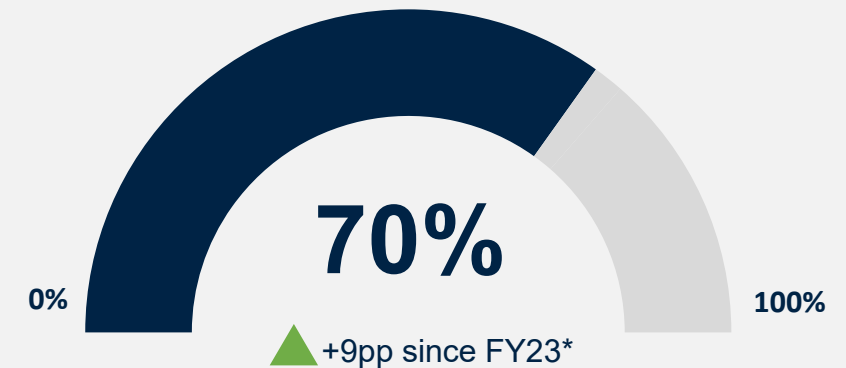
Financial Resources Viewed as the WBG's Greatest Value to the Kyrgyz Republic, with Knowledge Valued for Its Contribution to Development Results

Q: Which WBG instruments do you **VALUE** the most in the Kyrgyz Republic? Select up to 2 (%)



*Data and research were significantly more valuable for respondents from **academia** (70%) and **bilateral/ multilateral agencies** (46%)*

Q: How significant a **contribution** do you believe the WBG's knowledge work makes to development results in the Kyrgyz Republic? 1=Not significant at all; 10=Very significant (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



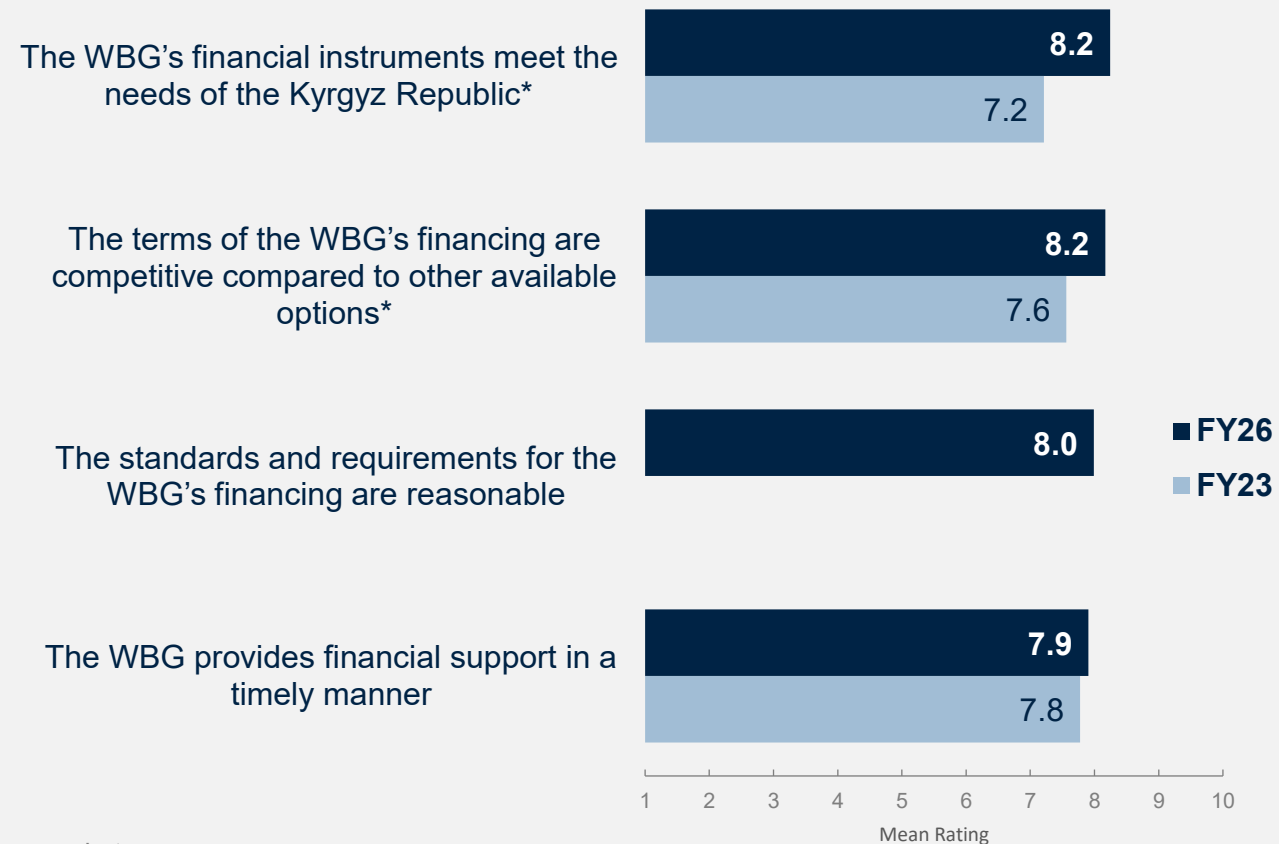
In FY23, 61% of stakeholders selected 8-10, answering this question

*Denotes significant differences between years



WBG Financing Is Seen as Competitive and Meeting the Country's Needs

Q: *To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the WBG's financial support to the Kyrgyz Republic? 1=Strongly disagree; 10=Strongly agree (Only asked of respondents in government institutions or those who indicated that they collaborate with the WBG. Mean is reported)*



*Denotes significant differences between years

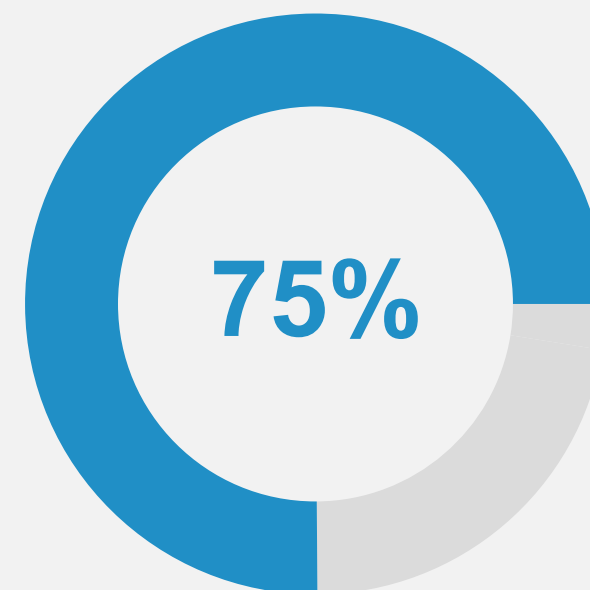


Most Respondents Used WBG Knowledge Work in the Past Three Years; Over Two-Thirds of Users Rate Its Quality Highly

Q: In the past 3 years, what WBG knowledge work have you used? Select all that apply (%)



Q: How would you rate the **quality** of the WBG's knowledge work (including data, research, training, policy notes, and advisory services) in the Kyrgyz Republic? 1=Very low quality; 10=Very high quality (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Key Themes from Open-Ended Responses on WBG's Financial Instruments and Knowledge

Q: What is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in these priority areas in the Kyrgyz Republic?

Broadening Access to Financing

- Multiple respondents called for dedicated financing windows for SMEs, small businesses, youth entrepreneurs, and rural populations — including through microfinance and green finance instruments.
- Several respondents emphasized the need for equitable geographic distribution of funds, with hard-to-reach and rural areas currently bypassed by instruments designed around national-level institutions.

Improving Terms and Conditions of Financial Instruments

- Respondents called for more affordable, long-term financing, with explicit requests to increase the credit threshold and the grant portion of financial packages, reflecting a view that current terms are insufficiently concessional.
- Several respondents recommended a shift toward results-based financing with measurable outcomes
- Respondents suggested that conditions attached to financial assistance should incorporate simplified reporting requirements and reduced regulatory burden

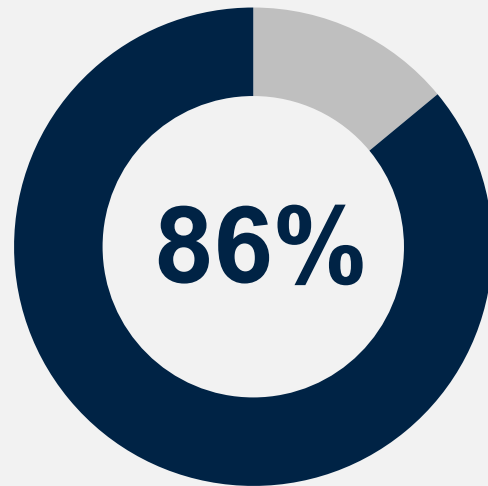
Support practical capacity building and targeted analytical / advisory support grounded in local realities

- Invest more in training and hands-on capacity building for government agencies, municipalities, and project implementation units.
- There is a need for stronger analytical work that is closely aligned with Kyrgyzstan's actual needs, national priorities, legislation, and regional differences.
- Advisory support should be solution-oriented and operational, including policy advice, feasibility studies, reform mentoring, and “quick win” recommendations that can be implemented in practice.



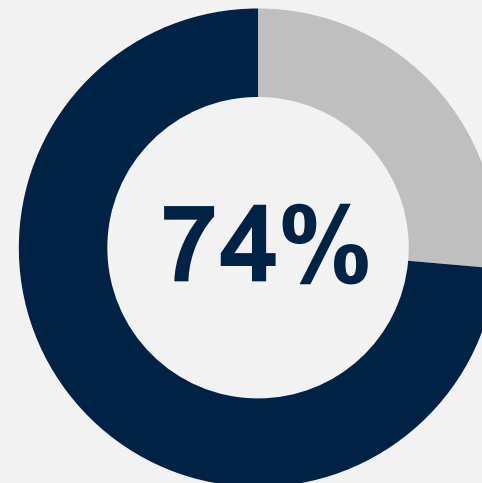
WBG Influence on Policy

Support of
government policy
(% Yes)



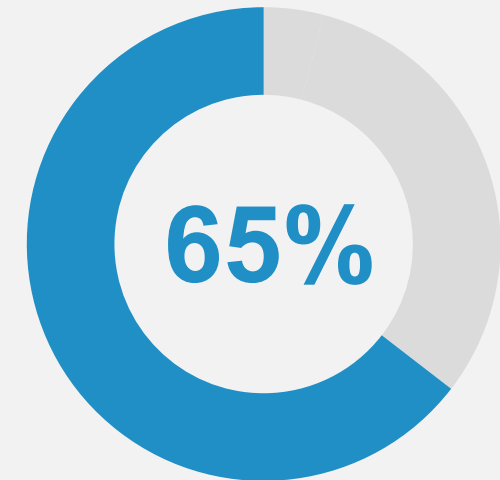
Q: In your opinion, has the WBG supported a new or existing government policy/action in the Kyrgyz Republic?

Support of job
creation policy
(% Yes)



Q: In your opinion, has the WBG supported strategies or actions of private sector actors in the Kyrgyz Republic?

WBG support of policies
on employment and job
creation (% selected 8-10)



Q: To what extent has the WBG supported the government's policies or strategies on employment and job creation in the Kyrgyz Republic? 1=Not supportive at all; 10=Very supportive (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Examples of Strategies, Policies, and Reforms Supported by the WBG

Q: What policy, strategy, or reform by the government and/or private sector did the WBG support, and in what way?

Private Sector Development and Financial Inclusion

- *“The WBG supported the Cabinet of Ministers’ policy on private sector and MSME development through financing programs to expand access to credit, strengthen the financial sector, and introduce sustainable and green financing mechanisms, as well as through technical assistance to improve regulation and institutional capacity.”*
(Government Institution Respondent)
- *“The support included credit lines to commercial banks for financing small and medium-sized businesses, as well as consultations on improving business regulation and corporate governance. Thus, government measures to stimulate entrepreneurship were reinforced by real financial and institutional instruments.”*
(Government Institution Respondent)

Energy, Climate, and Green Economy Transition

- *“Reform of energy sector; gradually towards cost recovery through tariff increase, for example.”*
(Bilateral/Multilateral Respondent)
- *“Green finance policy, support for air pollution reduction, and a carbon trading program.”*
(Academia Respondent)

Water, Infrastructure, and Economic Development

- *“The World Bank Group supported the policies and actions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve water supply and sanitation. Specifically, with WBG support, government programs and projects aimed at providing rural and urban areas with access to clean drinking water and improving sanitation conditions were developed and implemented. [The WBG’s support] included the development of strategic documents and recommendations for sector reform, improving the management of municipal water utilities, and introducing more sustainable approaches to tariff policy and system maintenance.”*
(Academia Respondent)
- *“Tariff policy by assisting in the development of a fairer and more economically justifiable tariff.”*
(Media Respondent)
- *“The ‘Economic Development of Osh and Batken Oblasts’ policy. A comprehensive approach to developing agricultural clusters through productive partnerships.”*
(Government Institution Respondent)

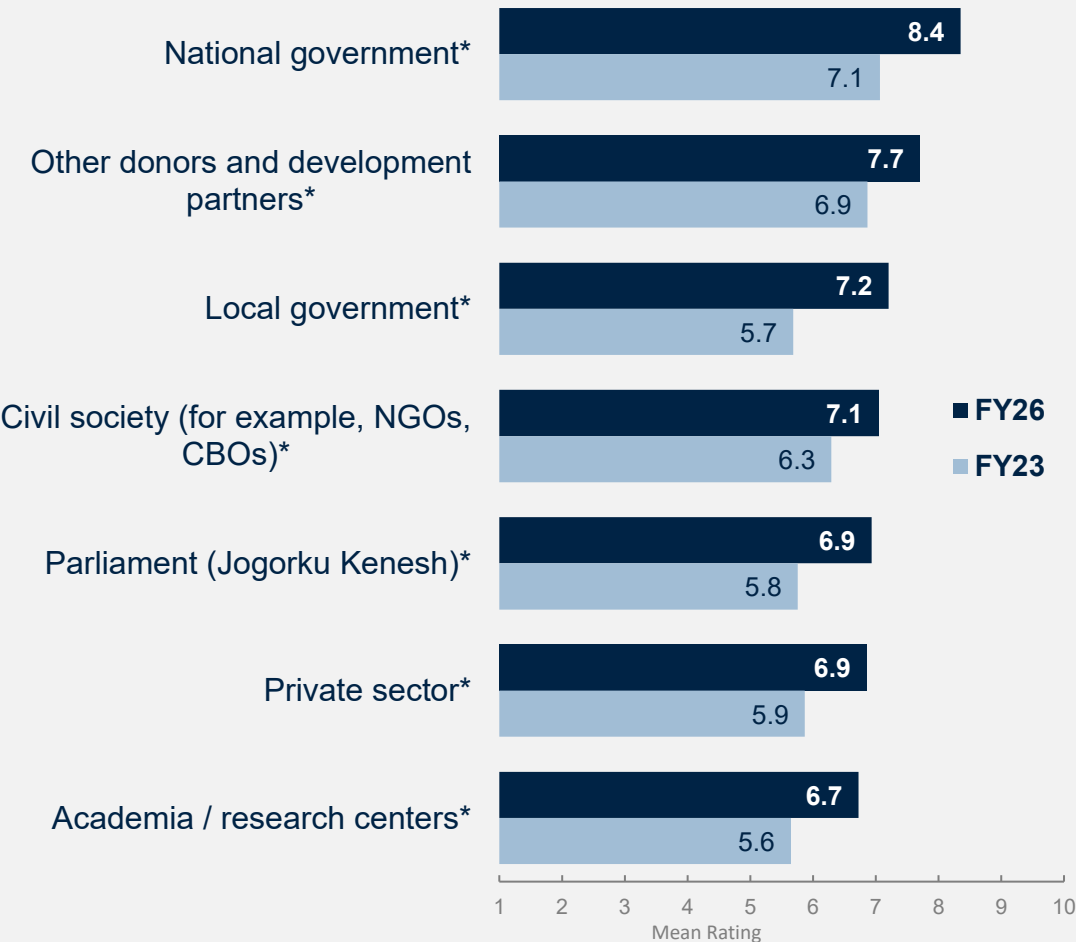
The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration



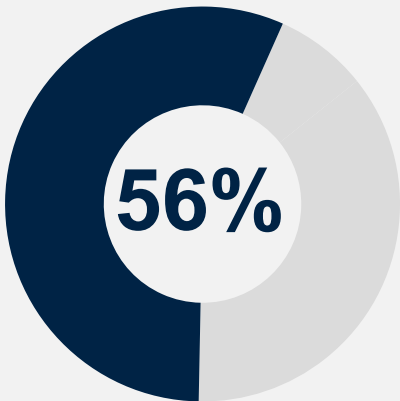
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Perceptions of WBG Collaboration Have Improved

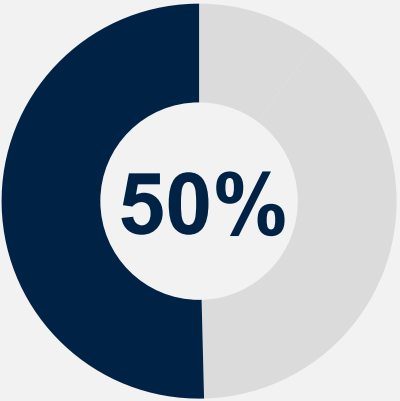
Q: How effective is the WBG at **collaborating** with the following groups in The Kyrgyz Republic? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (Mean is reported)



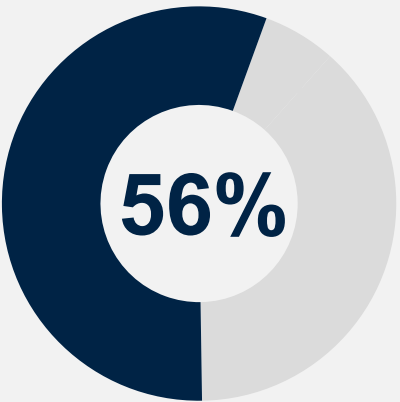
Q: How effective is the WBG at **partnering with the government** to improve the business environment in the Kyrgyz Republic 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Q: How effective is the WBG at **partnering with the private sector** in the Kyrgyz Republic to support business development and investment 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Q: How effective is the WBG at **coordinating with other partners** in Central Asia to address regional challenges (for example, improved use of water resources, energy sector, trade, migration) 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Stakeholders Want the Bank to Collaborate More With Local Government, the Private Sector, and Academia

In written responses, stakeholders discussed improved collaboration as one of the areas for WBG improvement:

Empower Local Institutions

- Align operations with national and regional strategies.
- Strengthen the capacity of ministries and municipalities in planning, procurement, and service delivery.
- Support institutional reforms in public finance, governance, and sector management.
- Promote locally driven rural and regional development initiatives.

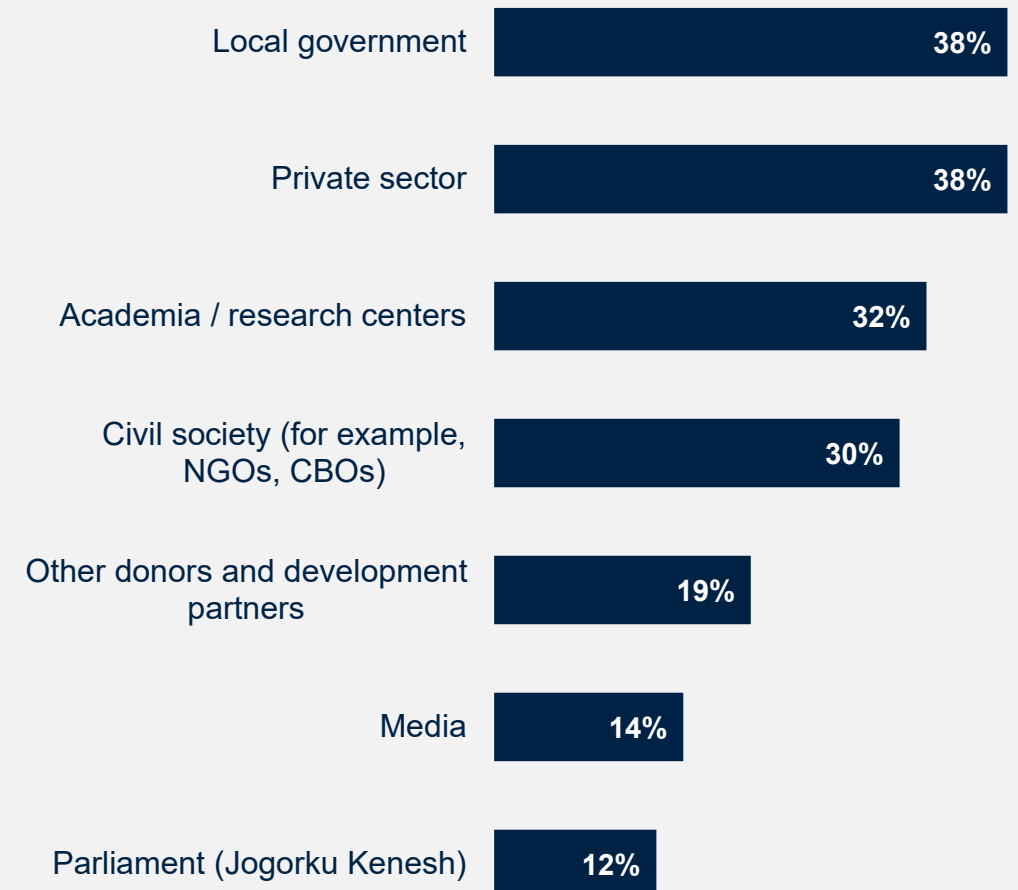
Mobilize Private Sector Growth

- Expand MSME access to finance, including green and sustainable instruments.
- Support PPPs in energy, infrastructure, and regional development.
- Improve business regulation, competitiveness, and corporate governance.
- Encourage digital finance and market innovation.

Engage Communities and Civil Society

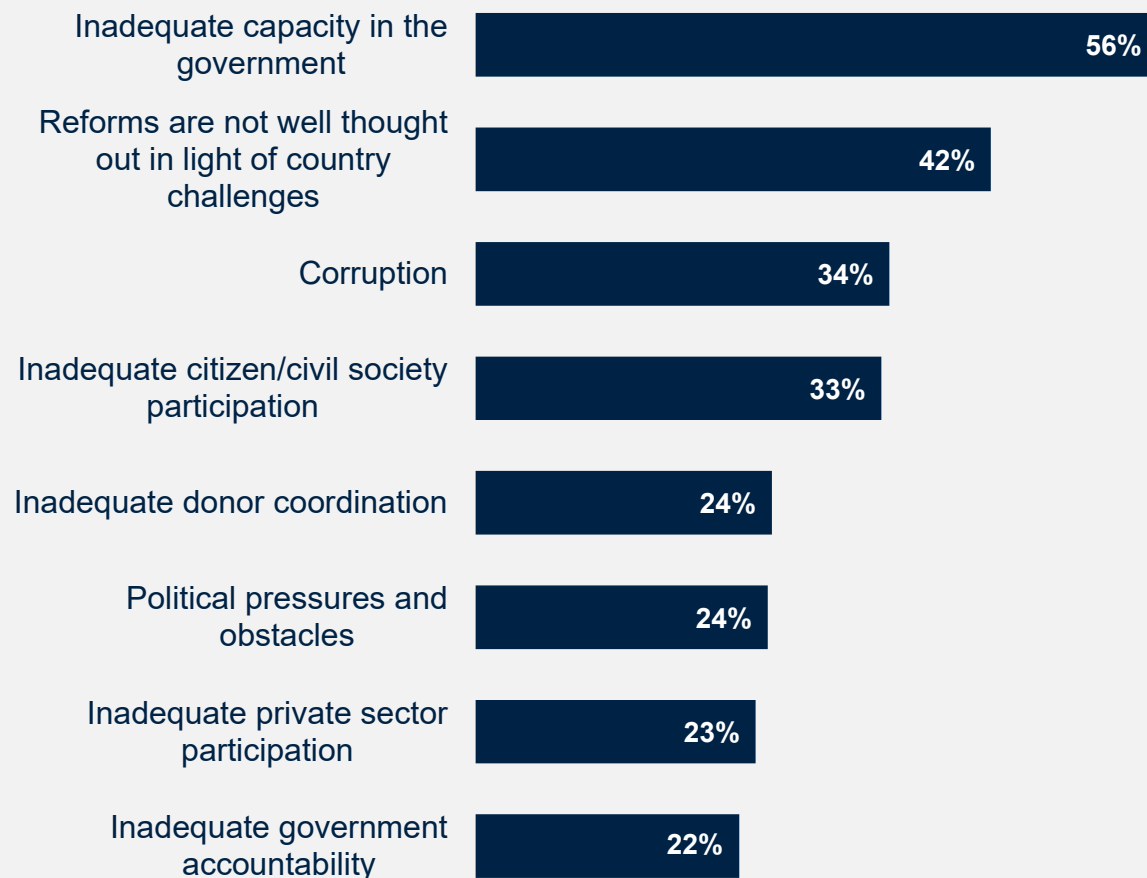
- Apply community-driven development approaches.
- Strengthen NGOs delivering social protection and inclusion programs.
- Support women, youth, and vulnerable groups in local initiatives.
- Integrate social safeguards and community benefits into infrastructure projects.

Q: In addition to its partnership with the national government, which of the following should the WBG **collaborate with more** to have greater impact in the Kyrgyz Republic? Select up to 2 (%)

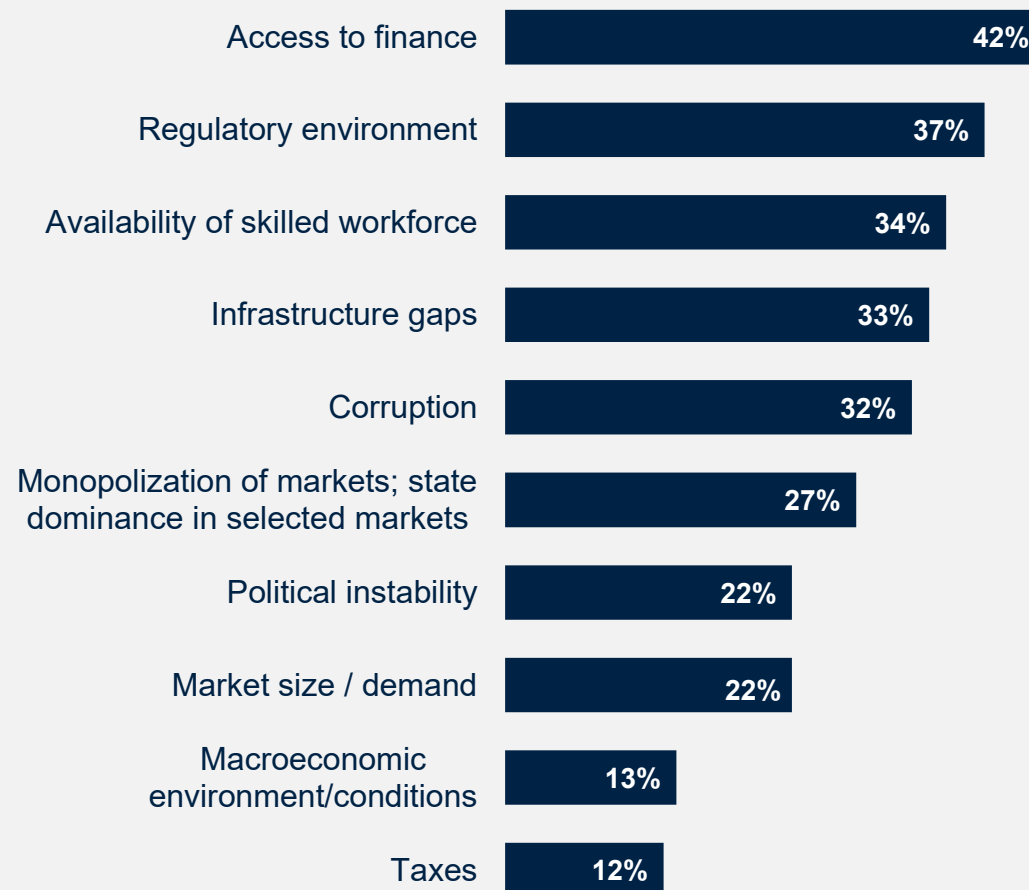


Stakeholders Identify Inadequate Government Capacity as the Top Factor Slowing Reforms, While Insufficient Access to Finance Is a Key Challenge for Private Sector Development

Q: When economic and/or social reform efforts fail or are slow to take place in the Kyrgyz Republic, which of the following would you attribute this to? Select up to 3 (%)



Q: What are the biggest challenges facing private sector development in the Kyrgyz Republic? Select up to 3 (%)



Communication and Outreach



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WBG Events, Website, and Direct Contact are the Most Preferred Channels to Obtain Information From the Bank

Top Two Preferred WBG Channels

	All Respondents	Senior Officials	Office of a Parliamentarian	Government Institution	Local Government	Bilateral or Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
WBG event / conference / workshop (in person or online)*	67%	64%	79%	77%	63%	43%	51%	65%	80%	61%
Direct contact with WBG staff (for example, in person, virtually, phone, email)	41%	50%	21%	42%	32%	52%	31%	42%	45%	43%
WBG social media channels (for example, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter/X)	34%	43%	29%	28%	42%	30%	54%	33%	15%	39%
WBG publications	32%	43%	36%	31%	26%	39%	20%	37%	35%	29%
WBG websites (including blogs)	26%	29%	14%	29%	21%	26%	23%	35%	15%	18%
WBG e-Newsletters	25%	7%	29%	26%	5%	30%	20%	31%	35%	29%
WBG direct messaging (for example, WhatsApp, Telegram)	24%	7%	21%	24%	47%	22%	31%	17%	20%	25%
WBG podcasts	12%	0%	21%	9%	0%	22%	9%	15%	15%	14%



How would you prefer to obtain information from the WBG? (Select up to 3)

*Denotes significant differences between stakeholder groups



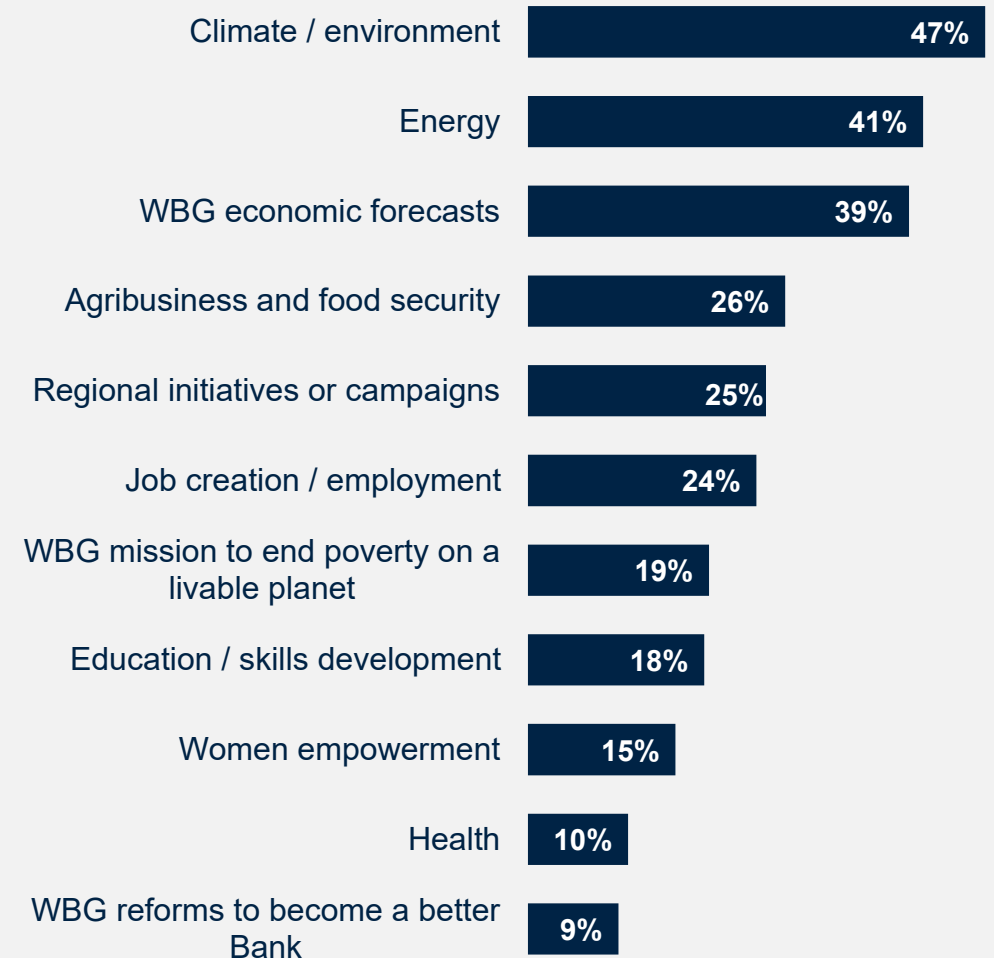
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68% of Respondents Recalled Seeing or Hearing About the WBG Recently, Most Often at Organized Events

Q: Where do you recall seeing or hearing this information? Select all that apply (%)



Q: What do you recall seeing or hearing about the WBG? Select all that apply (%)



Stakeholders Wanted Information About Outcomes/Results of WBG-Supported Initiatives

Key differences across stakeholder groups should be considered when designing targeted outreach. For example, respondents from government institution and academia are more likely to express interest in hearing about WBG sector-specific strategies. In contrast, local government respondents are more likely than other groups to prefer regular updates on WBG activities. Senior officials, meanwhile, indicate a stronger preference for information on impact assessments and evaluations.

Top Two Types of Preferred Information About the WBG

	All Respondents	Senior Officials	Office of a Parliamentarian	Government Institution	Local Government	Bilateral or Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
Outcomes / results of WBG-supported projects or initiatives	59%	50%	79%	62%	67%	61%	46%	52%	60%	61%
WBG research and knowledge	45%	43%	43%	42%	24%	57%	31%	50%	65%	57%
Impact assessments and evaluations of WBG-supported projects	36%	50%	14%	38%	43%	35%	34%	38%	25%	32%
Overview of WBG financial products and services	33%	36%	29%	26%	38%	9%	43%	48%	35%	36%
Regular updates on WBG activities	31%	29%	36%	35%	48%	43%	29%	19%	15%	32%
WBG sector-specific strategies*	29%	36%	14%	43%	14%	26%	23%	17%	45%	18%
Information on how to work / partner with WBG	28%	21%	21%	19%	33%	26%	40%	42%	30%	18%



What information would be most helpful to you in understanding the WBG's role in The Kyrgyz Republic? (Select up to 3)

*Denotes significant differences between stakeholder groups



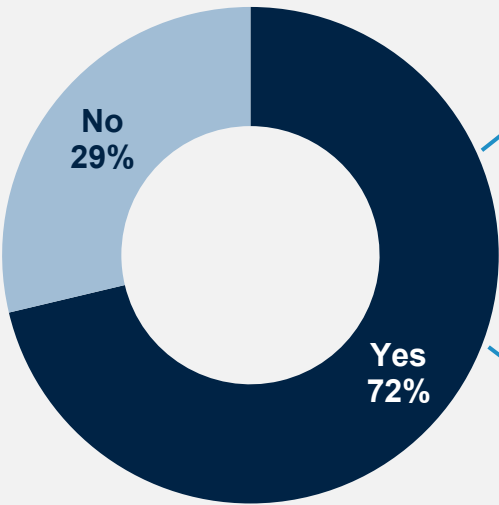
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Sample Demographics and Detailed Methodology



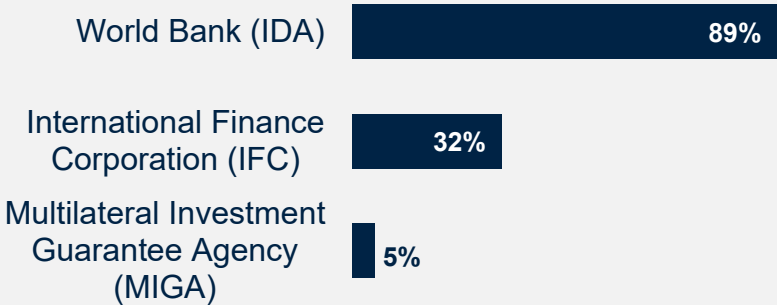
Sample Demographics

Q: In the past 3 years, have you worked or collaborated with the WBG in the Kyrgyz Republic? (N=333)

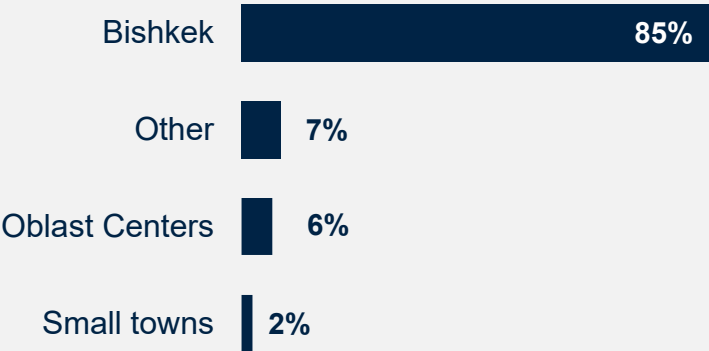


Respondents from government institutions were most likely to collaborate with the WBG (93%), while those from the office of Parliamentarian (Jogorku Kenesh) (33%) and civil society (43%) were far less likely to do so.

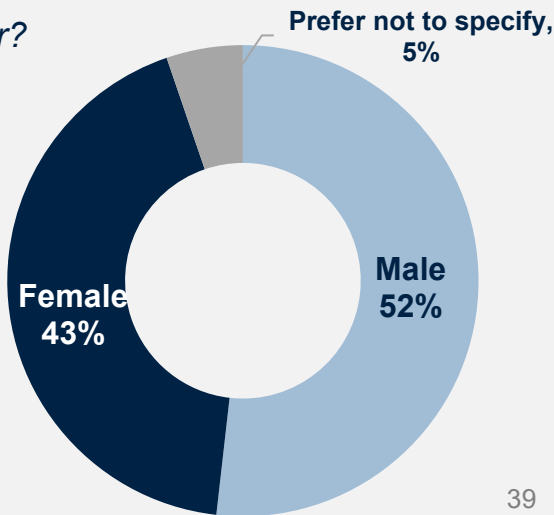
Q: Which of the following WBG agencies have you worked or collaborated with in the Kyrgyz Republic? (N=238)



Q: Which best represents your geographic location? (N=304)

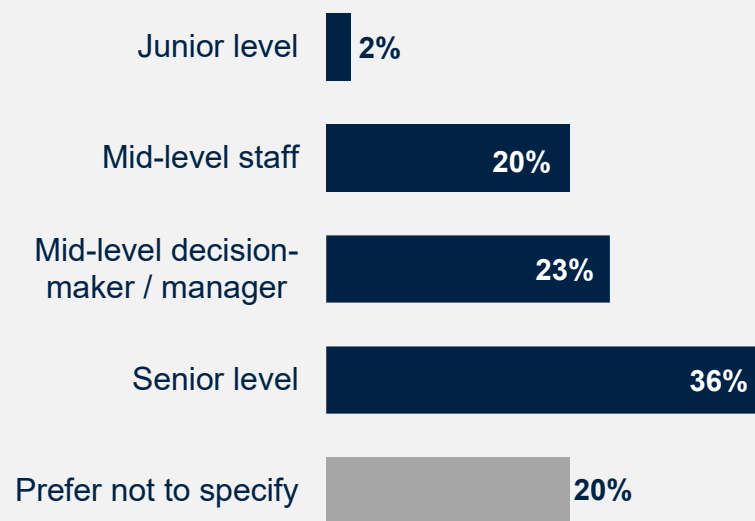


Q: What is your gender? (N=305)

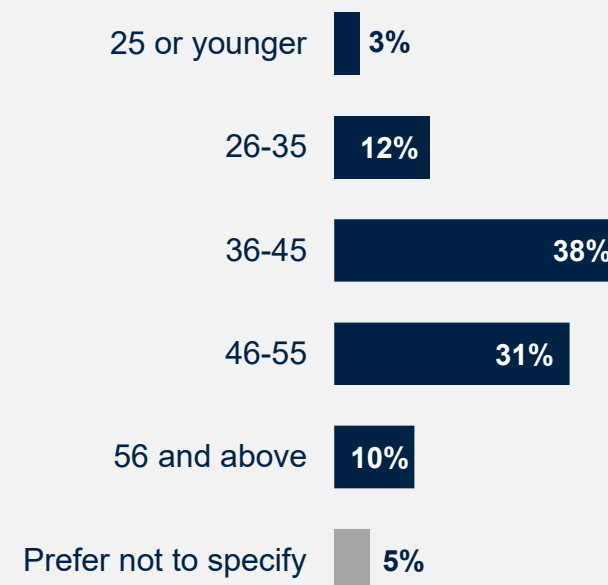


Sample Demographics (continued)

Q: Within your organization, would you describe yourself as...
(N=304)



Q: What's your age?
(N=305)



Detailed Methodology

From **December 2025 to February 2026**, a total of 603 stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic were invited to provide their opinions on the WBG’s work by participating in a Country Opinion Survey (COS). A list of potential participants was compiled by the WBG country team and the field agency. Participants were drawn from government institutions, bilateral or multilateral agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and research centers, and the media.

Of these stakeholders, **333 participated in the survey (55% response rate)**. Respondents received the questionnaire by courier, or they completed it online.

This year’s survey results were compared to the FY23 Country Opinion Survey, which had a response rate of 70% (N=216).

Comparing responses across Country Surveys reflects changes in attitudes over time, as well as changes in respondent samples, methodology, and the survey instrument itself. To reduce the influence of the latter factor, only those questions with similar response scales/options were analyzed. However, differences in stakeholder composition across the two survey years should be taken into account when interpreting these comparisons. In FY26, responses included a higher share from government institutions and proportionally fewer from civil society.

Key statistically significant findings (tested at the research standard of $p < .05$) are noted throughout the report.

Percentage of Respondents	FY 2023	FY 2026
Government Principals: Office of the President, Prime Minister, Minister, Parliamentarian	11%	11%
Government Institutions: Employee of a Ministry, Department, Project Implementation Unit, Independent Government Institution, Judiciary, State-Owned Enterprise	20%	33%
Local Government	11%	6%
Bilateral/Multilateral Agency: Embassy, Development Organization, Development Bank, UN Agency	7%	7%
Civil Society Organization: Local and regional NGO, Community-Based Organization, Private Foundation, Philanthropy, Professional/Trade Association, Faith-Based Group, Youth Group	16%	11%
Private Sector: Private Company, Financial Sector Organization, Private Bank	14%	16%
Academia / Research Center	8%	7%
Media	6%	9%
Total Number of Respondents	216	333

Detailed Methodology (continued)

Breakdowns for individual questions by stakeholder group and by year can be found in the “Kyrgyz Republic COS FY26 Appendices.xlsx” file published in the WBG Microdata Library, along with the survey microdata and this report.

Please note that not all questions were asked of every respondent in FY26. Some questions—particularly those requiring more in-depth knowledge of WBG projects and operations—were only presented to a subset of stakeholders. Consequently, for year-over-year comparisons, some FY23 means shown in this report are based only on the subset of respondents who received the same questions in FY26, rather than the full FY23 sample. As a result, these means may differ from those published in the original FY23 report. Please refer to the questionnaire for details on question routing. The questionnaire is published in the WBG Microdata Library, along with the survey microdata, appendices, and this report.

The open-ended comments to this survey were analyzed with Mai, the World Bank Group’s AI-powered, secure tool, and reviewed by the Bank staff for accuracy.



Country Opinion Surveys

Thank you

*For more information about this report
or the Country Opinion Survey program,
please contact:*

countriesurveys@worldbankgroup.org

