

May 25, 2006

ROMANIA CAS COMPLETION REPORT REVIEW

The findings of the Romania CAS Completion Report (CCR) are in full accord with the findings of IEG's recent Country Assistance Evaluation (CAE) on the essence of achievements under the FY02–04 CAS. The Bank's program made a substantial contribution to solid advances in private sector development and further progress in the education and social protection areas. In health sector reform progress remains slow. The outcomes in institution building and governance reform leave much to be desired and Romania continues to lag its neighboring countries; still, Bank efforts have helped considerably in raising awareness of the effect of governance on development.

The FY02–04 CAS and the CAS Completion Report

1. IEG welcomes the Romania CAS Completion Report (CCR) as an informative part of the FY06–09 Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). The CCR is a frank assessment of the major achievements and shortcomings of the FY02–04 CAS and makes good use of evaluation findings by QAG and IEG. The FY02–04 CAS strategy was largely a continuation of earlier Bank strategies with relatively more weight given to institution building and governance reform. Reflecting a better record of policy implementation and an improved macroeconomy, the planned lending scenario largely materialized, with the exception that proposed programmatic adjustment lending slipped into FY05.
2. The focus in the CCR on the three main objectives adopted in the FY02–04 CAS—targeted poverty reduction (including social and rural interventions); private sector development; and institution building and governance reform—parallels the focus in IEG's recent Country Assistance Evaluation (CAE) which covered the period FY91–04. The findings in this CCR review are consistent with the findings of the CAE, which was discussed by the Informal Subcommittee of the Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE) on April 20, 2005.

Findings from the CAE

3. Critical events in the period immediately preceding the FY02–04 CAS period were a major financial crisis in 1999 and the decision by the European Union (EU) Council of Ministers in December of that year to open EU accession negotiations for Romania. These events changed the will to reform, and far-reaching structural change followed and was sustained.
4. The Bank played a major role in this turnaround already in FY99 through a first Private Sector Adjustment loan (PSAL I), and kept the reform process going during the FY02–04 CAS period through a follow-up operation, PSAL II, as well as through the preparation of the first Programmatic Adjustment Loan (PAL I) approved by the Board in August 2004. The whole of the Bank program began to show much better outcomes than had been the case before. Among the more important achievements in the area of private sector development, which was the cornerstone of the Bank's assistance strategy, was the

reduction in the drain on the economy from the state banking sector; this helped reduce inflation and hence improve the environment for private sector growth. Also, major state enterprises were privatized. Positive growth was re-established. By contrast, in the agricultural and rural sectors progress remained elusive, the major shortcoming being the absence of a framework for action. Still, the resumption of overall economic growth helped reduce the general poverty rate from 36 percent in 2000 to 19 percent in 2004. On balance, IEG judged the outcome of the Bank's assistance in the area of private sector development to be satisfactory.

5. In the area of social sector development progress was mixed with good outcomes in the education and social protection areas, but much less so in the health sector. The quality of education was upgraded through the development of new curricula and teachers' training programs, the updating of text books, educational materials, and developing new evaluation and assessment systems. In the area of social protection, the Bank helped establish and strengthen institutions to formulate policy, to provide employment services, retrain labor and improve targeting of social programs. In health, on the other hand, the Bank's development impact has been slow to materialize. Past assistance for rehabilitation of health equipment, infrastructure and supplies has been effective, but health sector financing reform has lagged. Also, large disparities remain between service provision in urban versus rural areas, while access to service for uninsured minorities is inadequate. Overall, IEG judged the outcome of the Bank's assistance in the social area to be moderately satisfactory.

6. Romania's highly adverse initial conditions for transition to a market economy have made it a laggard among Central and East European countries in governance and institutional reform. Unlike some of its neighbors, Romania had hardly experimented with even limited policy or institutional reforms to separate commercial and regulatory functions or to promote private sector activity. The Bank was slow to focus on governance and institutional development, at least in the context of its adjustment lending, but these topics have gradually become a central element in the Bank's assistance strategy.

7. The Bank has been fairly successful in promoting institutional development and reform, through past investment projects and through the development of regulatory frameworks in infrastructure sectors, with most of the fruits occurring during the FY02-04 CAS period. In the context of adjustment lending, institutional development became an explicit objective only with PSAL I in FY99, increasingly so with PSAL II in FY03, and then particularly during preparation of the first Programmatic Adjustment Loan (PAL) which was approved in August 2004. In addition, the Bank engaged in substantial AAA (EBRD-World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (2002), a FIAS study of administrative barriers (2002), a Country Financial Accountability Assessment (2003), and others) which have had a substantial impact in raising awareness of the effect of governance on development. Thus, while the Bank was slow to engage initially it has focused increasingly over time on institutional development and governance issues. This has helped strengthen the country's focus on this range of issues. On this basis, and also because of the Bank's impact on institutional reform

through its investment lending, IEG judged the outcome of the Bank's assistance in this area to be moderately satisfactory.

Conclusion

8. The findings of the CCR are in full accord with the findings of the CAE on the essence of achievements under the FY02-04 CAS, with one small difference. The CCR concludes that the outcome of the Bank's activities on institutional development and governance issues during FY02-04 is unsatisfactory. While it is true that the outcome of the country's efforts in this area leaves much to be desired and that Romania continues to lag its neighboring countries, the outcome of the Bank's efforts—through projects closed during the period, PSAL II and the PAL, and AAA—merits a moderately satisfactory rating.

9. IEG's CAE concluded that the focus of attention in future ought to be on completing ongoing reforms, including further improvements in the environment for private sector business and forcing further exit/restructuring of loss-making activities. In addition, a framework for action for the rural sector is needed, as are reforms in public expenditure management and in the civil service.

Annex Table 1. Romania: Planned Lending Program and Actual Deliveries

CAS PLAN			ACTUAL	
FY	Project	US\$ (M) IBRD	Status <u>a/</u>	US\$ (M) IBRD
2002	Private Sector Adjustment 2 (PSAL)/	300	Forwarded to FY03	
	Private Sector Institution Building 2 (TA)	40	Forwarded to FY03	
	Rural Development	40	Actual	40
	Social Development Fund 2 (APL)	10	Actual	20
	Forestry Development	25	Forwarded to FY03	
	Total FY02	415	Total FY02	60
2003	Irrigation Rehabilitation	75	Forwarded to FY04	
	Rural Education	60	Actual	60
	Programmatic Adjustment 1 (PAL)	100	Forwarded to FY05	
			Forest Development	25
			PSAL 2	300
			PPIBL	18.6
			Electricity Market	82
	Total FY03	235	Total FY03	485.6
2004 <u>b/</u>	Hazards Mitigation	150	Actual	150
	Health Sector 2 (APL)	20	Forwarded to FY07	
	Programmatic Adjustment Loan 2 (PAL)/	150	Forwarded to FY05	
	Public Institution Building (TA)	25	Cancelled	
			Irrigation Rehabilitation	80
	Total FY04	345	Total FY04	230
Proposed Total for FY02-04		995	Actual Total for FY02-04	776
2005			PAL	150
			Health Sector Reform 2 (APL #2) (CRL)	80
			Transport Restructuring	225
			ECSEE APL #1 (CRL)	84
			MAKIS Agriculture Support Services (CRL)	50
			Mine Closure Environment and Socio-Economic Reg. (CRL)	120
			Total FY05	709
			Actual Total for FY02-05	1,485

a/ Actual, Dropped or Forwarded to a different FY

b/ FY04 program also includes a possible stand-by operation (Regional Development) for US\$50 million

Annex Table 2b. Global Environment Facility (GEF) Program

FY	Project	GEF US\$ (M)	Status <u>a/</u>	GEF US\$ (M)
2002	Energy Efficiency	10	Forwarded to FY03	
	Agriculture Pollution Control	7.3	Actual	
	Total FY02	17.3	Total FY02	7.3
2003			Energy Efficiency	10
			Total FY03	10
2004	Hazards Mitigation <u>b/</u>	5	Actual	7
			Afforestation PCF	2.8
	Total FY04	5	Total FY04	9.8
Proposed Total FY02-04		22.3	Actual Total FY02-04	27.1

a/ Actual, Dropped or Forwarded to a different FY

b/ Cofinancing IBRD Loan

Source: CAS Completion Report 2005 and Business Warehouse as of May 15, 2006

Annex Table 2. Romania: Planned Non-lending Services and Actual Deliveries

<i>CAS Plans</i>		<i>Progress Report</i>
<i>FY</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Status</i>
2002	Poverty Assessment	Completed 2003
	Education Sector Review	Completed 2002
	Energy Sector Study and TA	Completed 2004
2003	Country Financial Accountability Assessment	Completed 2003
	Rural/Urban Growth Study	Dropped
	Community Networks Study	Completed 2003
	Financial Sector Assessment	Completed 2004
	Tax Policy Study	Dropped (partly addressed in the CEM)
2004	EU Country Economic Memorandum	Completed 2004
	Regional Development Strategy (Jiu Valley)	Completed 2004
	Poverty Policy Capacity Building	Dropped (addressed by other donor)
	Pension Reform Study	Completed 2005
	Governance Surveys	Dropped (addressed in regional surveys)
	Labor Market Analysis	Dropped (addressed in the CEM)
	Capital Markets Assessment	Completed 2004

Source: CAS Completion Report 2005 and Business Warehouse as of May 15, 2006

Annex Table 3. IEG Project Ratings, by Exit Year 1998-2005

Exit FY	Project Name	Approval FY	Outcome	Sustainability	Inst. Dev. Impact
1998	Private Farmer and Ent	1992	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	FESAL	1996	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Likely	Modest
	Social Protection Adjustment	1997	Moderately Satisfactory	Likely	Modest
1999	Health Service Rehab	1992	Moderately Satisfactory	Likely	Modest
	Transport	1993	Highly Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
2000	Danube Delta Biodiversity (GEF)	1995	Moderately Satisfactory	Likely	Modest
	PSAL	1999	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
2001	Industrial Development	1994	Unsatisfactory	Likely	Negligible
	ASAL	1997	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Unlikely	Modest
2002	Bucharest Water Supply	1997	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	Education Reform	1994	Satisfactory	Likely	High
	SDF (APL #1)	1999	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
2003	Petroleum Sector Rehabilitation	1994	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
	Telecommunication	1998	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	High Education	1997	Satisfactory	Likely	High
2004	Employment and Social Protection (ESSP)	1995	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	Health Sector Ref (APL #1)	2000	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	Railway Rehabilitation	1996	Highly Satisfactory	Highly Likely	High
	Schools Rehabilitation	1998	Highly Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	Child Welfare Reform	1998	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	Trade and Trans Facil in SE Eur	2000	Moderately Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
2005	PAL	2005	Satisfactory	Likely	Substantial
	Power Sector Rehab and Mod	1996	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
	PIBL	1999	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial
	Cultural Heritage	1999	Satisfactory	Likely	Modest
	PSAL 2	2003	Satisfactory	Highly Likely	Substantial

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (\$)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (No)	Sustainability % Likely (\$)	Sustainability % Likely (No)
Romania	2,531.4	26	77.2	88.5	69.1	73.1	88.1	96.2
ECA	27,149.9	460	78.5	83.3	56.3	56.0	85.1	83.6
World Bank	163,461.5	2,240	79.9	75.3	51.3	47.9	77.9	69.7

Source: Business Warehouse as of May 15, 2006

Annex Table 4. Portfolio Status Indicators by Year, 1998-2005

Country	Fiscal year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Romania	# Proj	16	18	21	21	20	22	18	19
	Net Comm Amt	1,662	1,732	1,482	1,108	1,083	1,314	1,242	1,396
	# Proj At Risk	4	3	2	2	4	2	2	-
	% At Risk	25	17	10	10	20	9	11	-
	Comm At Risk	505	701	181	252	255	130	120	-
	% Commit at Risk	30	40	12	23	24	10	10	-
Bulgaria	# Proj	8	9	10	12	8	9	8	8
	Net Comm Amt	355	472	437	441	246	291	377	377
	# Proj At Risk	4	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
	% At Risk	50	11	-	-	-	22	13	13
	Comm At Risk	189	57	-	-	-	78	30	30
	% Commit at Risk	53	12	-	-	-	27	8	8
Croatia	# Proj	13	14	11	12	11	10	12	11
	Net Comm Amt	653	752	580	516	518	488	495	425
	# Proj At Risk	-	1	2	2	-	-	5	-
	% At Risk	-	7	18	17	-	-	42	-
	Comm At Risk	-	80	196	137	-	-	188	-
	% Commit at Risk	-	11	34	27	-	-	38	-
Poland	# Proj	16	16	14	14	11	10	10	10
	Net Comm Amt	2,001	1,928	1,600	1,380	1,064	997	1,160	1,233
	# Proj At Risk	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	-
	% At Risk	13	-	7	-	9	10	20	-
	Comm At Risk	118	-	22	-	160	160	77	-
	% Commit at Risk	6	-	1	-	15	16	7	-
Slovak Republic	# Proj	1	1			2	3	4	5
	Net Comm Amt	55	55			201	206	104	111
	# Proj At Risk	-	-			-	-	-	-
	% At Risk	-	-			-	-	-	-
	Comm At Risk	-	-			-	-	-	-
	% Commit at Risk	-	-			-	-	-	-

Source: Business Warehouse as of September 29, 2005

Annex Table 5. IBRD/IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report, FY1998-2005
(in US\$ million)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Disb. Amt.</i>	<i>Repay Amt.</i>	<i>Net Amt.</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Net Transfer</i>
1998	352	46	306	75	3	228
1999	162	76	87	82	3	2
2000	442	89	354	89	6	238
2001	238	94	144	109	2	33
2002	157	104	54	80	2	(29)
2003	317	140	177	69	6	102
2004	105	152	(47)	65	4	(116)
2005	482	176	306	65	4	237
Total	2,255	876	1,380	634	30	716

Source: Client Connection as of September 29, 2005

**Annex Table 6. Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid
CY2000-2004 (US\$ million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Austria	3.55	3.84	3.19	3.9	4.04
Belgium	0.49	0.53	0.79	1.02	1.48
Canada	1.71	3.29	2.2	2.43	1.88
Czech Republic	0.12	1.25	1.78	0.13	0.04
Denmark	8.17	5.17	5.97	4.32	1.96
France	16.99	24.54	23.6	30.87	42.1
Germany	24.7	24.83	29.74	46.51	51.41
Greece	1.75	2.07	0.96	3.95	6.41
Hungary	-	-	-	16.57	1.68
Ireland	0.32	0.1	0.12	0.19	0.65
Italy	0.46	2.69	0.01	1.36	3.17
Japan	19.5	9.67	29.58	70.93	34.24
Korea	0.36	-1.73	10.18	0.18	-1.95
Luxembourg	0.34	0.64	0.38	0.35	0.17
Netherlands	0.57	8.06	6.77	6.08	2.32
Norway	0.05	0.13	1.3	0.45	0.8
Poland	0.76	0.14	0.29	0.32	0.13
Portugal	0.04	0.12	0.1	-	0.1
Slovak Republic	-	-	0.21	0.36	0.31
Spain	1.6	2.56	1.68	1.69	1.49
Sweden	0.99	0.45	0.6	0.78	1.03
Switzerland	10.16	4.76	5.27	15.61	9.52
Turkey	0.18	0.33	0.26	0.81	0.02
United Kingdom	5.21	6.81	9.69	8.49	8.52
United States	61.37	41.81	54.69	40.93	38
EBRD	0.06	2.68	4.52	3.54	2.68
EC	264.17	497.07	220.26	330.05	694.8
GEF	1.46	1.11	1.3	3.4	2.78
IFAD	2.6	-	-	1.47	0.83
UNDP	0.72	0.59	0.5	0.49	0.66
UNTA	0.51	1.14	0.77	0.95	0.66
UNICEF	0.66	0.69	0.7	0.69	0.79
UNHCR	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.88	0.97
Other UN	0.14	-0.01	0.29	0.06	0.37
UNFPA	0.28	0.48	0.41	0.48	0.53
Other Bilateral Donors	1.45	0.89	0.65	0.94	1.12
DAC Countries	157.97	142.07	176.64	239.86	209.29
Multilateral	271.53	504.72	229.72	342.01	705.07
G7	129.94	113.64	149.51	201.52	179.32
DAC EU Members	65.18	82.41	83.6	109.51	124.85
Non-DAC Bilateral Donors	2.87	0.88	13.37	19.31	1.35
ALL Donors	432.37	647.67	419.73	601.18	915.71

Source: OECD DAC Online database, table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements, as of May 15, 2006

Annex Table 7. Romania: Key Economic and Social Indicators 1998-2004

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Romania	Bulgaria	Croatia	Poland	Slovak Republic	ECA	Lower middle income
GDP growth (annual %)	-4.8	-1.2	2.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	8.3	2.9	4.4	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.1	5.2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	1,520	1,580	1,690	1,750	1,930	2,260	2,960	1,956	1,809	4,954	4,784	4,456	2,324	1,353
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	5,574	5,598	5,844	6,415	6,957	7,474	8,329	6,599	6,364	9,999	10,796	12,050	6,728	4,658
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-4.6	-1.0	2.2	7.2	6.7	5.5	8.6	3.5	5.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	16.2	15.2	12.5	14.8	13.1	13.0	14.4	14.2	14.1	9.1	3.6	4.1	9.1	12.8
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	35.4	33.9	36.4	37.0	38.1	37.9	36.8	36.5	30.5	30.7	32.4	29.9	32.1	39.9
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	48.4	51.0	51.1	48.1	48.8	49.1	48.8	49.3	55.4	60.2	64.0	66.0	58.9	47.3
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	22.6	28.0	32.9	33.3	35.4	36.3	37.1	32.2	52.6	45.1	29.9	70.2	38.9	26.7
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	30.6	32.9	38.5	41.1	41.2	43.8	46.5	39.2	59.0	53.2	34.1	75.5	38.6	25.7
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-6.9	-3.6	-3.7	-5.5	-3.3	-5.8	-7.6	-5.2	-5.9	-5.8	-4.2	-5.5	..	0.9
Total debt service (% of GNI)	5.8	10.6	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	9.6	15.9	7.6	12.0	8.3	5.6
External debt (% of GNI)	24.3	25.6	30.4	31.7	36.9	40.5	41.8	33.0	79.8	72.6	40.1	57.7	51.8	42.0
Real Effective Exchange Rate (Index 2000=100) a/	107.6	91.5	100.0	101.5	104.2	98.9	96.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reserves in months of imports	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.4	4.3	5.3	3.7	5.6	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.9	7.9
Current revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.7	31.8	31.1	30.1	29.6	29.6	29.4	30.2	..	47.0	37.4	35.5	..	..
Total Expenditure (% of GDP) b/	35.1	35.5	35.3	33.3	32.3	30.9	29.8	33.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiscal balance, excluding grants (% of GDP)	-5.4	-3.7	-4.1	-3.3	-2.7	-2.4	-1.3	-3.3	..	-5.9	-3.7	..	..	..
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	9.7	11.2	13.8	14.9	17.5	17.4	15.4	14.3	13.4	17.7	17.7	23.1	22.3	28.0
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	17.7	16.1	19.5	22.6	23.1	24.6	24.8	21.2	19.8	25.7	21.8	28.4	22.1	26.9
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	59.1	45.8	45.7	34.5	22.5	15.3	11.9	33.5	7.6	3.6	5.8	8.0	..	..
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	97.0	97.0	99.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	97.7	92.3	94.0	98.4	99.0	92.3	87.9
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	69.3	70.6	71.1	71.2	70.6	71.5	71.3	70.8	71.8	74.7	73.9	73.4	68.5	69.9
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	20.5	18.6	18.7	18.4	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.2	13.5	7.3	8.0	7.6	30.6	34.2
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	51.0	..	..	51.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	81.9	57.1
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	57.0	..	..	57.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	91.3	80.9
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.2	98.1	..	99.6	98.9	89.6
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	..	63.3	67.4	70.9	73.7	75.7	..	70.2	72.2	43.4	50.0	84.3	42.0	36.5
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	104.5	102.5	99.4	98.9	100.2	..	101.1	104.8	93.5	99.1	102.0	101.8	113.9
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	79.2	80.6	82.9	84.8	85.3	..	82.6	93.8	86.2	102.2	88.1	91.5	70.1
Population, total (million)	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.7	21.7	22.1	8.0	4.5	38.4	5.4	472.4	2,373.5
Population growth (annual %)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-1.4	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Urban population (% of total)	54.7	54.7	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.7	54.7	54.7	69.2	58.2	61.7	57.1	63.4	46.3

a/ IMF IFS, April 2006

b/ IMF Statistical Appendix, May 2006

Source: WB SIMA database as of 9/30/2005

Annex Table 8. Romania: Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1994	1997	2000	2003	2004
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	8	8
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	3	3	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	2	2
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	22	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	..	..	3	3
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education						
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	99	..	..	..	..	..
Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	96.2	77.8	99.3	101.8	89.7	93.3
School enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	..	94	90	90
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women						
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34	..	7	7	11	11
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	..	100.3	100.4	100.4
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	99.9	..	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	43	43	44	46	45	45
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality						
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	92	91	97	98	97	97
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	27	24	22	19	17	17
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	31	..	..	22	..	20
Goal 5: Improve maternal health						
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	99	99	97.9	99	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	49	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases						
Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	57	..	64	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	73.5	..	..	..	..	146
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	0	0
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	..	9.5	40.2	41.2
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability						
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	6.7	4.9	4.9	3.8	4	..
Forest area (% of land area)	28	..	..	28	..	..
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	2	3	3	4	4	4
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	51	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	57	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..	4.7	4.7
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development						
Aid per capita (current US\$)	10.5	6.8	9.7	19.3	27.7	42.2
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	0	8	21	12	10	8
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	101.9	123.5	159.6	285.1	523	673.5
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0	0.3	4.4	35.6	184	207.5
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	2.2	11	17.7	31.8	96.6	113
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	0	9	33	20	17	17
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	20.7	17.2	18.7	18.7
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	15.9	19.6	18.3	18.3
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	18	18.6	18.5	18.5
Other						
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	1,730	1,270	1,520	1,690	2,260	2,960
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	40	28.9	34.4	38	49.1	64.2
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	30.2	24.8	20.6	19.5	24.6	24.8
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	69.7	69.5	69	71.1	71.5	71.3
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	97.1	..	..	..	..	..
Population, total (millions)	23.2	22.7	22.6	22.4	21.7	21.7
Trade (% of GDP)	42.9	51.9	65.4	71.4	80.1	83.5

Note: Figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2006