

Reinvigorating Partnerships for Navigating the Turbulent World

Presented by

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Table of Content

1. The Context
2. CAREC Country Characteristics
3. The SDGs Can Provide a Framework for Reinvigorated Partnership
4. Relevance of SDGs with Global Experiences of Partnership in CAREC Countries
5. Importance of Partnership at the National Level
6. Looking Forward

1. The Context

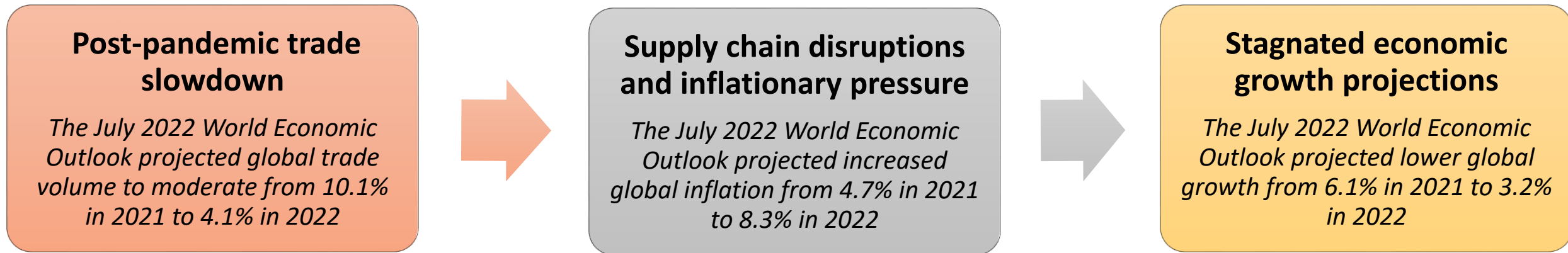
- Partnership is a vehicle for strengthening international and national cooperation to collectively address multidimensional socio-economic agendas.
- The framework of partnership is based on four elements
 - Shared objectives
 - Guiding principles
 - Inclusive modalities
 - Accountable results
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships can arise among major stakeholders such as the government, international development partners, private entities, local communities, civil society organisations, and philanthropic organisations.
- The different modalities of development partnership may broadly fall under (a) international, (b) regional, and (c) national (and sub-national) collaborations.

1. The Context (contd.)

- The need to forge partnerships has gained momentum in light of the current trends in the global, regional and national situations and trends.
- South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (South-South-North) are also attracting more attention.
- Countries across continents are caught in the epicenter of intersecting crises
 - *Waves of COVID-19 pandemic*
 - *Violent situation in Ukraine*
 - *Commodity price rise, particularly food and fuel*
 - *Breakdown of supply chain of goods, including computer chips*
 - *Increase in transportation cost, particularly maritime*
 - *Tensions in financial markets and networks*
 - *Mounting concern about cybersecurity*
 - *Compounding climate adversities*

1. Context (contd.)

Recent global macroeconomic and socio-economic trends



The recent crises have set back years of socio-economic progresses

- Reversed global human development index (HDI) particularly for life expectancy was recorded for the first time in 30 years (*UNDP 2021/22 Human Development Report*)
- Nearly 80 countries worldwide are a step away from facing national debt crises (*UNDP 2021/22 Human Development Report*)
- Altered global patterns of trade, production and consumption of food commodities due to the Ukraine situation can worsen acute food insecurity till the end of 2024 (*World Bank April 2022 Commodity Markets Outlook*)

2. CAREC Country Characteristics

- The 11 CAREC member countries include a mix of **six** upper-middle income (Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan), **three** lower- middle income (Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan and Uzbekistan) and **two** low-income (Afghanistan and Tajikistan) countries.
- A total of **eight** CAREC countries are landlocked (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)
- Among the CAREC member countries, **China** is an outlier in terms of size of the economy, population, industrial production
- Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are endowed with significant coal, gas and oil reserves, while Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic have high potential of hydropower generation.
- Many of the CAREC countries are members of multiple regional cooperation mechanisms such as Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and Central Asian Cooperation Organisation

2. CAREC Country Characteristics (contd.)

- Fractured integration with global value chains due to the absence of high-quality physical transport and logistic infrastructure
- Lack of diversification of export commodities
 - Example, primary commodities such as precious stones and non-monetary gold dominate the export basket
- Cross-border friction affecting trade mobility
 - Example, complex customs procedures and difficulties in loading and unloading commodities
- Social barriers resulting in gender disparity such as lack access to decent work, education and health services for women
 - *UNDP Gender Gap Index* of 146 countries globally ranks, **Georgia** (55) as the best performing country among the CAREC group and **Afghanistan** (146) as being the weakest

Partnership can play a critical role

in addressing these challenges, building on the region's resources!

3. SDGs Can Provide a Framework for Reinvented Partnership

Sustainable Development Goals: Areas and forms of partnership

SDG	Areas of partnership	Forms of partnership
Goal 1	Eradication of poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization through enhanced development cooperation to implement programmes and policies to end poverty (Target 1.a) Sound policy framework at national, regional and international levels to support pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies (Target 1.b)
Goal 2	Eradication of hunger and promotion of sustainable food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in agricultural infrastructure through international cooperation (Target 2.a) Ease trade restrictions and distortions in global agriculture markets (Target 2.b)
Goal 3	Promotion of healthy lives and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of developing countries for management of national and global health hazards (Target 3.d)
Goal 4	Inclusive and Equitable quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate training to increase the number of qualified teachers through international cooperation (Target 4.c)
Goal 5	Achieving gender equality and women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure women participation and equal opportunities for leadership in political, economic and public life (Target 5.6)
Goal 6	Sustainable management of water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transboundary cooperation (Target 6.5) International cooperation (Target 6.a) Partnership with local communities (Target 6.b)
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International cooperation for efficient and clean energy (Target 7.a)

3. SDGs Can Provide a Framework for Renewed Partnership (contd)

SDG	Areas of partnership	Forms of partnership
Goal 8	Inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve resource efficiency and achieve economic growth without environmental degradation (Target 8.4) Policies for sustainable tourism for job creation and promotion of local culture (Target 8.9) Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries through Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs (Target 8.a)
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and across countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of planned and well-managed migration (Target 10.7)
Goal 13	Ensure access to combat climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed countries jointly mobilizing US\$ 100 billion to address the needs of developing countries through the Green Climate Fund (Target 13.a)
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels (Target 14.3)
Goal 15	Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global support and partnership with local communities to combat poaching (Target 15.c)
Goal 16	Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International cooperation (Target 16.8) Enhanced partnership with national institutions (Target 16.a)
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International support to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation (Target 17.1) Enhancement of development cooperation in technology transfer and knowledge-sharing (Target 17.6) Partnership between civil society, public and private sectors (Target 17.17)

We can explore some of the recent CAREC development experiences in the SDG context

4. Relevance of SDGs with Global Experiences of Partnership in CAREC Countries

Areas of Global Partnership	Relevance to SDGs and related targets
<p>Regional cooperation in the health sector <u>CAREC Health Strategy 2030</u> aims to strengthen regional health security by developing healthcare systems through regional cooperation</p>	SDG 3 (Target 3.d)
<p>Vaccine Equity Tajikistan was the first country in Central Asia to receive COVID-19 vaccines from the <u>COVAX Facility</u> in March 2021</p>	SDG 3 (Target 3.d)
<p>Addressing fallouts of the Violent Situation in Ukraine <u>Government-to-government</u> basis import of wheat by Pakistan from Russia amid supply chain disruption due to sanctions on Moscow</p>	SDG 2 (Target 2.b)
<p>Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building An international conference brought together <u>government, academicians and educators</u> in Georgia to facilitate knowledge sharing in childhood education and care</p>	SDG 3 (Target 3.d) SDG 4 (Target 4.c)
<p>Poverty Alleviation and Hunger Eradication The European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) established in 2013 and funded by EU in cooperation with the Georgian Government to promote rural development and create social and economic work diversifications beyond agriculture</p>	SDG 1 SDG 2 (Target 2.a)

5. Importance of Partnership at the National Level

Areas for National Partnership	Relevance to SDGs and related targets
<p>Tackling COVID-19 Health Emergencies <u>Domestic and provincial-government collaborations</u> in the Sindh province of Pakistan facilitated treatments, trainings and telemedicine consultations</p>	SDG 3 (Target 3.d)
<p>Youth engagement in Peacebuilding A group of around 240 <u>youth organisations and peace activists</u> from 34 provinces of Afghanistan formed the “National Youth Consensus for Peace” to address the ongoing political turmoil</p>	SDG 16 (Target 16.a)
<p>Mobilising local funding for CSOs The <u>CSOs</u> in China have tapped into local philanthropy, government fees-for-service, social enterprise, corporate partnerships and crowdfunding to replace drying up international funds</p>	SDG 1 (Target 1.b) SDG 6 (Target 6.b) SDG 15 (Target 15.c) SDG 16 (Target 16.a) SDG 17 (Target 17.17)
<p>Transition to Green Economy <u>Public-private partnership</u> in Uzbekistan for a thermal powerplant was finalised for modernisation of the power sector and to lower carbon emissions</p>	SDG 7 (Target 7.a) SDG 15 (Target 15.c)

6. Looking Forward

Way forward for Global Partnership

- Implementing multilateral system which is rule- based and open
- Creating inclusive platforms for non-state actors
- Strengthening transit regimes to ensure harmonized customs operation and multimodal transport with efficient border logistics
- Creating transcontinental communication networks, trade facilities and IT connectivity
- Global and regional measures to address food and energy security challenges
- Strengthen initiatives to deal with post-COVID-19 aftermath

6. Looking Forward (contd.)

Way forward for Domestic Partnership

- Ensuring country-led partnerships through revealed political commitment
- Promoting democratic accountability and making space for civic voice and activities
- Creating a business friendly environment through well-performing institutions and processes
- Engage with local communities based on inclusive and accountable participation

Thank You

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