



# Newsletter

## CAREC Institute's Second Annual Book

The second volume of the CAREC Institute Annual Book "[Resilience and Economic Growth in Times of High Uncertainty](#)" is now available on institute's website. The book is a compendium of chapters by prominent researchers addressing some of the most important economic growth issues in the CAREC region.

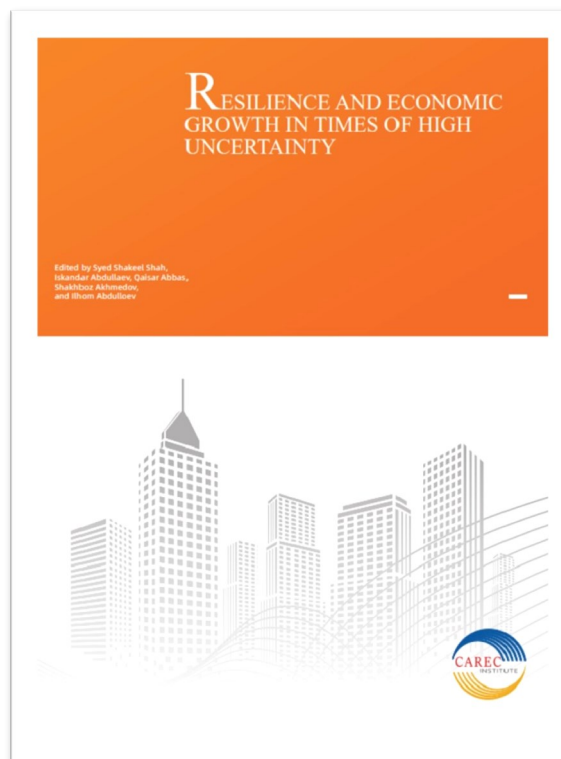
The new volume of the CAREC Institute Annual Book focuses on challenges and opportunities for economic growth in the CAREC region in the post-COVID-19 world. The book explores insights of existing major challenges facing small and medium enterprises and households, new prerequisite resilient trends for economic growth, climate change risks for food security, and potential opportunities for enhanced commercial connectivity to boost economic activity in the CAREC region.

Even though GDP growth reaccelerated in 2021 to reach 2019 levels in almost all CAREC economies, 2022 brought serious new challenges. New virus variants evolved, geopolitical tensions evoked the risk of fragmenting the global geo-economic order causing setbacks for international trade. Surging energy and food prices are further augmenting global poverty and stagflation. CAREC economies are not immune to these developments. Both their exports and their imports are affected, and price increases negatively impact the real incomes and livelihoods of the populations in the CAREC economies.

Navigating the uncertainty brought on by the COVID-19 crisis and amplified by new emerging threats, the CAREC economies are currently in the midst of a fundamental transition to a path full of challenges that require concerted, resilient, and inclusive actions from governments. A confluence of health crisis and ongoing geopolitical disruptions are making this transition a hard one. However, having a better understanding of and therefore addressing the deep connections between diverse sectors of the economy is key to maintaining and improving current and future economic growth.

To improve the chances of navigating safely through this period and making a strong and resilient recovery, the availability of evidence-based response measures is critical. While the world gradually feels its way towards a changing normal, rethinking and reckoning some policy options and business practices can be pivotal against the backdrop of all ongoing and augmenting economic, social, environmental, and political challenges. Research findings compiled in the new volume of the CAREC Institute Annual Book reveal some underpinnings of how resilient crisis measures might appear across different sectors of the CAREC economies and what potential growth options can be helpful along the road.

The book is targeted at an advanced group of researchers, policymakers, and senior practitioners for whom it aims to be a useful resource. It consists of four parts and eight chapters.



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## CAREC Institute Contributes to Regional Discussions on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

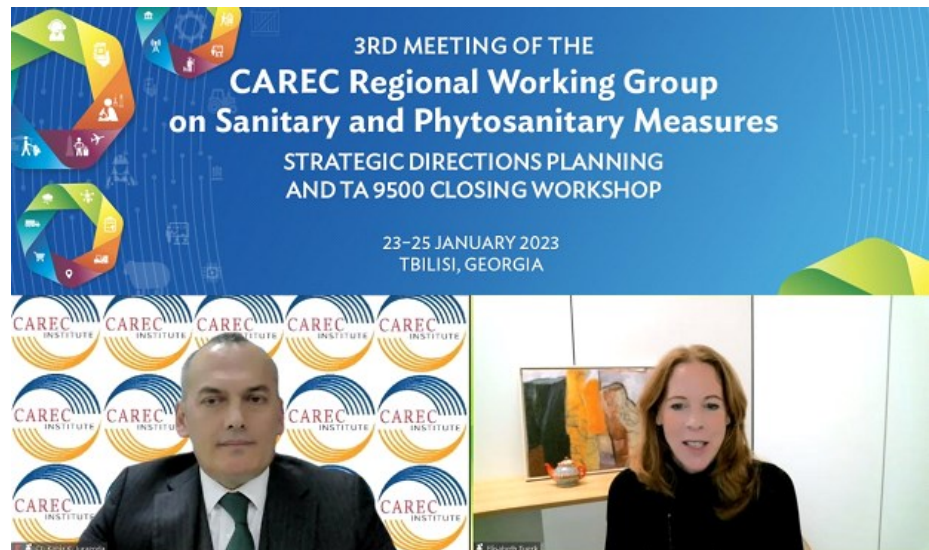
CAREC Institute Director Mr. Kabir Jurazoda spoke at the Third Meeting of the CAREC Regional Working Group on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures, organized by CAREC Program on January 23-25, 2023, in Tbilisi, Georgia. The meeting participants discussed the implementation progress of the CAREC Common Agenda for Modernization of SPS Measures for Trade, specifically the activities implemented under the CAREC SPS Technical Assistance: Modernizing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to Facilitate Trade. The participants also deliberated on SPS initiatives aimed at improving market access, facilitating safe trade, and helping countries participate in global value chains.

In an open discussion with development partners on strategic direction for CAREC SPS work, Mr. Kabir Jurazoda spoke about the importance of SPS measures in the CAREC region, especially for agriculture, fisheries, and food production. The contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP and employment remains significant: the share of value added in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is about 15% of GDP; the share of agriculture in employment is 33.5%, and in the value of exports is 9.4%. There is a high potential for regional trade in agricultural products, which is not yet fully exploited.

Most CAREC countries are landlocked and a number of border crossing points in the region pose serious impediments to cross-border transport and trade. Estimates of the CAREC Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring, produced by the ADB and the CAREC Institute, show that a huge percentage of the transportation delays were due to insufficient facilities, including poor customs services and inspections during border crossings, a lack of or outdated cargo-handling equipment, restricted parking space for cargo vehicles near border crossings, additional sanitary controls and health checks, weak logistics support infrastructure and etc. This is exacerbated by cumbersome customs regulations and inadequate use of information and communication technologies.

Furthermore, a joint study by the CAREC Institute and the ADB assessed the relevant interventions of mutual recognition and accreditation of SPS certificates to facilitate trade, focusing on perishable goods. The results of the study highlight the importance of policy coordination, especially in the area of interoperability with the national single window, as well as risk profiling and management. This study also discussed the possibilities of digitizing SPS certificates, assessed the possibilities of paperless certificates, and analyzed the main mechanisms for mutual recognition of laboratory results and resulting SPS certificates. The study concluded that most CAREC countries have a legal basis for the recognition of phytosanitary certificates and the exchange of electronic certificates -- systems already exist for moving from a paper-based certification system to the ePhyto system. The PRC and Uzbekistan are already using their national ePhyto systems, which are integrated with the HUB, and are a good example of a functioning ePhyto system. In other countries, there is little indication of digital capabilities to recognize the GeNS web-based system to produce, receive and exchange ePhytos through this HUB.

Mr. Kabir Jurazoda advised CAREC countries on developing comprehensive national strategies for formulating and implementing relevant legislative reforms, including efforts to develop the capacity of technical staff. Governments should further encourage the use of information management systems and regulate the data exchange protocol as a priority for risk management and assessment. "In addition, the implementation of digitalization initiatives at border crossing points and the promotion of a regional trade agreement for CAREC will further accelerate trade flows and volumes," said Mr. Kabir Jurazoda.



Mr. Kabir Jurazoda speaks at the CAREC Regional Working Group Meeting on Sanitary SPS Measures.

## CAREC Institute Director Meets with the Dean of the ADBI

On January 23, 2023, the Director of the CAREC Institute, Mr. Kabir Jurazoda, met with the Dean and CEO of the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Dr. Tetsushi Sonobe.

Mr. Kabir Jurazoda thanked the ADBI for supporting the close collaboration between the two institutes. The ADBI has been a key implementing partner of the CAREC Institute since its physical inception. The partnership between the two institutes has been productive as institutes have jointly conducted research and published several publications, as well as implemented many important capacity building activities. The joint book – the Unlocking Private Investment for Sustainable Infrastructure – which was published in 2022, has become the main guide for policy makers in the CAREC region. “I hope that our partnership will develop further and we will further intensify our joint efforts in serving CAREC member countries and other stakeholders,” said Director Kabir Jurazoda.

The year of 2023 will bring more opportunities for closer collaboration as countries in region are opening up. Both institutes are planning a series of offline and hybrid collaborative events where their staff, researchers and experts will work together on important topics of mutual cooperation. During the meeting, the employees of the two institutions shared information on work plans for 2023 and discussed possible areas of cooperation.

## CAREC Institute Director Meets with the Head of ADB RCSI

On January 16, 2023, the Director of the CAREC Institute, Mr. Kabir Jurazoda, met with Mr. Hsiao Chink Tang, Head of the ADB - PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative (RCSI).

Mr. Kabir Jurazoda expressed his gratitude to the RCSI for supporting joint activities with the CAREC Institute to advance knowledge in the region by holding various joint events and providing platforms to present CAREC Institute’s research results and increase the visibility of the institute. In 2022, the Sixth CAREC Think Tank Development Forum has been a successful collaborative event co-hosted with the RCSI and other partners. Last year, the RCSI also co-organized ADB’s workshop on sharing operational knowledge about technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in the PRC with other CAREC countries. The CAREC Institute has contributed to the content of several workshops organized by the RCSI. “We highly value the partnership and mutual knowledge support established between our organizations, and our partnership with the Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative will remain an important strategic goal for the CAREC Institute,” said Director Kabir Jurazoda.

Both sides discussed cooperation on a new Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project. As part of related technical assistance, a CAREC Virtual Hub on WASH will be established to raise awareness, build capacity, technological innovation, and best practices sharing among CAREC countries. And as part of this technical assistance, the CAREC Institute will work with partners to promote South-South knowledge sharing on WASH.

In 2023, in partnership with RCSI, the CAREC Institute will continue to share the PRC’s best policy practices with other CAREC countries on e-commerce, green energy, foreign direct investment, digitalization, technical and vocational education and training, and other areas.

## External Publication: Unlocking Private Investment in Sustainable Infrastructure in Asia

The staff of the CAREC Institute contributed to ADBI's new book "[Unlocking Private Investment in Sustainable Infrastructure in Asia](#)". Dr. Iskandar Abdullaev, Deputy Director Two, and Dr. Ayoob Ayoobi, Chief of the Capacity Building Division of the CAREC Institute have co-edited the book, and the [Chapter 5 "Financing Infrastructure in Central Asia"](#) was written by Dr. Iskandar Abdullaev and Mr. Shakhboz Akhmedov, Senior Research Fellow of the CAREC Institute.

The book explores the role of infrastructure investment in promoting economic growth and provides a scholarly discussion of the importance of public-private partnerships (PPPs) and approaches to unlock private participation in infrastructure investment based on lessons learned in Asia. Among the proposed schemes are government tax incentives, development-based land value enhancement strategy under PPP land pooling, Viability Gap Funds, Project Development Facilities, and other guarantees. The book assesses the impacts and future of sustainable infrastructure investments and examines the role of governments in mobilizing financial resources and new models for unlocking private investment in sustainable infrastructure.

Chapter 5 of the book provides an analysis of the current status, future needs, and options for financing of the irrigation sector infrastructure in Central Asian countries. Its authors point to the urgent need to reconstruct the old and build new infrastructure for the development of water sector in the region. The existing water infrastructure is public, where local O&M responsibilities are transferred to water users. Therefore, Central Asian countries need to promote effective and improved PPPs for water infrastructure financing. These reforms must go hand in hand with reforms in the governance and management of water resources. The authors argue that only operationally effective and holistic systems of governance and management of water resources can solve water-related problems in the region.

## Regional ToT Workshop on the Design and Implementation of FTAs

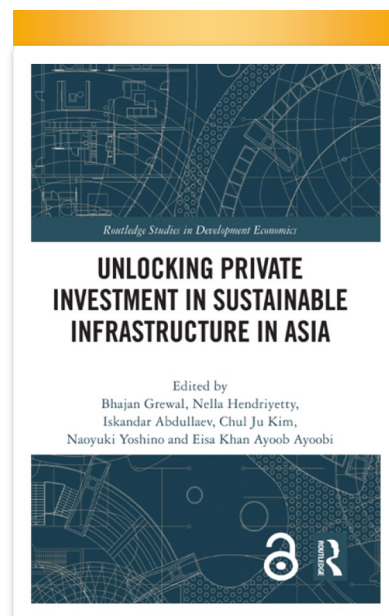
The CAREC Institute and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) delivered a hybrid regional workshop on "Strengthening Knowledge and Capacities for the Design and Implementation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) Involving CAREC Countries: Training of Trainers (ToT)" on 26-28 January 2023 in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030 points at a low degree of economic integration among the CAREC countries and that, with the exception of the PRC, the CAREC countries are less integrated into the global economy due to poor market access, limited economic diversification, and weak institutions for trade. This workshop specifically targets the relative weakness of trade institutions in selected CAREC countries. Meanwhile, the planned CAREC FTA under the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030 will address the current poor state of market access by lowering tariff and non-tariff barriers and stimulate greater economic diversification by encouraging entrepreneurship in new or under-performing areas of export potential.

During the workshop, representatives of governments, academic and research institutions from CAREC countries gained technical training expertise, and by complementing with own local knowledge, these national experts will continue contributing to the effective dissemination of knowledge in their home countries and serve as resource persons for national governments in preparation for future FTA negotiations.

International consultants and experts from the CAREC Institute and the ADB delivered the training outputs in two phases: the first phase was conducted online with pre-recorded video lectures, and the second phase was conducted in real time in the form of in-person workshop, covering major subjects identified as priority areas in the capacity needs.

The sessions and materials are available [the CAREC Institute E-learning Platform](#).





## Sixth CAREC Think Tanks Development Forum Report

The CAREC Institute has published the report, which summarizes proceedings of the Sixth CAREC Think Tanks Development Forum (CTTDF), titled *“Recalibrating Growth Dynamics for Inclusive and Sustainable Economies”*, held on September 15-16, 2022. CTTDF is organized annually under the auspices of the CAREC Think Tank Network (CTTN) as a regional platform for policy discourse on the region’s key challenges. CTTDF attracts leading practitioners from think tanks, multilateral development partners, governments, and the private sector to brainstorm regional challenges and offer diverse perspectives and intelligent solutions to address regional challenges through dialogue, experience sharing, and knowledge collaboration.

The Sixth CTTDF was held in a hybrid format (online and physical) to deliberate on: i) the CTTN regional

research project; ii) the state of progress on the SDGs; iii) climate change and green energy in the CAREC region; iv) geopolitical uncertainties, COVID-19, and the impact on growth and inclusivity; and v) building alliances for shared prosperity. Presentations by well-known institutions and renowned experts on each topic were complemented by country-specific case studies by leading CTTN representatives.

The Sixth CTTDF was organized in partnership with the ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative, the Economic and Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy of Azerbaijan, the Center for Economic and Social Development of Azerbaijan, and was supported by the ADB. Around 137 participants attended the forum.

## Blog Post on Recalibrating Growth Dynamics for Inclusive and Sustainable Economies

Chief of Strategic Planning Division of the CAREC Institute, Mr. Khalid Umar, published a new blog post in East Asia Blog Series of the ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative. The post with a title of *“Recalibrating Growth Dynamics for Inclusive and Sustainable Economies”*, provides a summary of discussions held during the Sixth CAREC Think Tanks Development Forum.

The CAREC countries have encountered a myriad of challenges in 2022 and are most likely to continue facing them in 2023. Economic growth is expected to lose steam, and factors such as climate change, geopolitical instability, as well as the Russian-Ukrainian conflict will place further pressure on inflation, debt burdens, international trade, inclusive and sustainable growth, and progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Therefore, the policy makers should continue targeting at growth, inclusivity, and sustainability. For growth to be sustainable, it needs to be inclusive, and this requires massive investment, which is a challenge given the already limited fiscal space in many countries. Mobilizing taxes for development is the way forward. Countries should broaden their tax base, strengthen tax administrations, increase progressivity, widen social safety nets, and limit

untargeted subsidies. Reducing gender gap requires deliberate efforts to support the hiring of women and facilitate career progression, as catching up with developed economies has slowed and a new productivity push is needed.

Focus on green energy can mitigate the risks posed by climate change. To diversify the energy basket, the region needs to adopt a comprehensive framework to identify its energy requirements, measure availability of energy resources, acquire cutting-edge technology to minimize environmental footprints, and find ways to ensure affordable provision of clean energy. As with the increasing share of industrialized agricultural production, it is necessary to diversify energy consumption from too much reliance on fossil fuels to an optimal combination of renewable and nonrenewable energy resources.

The partnership is a vehicle for strengthening international and national cooperation to collectively address multidimensional socioeconomic agendas. No partnership globally can be sustained without partnerships within countries because actors that are going to participate in the process must be brought in, whether it is the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, or local communities.

# Development Asia Releases Summary of CAREC Institute's New Study

Development Asia, the Asian Development Bank's knowledge collaboration platform, published the summary "[\*Analyzing Technology and Productivity Spillovers from Chinese FDIs to CAREC Countries\*](#)" from CAREC Institute's recent study.

Overseas direct investments of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and trade with other countries have shown exponential growth in the last 2 decades, particularly after its accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001 and the execution of the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013. The PRC ranked second in foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks, accounting for 81% of the world total.

The CAREC countries have tapped Chinese investments to help improve productivity, technical capacity, trade, and infrastructure. [\*The CAREC Institute's study\*](#) analyzed data from 46 developing Belt and Road Initiative countries, which include CAREC members, from 2004 to 2019 to estimate FDI-induced technology spillovers across these countries. Findings suggest that countries or enterprises that are more capable of learning leading-edge technologies are more likely to benefit from FDIs when the observed technology gap is wider. Most of the CAREC countries covered by the study fall within optimal threshold levels and experience positive technology spillovers from Chinese FDI flows.

## Research Digest: Agriculture Productivity & Resilience to External Shocks

Chapter 6 "[\*Agriculture Productivity and Resilience to External Shocks: An Empirical Study of Selected CAREC Countries\*](#)" of the CAREC Institute's Second Annual Book is authored by Iroda Amirova and Etenesh B. Asfaw, and explores the dynamics in the agricultural Total Factor Productivity (TFP) change for the selected CAREC countries. They related the TFP dynamics to the concept of agricultural resilience to shocks to understand how and why agricultural resilience varies across the selected CAREC countries to draw lessons for similar shocks in the future. The study covers eight CAREC countries: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The authors draw four main conclusions: i) although the agricultural TFP changes of the eight CAREC countries varied across the studied 20 years, the average changes were positive; ii) there is a diversity in the extent of cumulative TFP performance across the eight countries, and the cumulative TFP disparities widened after 2010; iii) except in a few of the studied countries like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, whose changes in technological innovation triggered agricultural TFP growth, the TFP change in the studied CAREC countries was sourced only from technical efficiency change, i.e. CAREC countries are not pushing the frontiers of agricultural productivity; and iv) countries showed varied resilience during and between the two shocks (the global financial crisis and the pandemic): most countries that showed resilience during shocks maintained their TFP growth by increasing efficiency, while during the COVID-19 crisis, none of the countries' TFP changes was driven by innovation.

Even when the agriculture system of the studied countries is robust or adaptable, the agriculture of these countries might be struggling with sustainability. The reasons are: a lack of incentive mechanisms inducing farmers to invest in productivity and sustainability enhancing solutions; and dysfunctional institutional settings causing the vicious circle of low water use efficiency, biophysical constraints, and deteriorated irrigation infrastructure.

Based on the study findings and conclusions, the authors provide policy options to increase the agricultural productivity and resilience capacities. Countries should strive for the right strategies and capital investment to boost their TFP both before and during shocks to build agriculture resilience. As agricultural development increasingly becomes vulnerable to harsh weather and other climate-related shocks, governments should support green innovations in the sector. All CAREC countries should also invest in the sustainability of land and water resources. This is more important for countries like Mongolia and Pakistan, which are most susceptible to climate change effects.

Farmers need supported access to information, inputs, technical skill, and modern technology to increase their productivity. Smallholder farming is an important sector in most of the countries studied. Thus, agricultural policies focusing on small farmers' technical capacities throughout the region are vital.

[Continued on the next page](#) 

### About Development Asia

Development Asia is the Asian Development Bank's knowledge collaboration platform for sharing development experience and expertise, best practices, and technologies relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals. The platform also provides opportunities to interact with experts, policy makers, and other practitioners in related fields.

Development Asia is an open community of professionals, government officials, civil society organizations, researchers, and students interested in economic and social development at a national level.

Development Asia works with ADB's partners and clients to share solutions to development challenges – from small detailed fixes on specific projects to development policies and big picture strategies that address broader economic and societal issues.

Incentives to build resilience must include measures that inject capital into the sector. Investment in public goods and innovations — such as agricultural research and extension, energy use, proper storage, post-harvest management, transportation, processing facilities, and market infrastructure — can stimulate a technological change in the sector.

To increase technical efficiency, governments should continue to invest in agriculture knowledge. Evidence-based research, accurate and accessible data, and information exchange are all vital for increased

agricultural TFP and resilience.

Improving trade logistics will help the countries with diversified agriculture to increase productivity and gain access to product markets. Creating the physical infrastructure and the accompanying institutional and regulatory frameworks will help countries build resilience.

The authors also provide policy recommendations for each of the CAREC countries in the study.

## Research Digest: Sustainable Land-Use Resources in Drought-Prone Regions

Chapter 7 *“Sustainable Land-Use Resources in Drought-Prone Regions of Kazakhstan and Implications in the Wider Central Asia Region”* of the CAREC Institute’s Second Annual Book, which is authored by Zhanel Sembayeva, Lilia Mussina, Madina Kazbek, Ablay Dosmaganbetov, Stefanos Xenarios, analyses how the drought-vulnerable regions in Kazakhstan confront environmental pressures on land use and food systems by also pursuing relevant SDG indicators. The authors studied the gaps in policy, institutions and governance of land and water use resources.

The authors suggest actions to mitigate the gap between the current situation and the anticipated sustainable pathways for Kazakhstan's drought-prone land and food systems. Land degradation neutrality targets must be implemented in the national development programs and elaborated in the agricultural adaptation strategy. The critical focus should be on strengthening sustainable land management, where a land-farmer-government interaction is followed. Responsible use of land and water resources and trustworthy farmer-government activities should be prioritized by integrating transparent and efficient legislation, tax, and monitoring systems. The national strategy should focus on the capacity development of methodological and monitoring platforms and hydrometeorological services, as these are key for building preventive and early warning systems. Efficient and timely monitoring is essential for achieving sustainable targets and goals. Improved monitoring of the water resources management and environmental protection — learned from Uzbekistan's experience — should be studied and upscaled for Kazakhstan and other drought-prone Central Asian areas.

High-intensity land and water use are depleting the productive capacity of land and water systems, causing severe land degradation and deteriorating the quality

of ecological services. Incorrect planning for intensive livestock production can lead to adverse environmental consequences, including soil and vegetation erosion, water and marine pollution, and the unsustainable use and conversion of vast rangelands. Hence, upscaling environmentally responsible and climate-smart production and implementing the concept of land degradation neutrality can be a powerful tool in combating desertification and the degradation of farmland.

The strategy for creating sustainable agrifood systems should be based on the climate-smart use of land resources such as agroecology; soil-protective and resource-conserving agriculture; organic agriculture; agroforestry; the organization of mixed crop-livestock farms; the introduction of capacity-building institutions; and the implementation of sustainable livestock management practices in line with the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and Sustainable Use.

Emphasis is needed on the development and conservation of livestock genetic resources based on the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources; improvement of rangeland management measures that will contribute to the development of forage production and improvement of pasture productivity; the restoration of grasslands and other rangelands to enhance soil carbon sequestration; the prevention of the infiltration of invasive species; control of the expansion of rangelands and forage crops at the expense of forested lands; and building food systems based on a principle of a circular economy.

National and regional efforts should be oriented toward implementing an integrated approach to sustainable resource use, addressing the main threats associated with land degradation, water scarcity, poverty, and gender inequality, and developing comprehensive monitoring of SDG indicators.

# CTTN Research Grants Program

The CAREC Institute announces an [open call for research proposals under its Research Grants Program](#). CTTN member think tanks within the CAREC region are eligible to apply by submitting an institutional proposal to develop a country case study that will become part of a regional report – CTTN Regional Report – combining five country case studies. A think tank can submit more than one proposal on the topics mentioned above. Emphasis is placed on policy suggestions and recommendations that address country-specific issues and challenges and promote regional integration in the CAREC region.

The general theme of the Research Grants Program is “Leveraging Digital Technology for Green, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth”. While research topics are drawn from the five clusters of the CAREC 2030 and CAREC Institute 2021-2025 strategies, preference will be given to proposals supportive of and closely linked with the theme of this year’s Research Grants Program.

Research proposals are broadly expected to be drawn from the following indicative topics:

- Digital policy, regulations, standards, and their conduciveness for cross-border trade.
- State of investment in digital infrastructure, growth potential, and constraints.
- Developing and enhancing digital skills and competencies for tackling the critical issue of unemployment.
- Adopting green technology to minimize the damage to the environment and reduce climate change’s impact on life and livelihood.
- Harnessing digital technology for expanding social inclusion, particularly the provision of affordable finance.
- Strategies for developing an innovation ecosystem for reducing the digital divide.

The researchers are encouraged to draw topics from the five operational clusters of the CAREC Strategy 2030, which support green, sustainable, and inclusive growth by adopting digital technologies. Proposals comparing (sub) regions and deriving lessons from Asia are especially welcome.

The research grant is for nearly 7 months from the grant approval date. The CAREC Institute will provide a total of 5 research grants. **The amount of each grant will be a maximum of US\$6,000.**

Timelines for the research grants are :

Call for Papers <sup>o</sup>	04 January <sup>o</sup>
Deadline for Proposals <sup>o</sup>	03 February <sup>o</sup>
Decision Announced <sup>o</sup>	17 February <sup>o</sup>
Submission of the First draft <sup>o</sup>	16 June <sup>o</sup>
Presentation at think tank forum <sup>o</sup>	18-19 July (tentatively) <sup>o</sup>
Submission of the Second draft <sup>o</sup>	18 August <sup>o</sup>
Submission of Final draft <sup>o</sup>	29 September <sup>o</sup>

## Call for a Position of Deputy Director Two

The CAREC Institute invites applications for the management position of the [Deputy Director Two](#). Applicants must be nationals of the CAREC member countries except for Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the PRC (the countries hold the positions of Director and Deputy Director One during the term of the Deputy Director Two) and must meet the qualifications and requirements stated in the [Terms and Reference](#).

The applications should be emailed to Ms. Wendy (hr@carecinstitute.org) by **7:00 p.m., Beijing time, Tuesday, 14th March 2023**.

The CAREC Institute is an equal opportunity employer, and women are encouraged to apply. Only short-listed applicants will be contacted.

The candidates are required to certify that information provided on any employment application form, resume, or CV is complete, true, and accurate to the best of his/her knowledge.

The candidates should understand that information may be verified, and any misrepresentation of facts may be considered cause for dismissal regardless of when discovered by the CAREC Institute.

For more information, visit [the CAREC Institute website](#).

### About CAREC Institute

The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Institute is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting the economic cooperation in the Central Asia and along the Silk Road through knowledge generation and sharing. The CAREC Institute is jointly shared, owned, and governed by eleven member countries.

The institute acts as a knowledge connector among the five CAREC themes – economic and financial stability; trade, tourism, and economic corridors; infrastructure and economic connectivity; agriculture and water; human development – to ensure coherence in design and implementation of policies, programs, and projects to promote regional economic cooperation and integration.

