RECI Project Resources

Co-deployment Partnership Portal

Simulator

Addressing the Transboundary Dimensions of the 2030 Agenda through Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific (RECI) 2018-2021

e-resilience Monitoring Dashboard
Social and Financial Inclusion in the RECI Master Plan 2020-2021
Business Plan - One Year

List of Tools/Approaches

Integrated Approaches

1. National Intersectoral Policies
2. Legislations, Rules & Regulations
3. RECI Planning & Design
4. RECI Economy & Municipal Finance
5. National Implementation

Addressing the Transboundary Dimensions of the 2030 Agenda through Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific (RECI) 2018-2021

Progress of RECI 2020-2021

1. Launched a single information platform with automation and simulation modules on determining compatibility, economic efficiency, and identification of infrastructure projects that lend themselves to ICT deployment for smart corridors.
2. Proposed an e-resilience framework from pandemic management perspective and support a common work plan for digital transformation in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia

Mandate:
- CICTSTI 2019
- SPECA WG on ITSD 2020-21
- SPECA EF and GC 2020-21
RECI Project Working Papers Issued in 2021

Infrastructure Corridor Development Series
Part 1: Scenarios Analysis of Three Promising Infrastructure Corridors

Yadim Kaptur
Aida Karashcheva

Infrastructure Corridor Development Series:
Part 2: Tools for Determining the Most Promising Corridors for Infrastructure Corridor Development

Yadim Kaptur
Aida Karashcheva

Towards a Central Asia-as-a-Platform Strategy and a Digital Solutions Centre for Sustainable Development

Askar Talipov

Digital Solutions Centre in Central Asia

John Orr
RECI Project Working Papers Issued in 2020
IDD, IDS Working Papers Issued in 2020-2021

- **ASSESSING E-RESILIENCE**
  in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia
  
  Aida Karashatova
  Elena Dyakonova

- **PROCEDURE MANUAL:**
  Enabling E-resilience Monitoring Dashboard Frameworks

  Aida Karashatova
  Elena Dyakonova

- **E-resilience Monitoring Toolkit:**
  Methodological Notes and Pilot Countries’ Profiles

  Aida Karashatova
  Zolpro Oombaid

- **E-RESILIENCE READINESS OF ICT INFRASTRUCTURE**

  AIDA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY WORKING PAPER SERIES NO. 03 JULLY 2021

  UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Visualizing Broadband Speeds in Asia and the Pacific

Slope Yakataki Ofa
Cristina Bernal Aparicio

ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY WORKING PAPER SERIES NO. 02 MAY 2021

ESCAP

IDD, IDS Working Papers Issued in 2020-2021
IDD DRR Policy Briefs (upcoming)

Kyrgyz Republic – Climate Change and Disaster Risk Profile

Mongolia – Climate Change and Disaster Risk Profile

Kazakhstan – Climate Change and Disaster Risk Profile

A Climate Resilient Energy Sector in Kyrgyz Republic

A Climate Resilient Transport Sector in Kazakhstan

Climate Resilient ICT Sector in Mongolia
TD Working Papers Issued in 2021
Infrastructure Financing in Asian Landlocked Developing Countries: Challenges, Opportunities and Modalities

ICTs and Financial Inclusion

Who are those left behind in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia?

Infrastructure Financing in Mongolia

Prepared by:
Bayarbaatar Davadorj, CFA

2019-09-30
Contribution by ITLLDC

Policy Brief

Key messages:
- The COVID-19 pandemic has shaken the correct path taken by the Government of Kazakhstan to develop a 5G platform and to digital policies. It warns private companies and governments to promote the service to the on-line mode and to ensure efficiency of the critical public services online amid the pandemic.
- The level of digital readiness through recent large national ICT projects, e.g., enabling broadband internet access across the country, has significantly increased, but it is a long way to reach the level of household, universities, and schools, which serves as a great foundation for strengthening the digital economy and making the country much more resilient to the effect of the pandemic.
- The ability to reduce exposure to the COVID-19 pandemic has shown the way ahead to realize sustainable growth for the protection of public and private services. Education, social, healthcare, learning and training, voip and faxes including cross-border internet access operators are the needs for further ICT interconnection and respective cooperation within the OECD region in order to benefit from the developed information technologies implemented in the near and also allowed Kazakhstan to bring the pressure resulting from the lockdown status, connecting the country to the main international transport corridors. These projects ensured livelihoods in remote environment, public-private partnership serve as a solid foundation for e-government solution. Kazakhstan adopted its large and smaller cities, low to mid in infrastructure, ICT expansion projects has a great potential to make more efficient services. Regional collaboration and integration are the key for further progressing in this direction.

KAZAKHSTAN: Adding Value to Digitalization Efforts

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has depreciated the economy of Kazakhstan by 2.9% in 2020 and continues slowing down the economy in the first half of 2021 with only 0.1% growth. The impact of the current economic slowdown has been brought to its core by the global features of the COVID-19 pandemic and the result of its effects. The industry sector is most impacted by the slowdown in the economy, followed by the trade and transport sectors. However, the policymakers in Kazakhstan have many options to improve its economic growth and to diversify its economy. There are many ways to improve the economy, including new digital technologies and innovation. The results of the COVID-19 pandemic have shown the importance of digitalization efforts to improve the country’s economy and to increase its competitiveness.

KYRGYZSTAN: The Way ahead to address e-resilience readiness and co-deploy infrastructure

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic brought significant economic losses to Kyrgyzstan in 2020. The GDP contracted by more than 10% during the same period, with a drop of 11.4% in the first quarter of 2020. The crisis has affected all sectors of the economy, with the exception of the agricultural sector. The impact of the pandemic on the Kyrgyz economy has been significant, with a sharp decline in industrial production, tourism, and household consumption. The government has implemented various measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis, including the provision of financial support to vulnerable households and businesses, the implementation of social distancing measures, and the promotion of digital technologies for remote work and education. The Crisis has highlighted the importance of digital technologies and innovation for the country’s economic recovery.

Policy Brief

Key messages:
- The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the economy of Kyrgyzstan by 2.9% in 2020 and continues slowing down the economy in the first half of 2021 with only 0.1% growth. The impact of the current economic slowdown has been brought to its core by the global features of the COVID-19 pandemic and the result of its effects. The industry sector is most impacted by the slowdown in the economy, followed by the trade and transport sectors. However, the policymakers in Kyrgyzstan have many options to improve its economic growth and to diversify its economy. There are many ways to improve the economy, including new digital technologies and innovation. The results of the COVID-19 pandemic have shown the importance of digitalization efforts to improve the country’s economy and to increase its competitiveness.

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MONGOLIA: The e-resilience readiness

Introduction

COVID-19 has put the economy under deep pressure, despite resilience action taken by the Government of Mongolia to contain the virus. During the COVID-19 pandemic, digital services for mobility, education, social and health services have become critical for all sectors, including health, education and other economic sectors. It also presents a need to accelerate the digital transformation.

The Government of Mongolia launched "The Digital Nation" initiative, which aims at implementing a national digital strategy to support digitalization and sustainable development across all sectors of the economy. The strategy includes the development of digital infrastructure and the promotion of e-government services. It also focuses on improving the digital skills of the population and reducing the digital divide. The government has also implemented various measures to promote digital technologies, including the provision of financial support to businesses and the establishment of digital innovation hubs. The Crisis has highlighted the importance of digital technologies and innovation for the country’s economic recovery.
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