



# Session 4: Institutional Structures for Tourism Development in CAREC

(Lessons Learned from the CAREC Program on Modernizing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Trade)

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### **Overall CAREC Institutional Structure**

### **Operational Clusters**

- Economic and financial stability
- Trade, tourism and economic corridors

- Infrastructure and economic connectivity
- Agriculture and water
- Human Development

ICT cuts across all above clusters

### Development Partners

Technical and financial support

### **CAREC**Secretariat

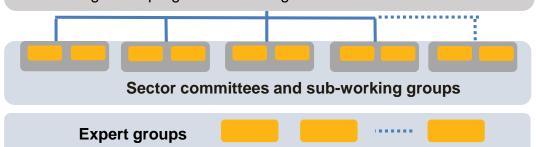
Technical and organizational support

#### **Ministerial Conference**

- Policy and strategic dialogue
- Decision body

### **Senior Officials' Meeting**

- Complex projects / initiatives approval and coordination
- Oversight and progress monitoring



### **CAREC Institute**

Knowledge support

#### **Private Sector**

Financing and publicprivate dialogue



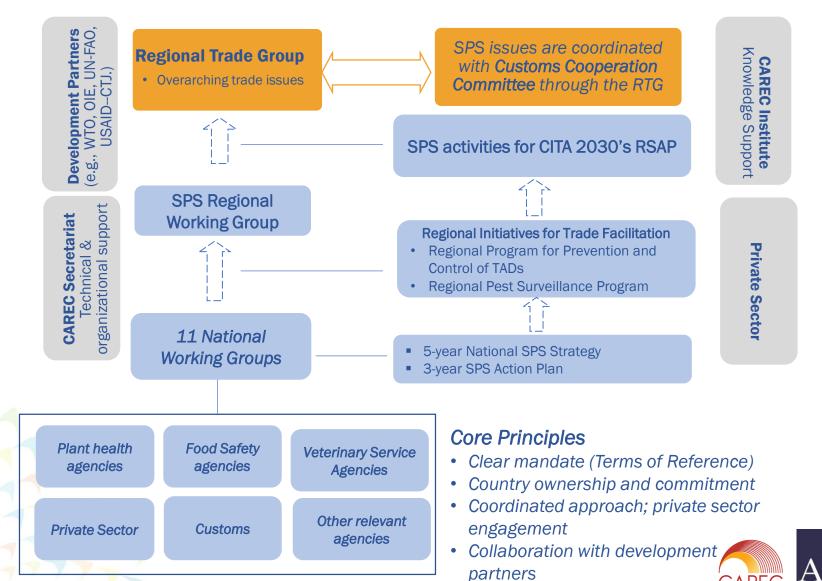
### Institutional Structure in the Trade Sector

**CAREC Ministerial Conference Development Partners** (e.g., WTO, WCO, etc.) Knowledge Support **CAREC** Institute **Senior Officials' Meeting / National Focal Points Customs Regional Trade Group** Cooperation (RTG) **Committee (CCC) Enhanced** Overarching trade issues Customs-related coordination Appointed issues Representative of the Heads of customs organizational support Country +; National **CAREC Secretariat** organization Private Sector (e.g. CFCFA, etc. **Committees on Trade** Facilitation (NCTFs) Fechnical & **Specific trade areas** SPS working group



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## CAREC Common Agenda for Modernization of SPS Measures for Trade (CAST) Institutional Mechanisms



### **CAST Timeline and Implementation**



### **Best Practices: Terms of Reference**

- Working groups have a clear mandate, scope of work, composition and reporting structure
- NWGs are mandated to take the lead in drafting national SPS plans

   5-year National SPS Strategy
   and 3-year SPS Priority Action Plan
- NWGs serve as a forum for information exchange among relevant agencies for the implementation of activities under CAST







### **Best Practices: National Initiatives**



XYHC, XƏRƏƏ AX AXVI XƏHFƏH YÜLÜBSPHÜH SAM

- Country ownership and commitment; leadership
- Coordinated approach
- Private sector engagement
- Capacity building for agencies involved
- SPS NWGs are established by government order; Chairs are usually Deputy Minister level; and all SPS and trade-related agencies are represented in the NWGs



### Best Practices: Terms of Reference



- SPS RWG is mandated to deliberate on regional initiatives and endorse annually, a rolling 3-year work program on SPS, aligned with the 3-year Rolling Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) under the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 and consistent with their national SPS priorities and plans
- SPS RWG reports its progress and planned activities to RTG, ensuring synergies with other trade-related initiatives and promoting coordinated approach

## Best Practices: Regional Initiatives



Consultative approach – prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> SPS RWG Meeting in June 2019, consultation workshops and policy dialogues were conducted to deliberate on regional activities to be discussed at the RWG Meeting and reported to the RTG

Regional cooperation mechanisms are adopted to maximize economies of scale in addressing trade facilitation and market access issues such as spread of transboundary animal diseases and pests

## **Best Practices: Secretariat Support**





- Technical assistance in establishing the working groups, drafting ToRs, prioritization of activities
  - Coordination and collaboration with stakeholders and development partners in the region World Trade Organization, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN-FAO), United States Agency for International Development Competitiveness, Trade and Jobs (USAID-CTJ) Project, CAREC Institute



## **Best Practices: Secretariat Support**



- Coordination with other CAREC operational areas such as Customs, RTG
- Greater private sector engagement



## **Key Challenges**

- 1. Sustainability, mainly due to resource constraints
- Developing a set of regional initiatives that are responsive to national priorities, given varying level of development in CAREC
- 3. Creating and sustaining government ownership and commitment, given the occasional institutional changes in countries, being relatively at nascent stage
- Developing regional cooperation mechanisms, given existing commitments of countries (such as in the Eurasian Economic Union)





## Thank you.

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