



CENTER for SECURITY and DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

School of World Politics * Lomonosov Moscow State University

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North East Asia Development Cooperation Forum

SECURITY-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS IN EURASIA FROM THE RUSSIAN PERSPECTIVE

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OUTLINE

1. Security-development nexus:
recent examples of mainstreamification



2. Russia's conceptualization of security-development
linkages



3. Key security risks in Central Eurasia:
Russian experts' assessments



4. Divergent paths to ensuring stability: Russia's choice



5. Opportunities for cooperation
among North-East Asian countries



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS




SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



REVISION OF ODA-ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA (2016)

New ODA-eligible activities

Support to the civilian oversight of partner country military forces
through, for example, training on issues such as human rights and the prevention of sexual violence.

Partner-country-led educational activities that seek to prevent violent extremism
through non-violent means.

Financing to civil policing activities
that seek to prevent criminal activities and promote public safety and the provision of non-lethal equipment

CT/CVE/PVE AGENDA: TIMELINE (2015-2017)

February 2015 – the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism

January 2016 - the Secretary-General presented a Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism to the General Assembly

April 2016 - Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism - the Way Forward at the UN Office

June 2016 – UNDP the High-Level Experts Meeting on Framing Development Solutions for the Prevention of Violent Extremism” in Dushanbe, Tajikistan

May 2017 - OSCE counterterrorism conference in Vienna

June 2017 - SCO Summit - Signing of the SCO Convention on Countering Extremism

June 2017 - establishment of a new UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (headed by Vladimir Voronkov from Russia)

OUTCOME OF DUSHANBE MEETING 2016

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations evolved out of the consensus reached by the participants of the Dushanbe meeting; serving both as a record of the meeting and as broad-based commitment for UNDP and partner-led work thereafter.

NATIONAL	
1	Develop national Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) policies (including national action plans, donor coordination fora and programming) informed by human rights considerations and contextualized by international best practice;
2	Align national strategies, plans and efforts with the UNSG's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, as well as subordinate regional documents;
3	Support national measures and partners that promote political inclusivity; encourage extension of social services to marginalized or at-risk groups and returning migrant populations;
4	Encourage the convening of diverse actors and the appointing of focal points by governments to ensure coherence and complementarity of all PVE work; governments should be also encouraged to intensify their cooperation on PVE issues on a regional level;
5	Ensure, among all partners, that young people are part of the conversations determining their futures – be they political, social or economic;
6	Support, by all partners, research on context-specific drivers of radicalization and recruitment pathways to violent extremism on national and sub-national levels;
7	Address the frustration associated with a lack of economic opportunity or the prospect of a decent future amongst the youth with targeted measures to reach at-risk youth through employment programmes that confer dignity and respect;
8	Prioritize programming which has a direct impact on grievances and frustrations that have been demonstrated to lead to radicalization and violent extremism in specific national and sub-national contexts;
9	Establish and strengthen programmes that measurably increase the levels of social cohesion and nurture trust between individuals, communities and the state;
10	Support civil society organizations, including those reflecting the interests of religious, women and youth communities, to create coalitions for multi-sectorial PVE responses together with governments; recognize the importance of intra-faith and inter-faith dialogue as religion is part of the everyday life of most people and can send a positive or negative powerful message;
11	Ensure the "do no harm" approach informs all aspects of PVE work; further, ensure communities affected by VE are not stigmatized;

OBJECTIVES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S STATE POLICY IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

- a) establishing good-neighbourly relations with neighbouring States, contributing to the elimination of existing and potential hotbeds of tension and conflict, sources of illegal drug trafficking, international terrorism and organized crime, especially in the regions neighboring the Russian Federation, and preventing their occurrence;
- b) facilitating integration processes in the space of the Commonwealth of Independent States;
- c) promoting good governance based on the principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights in recipient States and encouraging self-reliance of the governments of those States in addressing emerging problems, provided they comply with the international legal principle of States' responsibility for the internal and external policy they pursue towards both their citizens and the international community;
- d) facilitating the development of trade and economic cooperation.

RUSSIA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: NEW SECTORAL PRIORITIES

SECTOR	2014	2007
State governance	1	6
Promotion of trade and investments	2	8
Building industrial and innovative potential	3	10
Promotion of economic activity	4	11
Fight against organized crime and international terrorism	5	5
Post-conflict peacebuilding	6	7
Promotion of regional economic integraton, transport infrastructure	7	4
Access to water and electric energy	8	1
Ensuring technological sovereignty, ICT	9	-
Food Security and Agricultural development	10	-
Health	11	2
Education	12	3
Environmental Protection	13	9
Development of democratic institutions, human rights protection	14	12

KEY SECURITY RISKS IN CENTRAL EURASIA

Radicalisation, violent extremism (including amongst labour migrants)

Negative impact of the situation in the Middle East

- Return of foreign fighters from Syria and Iraq
- Increase in funding for radical religious organisations

Illicit trade in drugs, humans and arms

Destabilisation of states in the context of power transition

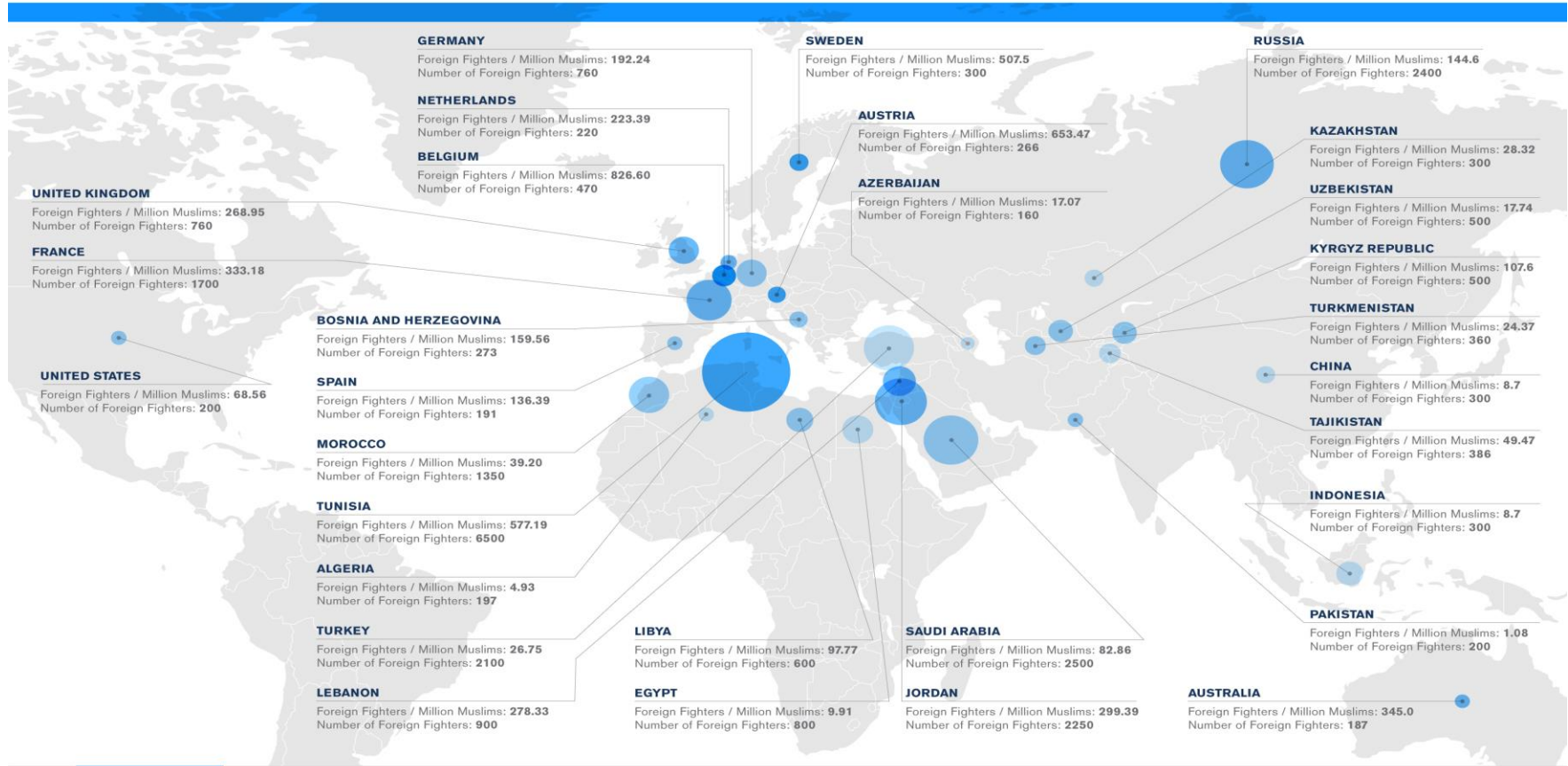
Conflicts over water

Spillover of instability from Afghanistan

Renewal of a “Great Game”

THE GLOBAL FLOW OF FOREIGN FIGHTERS TO ISIS

The Global Flow of Foreign Fighters to ISIS



KEY

NUMBER OF FOREIGN FIGHTERS

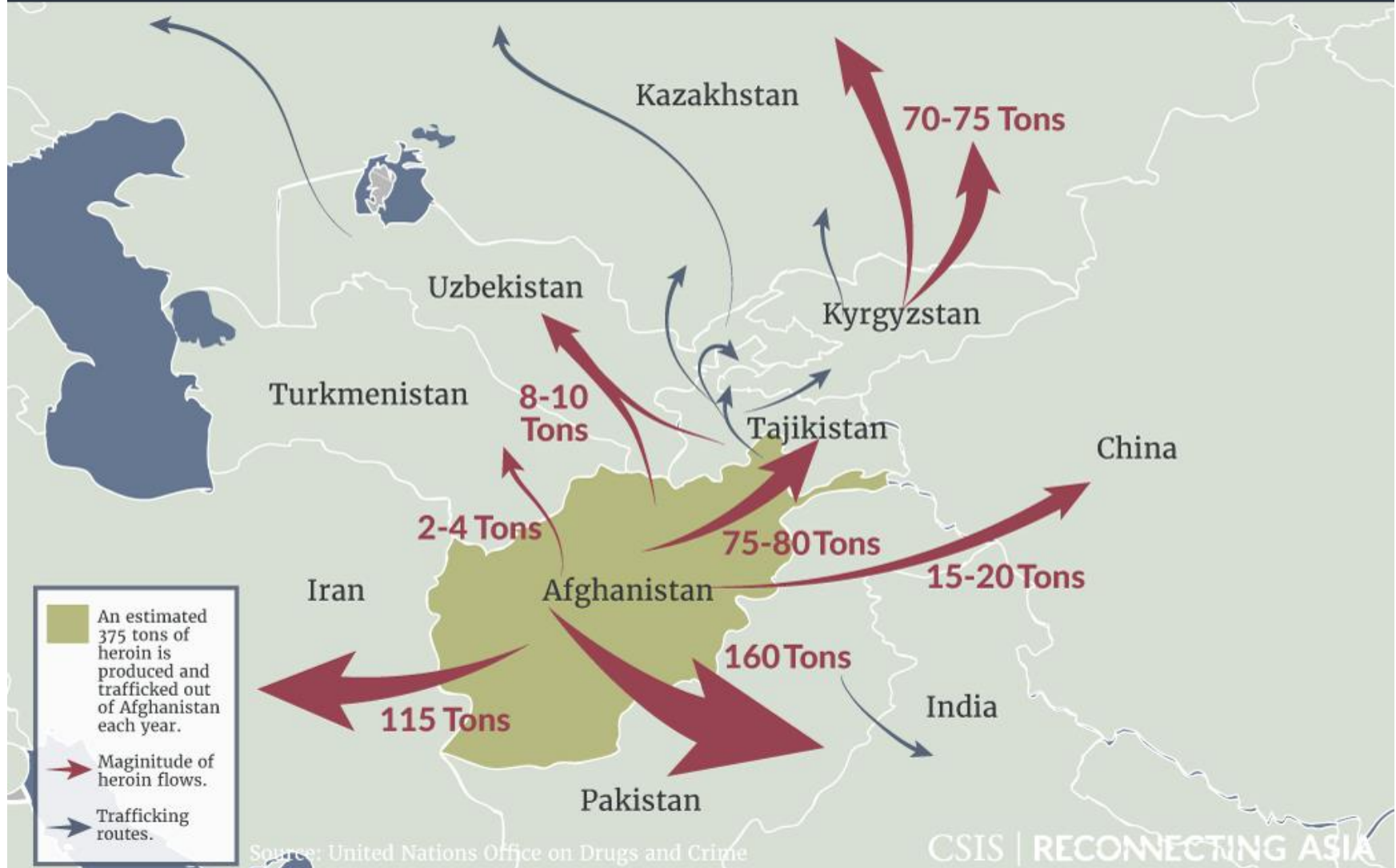


FOREIGN FIGHTERS / MILLION MUSLIMS



DRUG TRAFFICKING

HEROIN FLOWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

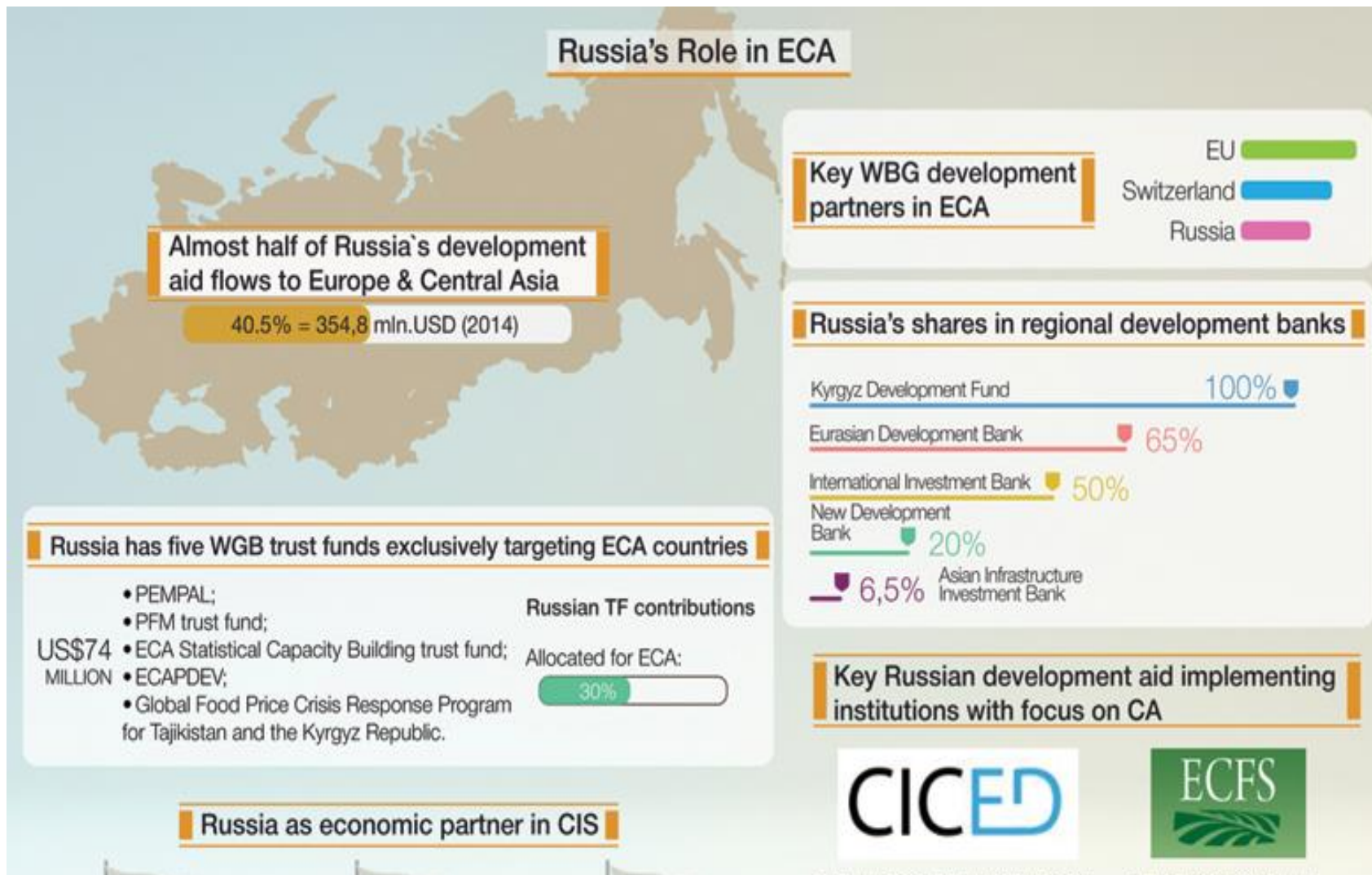


DIVERGENT PATHS TO STABILITY

	DIRECT PATH	INDIRECT PATH
TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	security assistance capacity-building of security forces, drug enforcement agencies, penitentiary and judiciary institutions, customs and border protection services	development assistance holistic counter-radicalization programs, job creation programs, trade facilitation, assistance to the most vulnerable groups
FOCUS	hard security/short-term	soft security/long-term
ODA-ELIGIBILITY	+	+
CHANNEL	Bilateral Multilateral Trilateral	Bilateral Multilateral Trilateral
BENEFICIARY	Government agencies (exclusively)	Government agencies, NGOs, public education institutions
BILATERAL DONORS	Russia , China, Japan, United States, EU	China, Japan, United States, EU

RUSSIA NEEDS A MORE BALANCED APPROACH

RUSSIA'S ROLE IN ECA



Source: World Bank

CREDIT ACTIVITY OF RKDF BY
ECONOMIC SECTORS
(AS OF 31.12.2016)

№	Economic sectors	Total approved projects, including allocated	
		million US dollars	Number of projects
1	Agriculture, production and processing of agricultural products	22,048	293
2	Processing industry, modernization of production equipment	72,380	212
3	Energy sector, construction of mini hydropower plants	2,281	5
4	Mining and metallurgical industry	3,978	13
5	Transportation and storage of goods	28,454	31
6	Information and communications technology	3,200	1
7	Trade infrastructure	2,500	1
8	Tourism infrastructure	14,323	24
9	Health infrastructure	2,280	17
10	Other sectors*	23,104	40
Grand total in US dollars		174,548	637

Source: RKDF's data

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

WITH RUSSIA'S PARTICIPATION: BEST PRACTICE

Japan-UNODC-Russia partnership in training drug enforcement agencies' officers from Afghanistan and Central Asia

Duration: 2012-2017

Implementing agency: Russian Institute for capacity-building under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (VIPK)

Input: 1,65 mln \$

Output: 120 people trained, including 90 Afghans.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION

Develop a common understanding of causes of radicalization in Central Eurasia; determine the most vulnerable groups and impact of radicalisation on development objectives;

Develop region-specific methodologies for assessing conflict-sensitivity of developmental projects and their contribution to countering radicalisation

Develop region-specific methodologies for assessing trade-offs between connectivity and security

Jointly examine current approaches to the prevention of violent extremism their successes, failures and gaps;

Exploit opportunities for triangular cooperation in both security and development assistance

Help establish/strengthen early warning systems in vulnerable countries



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THANK YOU!

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