



MINISTERIAL TRANSPORT CONFERENCE OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

«Ashgabat Process: Financing for Better Connectivity»

National Tourist Zone «Awaza» 15-16 August 2022

Progress and challenges in achieving the transport connectivity specific objectives of the VPoA, the transport related SDGs, and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: Implications for the new programme of action:

UN-ECLAC contributions to LLDC and transit countries



1. SUSTAINABLE INLAND TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY

Figure 1 215 indicators in 6 chapters Border crossing facilitation Infrastructure Safety Transport of perishable foodstuff and dangerous goods Multimodality Environment

Figure 2

Helps government to:

- 1. Report Advances Vienna Programme of Action
- 2. Draft development, transport, infrastructure plans.
- 3. Compare national rules regarding cargo transport with international standards.
- 4. Compare national global score with other countries in the regions. Identify weaknesses-opportunities.

Conclusions & Recommendations



2. TRANSVERSAL MULTI-MODAL CORRIDORS

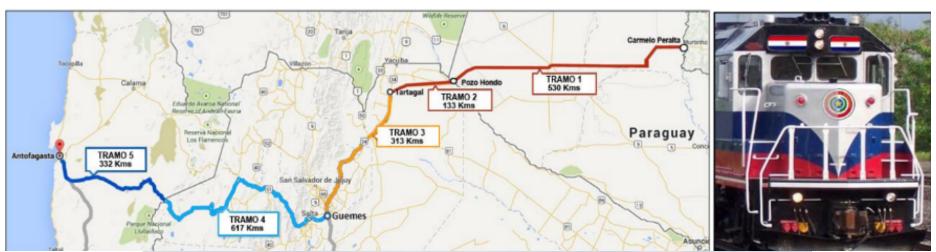




PARAGUAY, 565 km



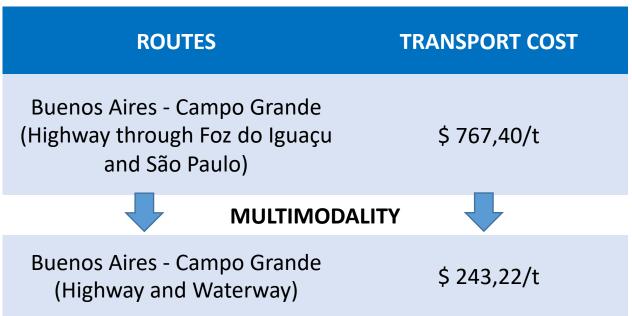






RAILWAYS CORRIDOR AND THE ADVANTAGES OF THE WATER-RAILWAY CORRIDOR





Potential generalized costs reduction of **68%!**

FULL INTEGRATION: ROAD, RAIL AND WATERWAY CORRIDORS

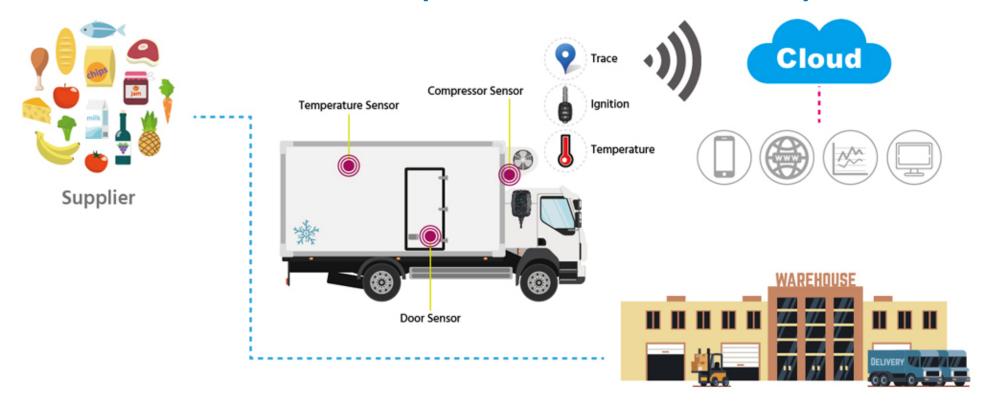


RAILWAYS

HIGHWAYS

WATERWAYS

3. COLD LOGISTICS (infrastructure + services)





4. New transport technologies: AIRSHIPS FOR ISOLATED OR LESS CONNECTED AREAS

- ✓ Technological advances in Lighter-than-Air (LTA) vehicles, commonly known as "airships"
- ✓ Current trend of logistics towards more efficient, sustainable and resilient transportation networks



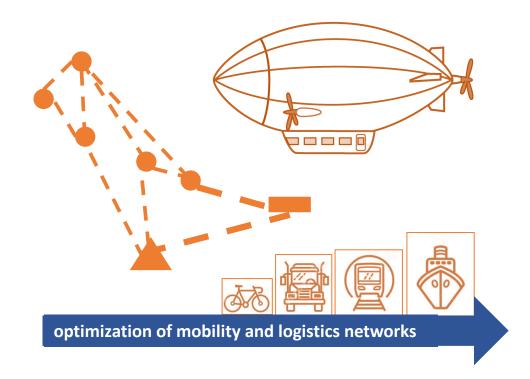
Airships: "new" means of transportation for the integration of remote areas

- ✓ potential supplement to traditional modes that can help improve co-modality / synchro-modality
- ✓ accomplish social functions as well
- ✓ achieving a distinct improvement in connectivity accessibility
- ✓ an alternative for the promotion of development, to promote the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals postulated by the United Nations.

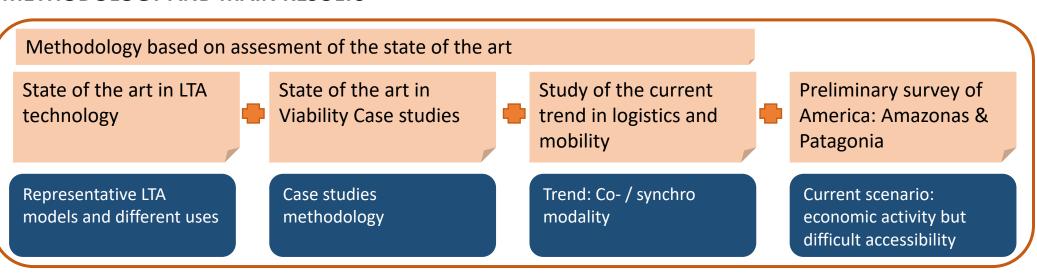
AIRSHIPS AS A NEW TRANSPORT ALTERNATIVE FOR LLDC and TRANSIT COUNTRIES

HYPOTHESIS

"The airships are required to be incorporated into the transport matrix (both nationally and regionally) so that they are able to make a significant contribution to change the transportation paradigm and to move towards more efficient, sustainable and resilient networks, as a way towards more co-modal/synchro-modal systems."



METHODOLOGY AND MAIN RESULTS



Airships might be necessary in areas of low accessibility, such as the Amazon and Patagonia, and especially to LLDC

Future Research

5. FINANCING

www.cepal.org/transporte

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Public-private partnerships under the "people-first" approach

Introduction

Over the last few decades, the figures reported for economic growth and productivity in Latin American and Caribbean countries have been below expectations, particularly for countries with higher GDPs and larger populations and land areas, such as Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. Among the various arguments over the factors driving this result, numerous empirical studies show the existence of a strong link between infrastructure investment, economic growth and the impact on poverty. The region's economies require







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Thank you very much for your attention!

