



CENTRAL ASIA - WATER - Energy- Climate Change in Central Asia

#GLOBALGATEWAY #TEAMEUROPE



An integrated water-energy resources management component, including support for: Central Asia regional power market (EU Connectivity Strategy; SECCA):

- National legislation and regulation
- Infrastructure investments in EE and RE

Regional transboundary watergovernance and initiatives related to the Aral Sea

- Implantation of the ASBP-4 programs
- International Funds for Saving the Aral Sea
- (IFAS) Reform (organizational structure and legal framework)

International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028

Monitoring and modelling of resources for sustainable and integrated use, and disasters reduce

Nature-based solutions use, payment for ecosystem services, trade of natural resources Management of the dams' cascade

Research and innovation for efficient, low carbon and circular use of the water and energy

An investment component (attract private sector investments), including support for:

- Investment strategies of the EFIs
- RE and EE investments
- Investments enhancing regional connectivity/integration
- Investment in water management and waste management
- Investment in WASH and sanitation facilities

The TEI covers the countries in central Asia:

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

MODALITIES/TOOLS

Policy dialogue

Blending operations

Guarantee

Technical assistance

TRANSFORMATIONAL POTENTIAL

- Support the transition towards a green economy, promoting food security, jobs, growth, and sustainable development in the region, while maintaining climate neutrality and environmental sustainability
- Support the transition to a low-carbon economy and to a more diversified energy mix, while reducing exposure to climate hazards and ensuring more reliable and efficient energy supply within a green connectivity framework

*This Team Europe Initiative is work in progress

KEY DELIVERABLES

Climate and enery

- 1. Tajikistan: construction of the Rogun dam, a renewable energy megaproject that could double the energy production of the country by 2032, allowing for regional electricity exports needed for regional decarbonisation.
- 2. Tajikistan: construction of Sebzor hydropower plant on the Shokhdara River of the Gorno Badakhshan region in the Pamir is expected to help close the supply gap and provide an affordable electricity supply for the region.
- Construction of small hydropower plants in CA countries (with sustainable, innovative European small-scale hydropower technologies).
- 4. Uzbekistan: rehabilitation of degraded lands in the lower Aral Sea Basin, incl. establishment of "green belt" of 15,000 hectares protective forest and planting of agroforestry crops.





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NATIONAL CONTEXT

Water and energy in the region are intrinsically linked to nearly all areas of development in Central Asia. Much of the region's water originates in the mountains of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and they:

- Heavily depend on hydroelectric power in those countries
- Have inefficient irrigation systems that prevent development of the vital agricultural system

Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are endowed with abundant natural gas for energy generation and export, but:

• Depend on water flows from their upstream neighbours for agricultural production

Need for Central Asian countries to manage and share limited resources sustainably and fairly Agriculture is a critically important sector for the economies of Central Asian countries:

- Need for water and energy
- Urgent need for increasing the efficiency and sustainability of utilisation

National Policy Dialogues on water management

GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT AND RELEVANT SDGs



**SDGs included based on a new JRC electronic text mining tool, which identifies SDGs (targets)