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STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS REPORT

CENTRAL ASIA NEXUS DIALOGUE
PROJECT: FOSTERING WATER,
ENERGY AND FOOD SECURITY
NEXUS DIALOGUE AND
MULTI-SECTOR INVESTMENT

Working document

Almaty
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STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS REPORT

*Central Asia Nexus Dialogue project: Fostering Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus
Dialogue and Multi-Sector Investment*

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I. Executive summary

1. This stakeholder analysis was undertaken for the project Central Asia Nexus Dialogue Project: Fostering Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus Dialogue and Multi-Sector Investment (The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project). The project is financed by the European Union and implemented by CAREC in partnership with IUCN.

2. The main objective of this stakeholder analysis is to identify key stakeholders as a mechanism to facilitate improvements to inter-sectoral cooperation on Water- Energy-Food security. Many of required changes will be delivered through implementation of project's Communication Strategy to raise awareness, trainings to build capacity, and influencing to improve legislation, policies, management guidelines and codes of practice on national and regional levels.

3. The methodology adopted for the analysis included reviewing existing project document, forming the preliminary list of stakeholders and undertaking national consultations, individual meetings and working group discussions. These meetings and discussions were used to identify the stakeholders' roles, interests in cooperation within project, as well as identification of challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming the WEF Nexus approach on policy level. Data obtained from these meetings and reviewing of documents led to the listing of communication activities. Those interventions that would facilitate the inter-sectoral national and regional dialogues will be also identified in the form of policy and training interventions.

4. For the purpose of this analysis, stakeholders classified within six broad categories were identified and the appropriate discussions were organized during national consultations and working meetings. The national consultations and Working Meetings was held in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Participants were approached to identify: i) the priority sectors for WEF Nexus, ii) relevant sectoral agencies and potential partner agencies; iii) challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming the Nexus approach.

5. The broad categories include stakeholders at the basin, national, regional and international levels. At the local level, associations of farmers and water users identified as project stakeholders in terms of implementation of pilot activities. At the regional level, the International Fund for Saving Aral Sea (IFAS), as well as Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD) and ministries or agencies, responsible for energy, agriculture and water resources management were identified as a main project partners on national levels. State authorities, responsible for economic development, environment and attracting the investments were suggested as first priority stakeholders. The ministries of foreign affairs considered as bodies, responsible for coordination of regional activities. The engagement of scientific and research organisations is valuable in terms of development the scientific base, training activities and pilot testing for Nexus mainstreaming.

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II. Acronyms

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ASBP | Aral Sea Basin Programme |
| CA | Central Asia |
| CAREC | Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia |
| CAS | Central Asian State(s) |
| EbA | Ecosystem Based Adaptation |
| EC | European Commission |
| EC IFAS | Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea |
| EU | European Union |
| EU-CA WGECC | EU-CA Working Group on Environment and Climate Change |
| EU Nexus CA Dialogue project | EU funded project "Central Asia Nexus Dialogue Project: Fostering Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus Dialogue and Multi-Sector Investment |
| GIZ | German Society for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) |
| GNS | Global Nexus Secretariat |
| ICSD | Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development |
| IFAS | International Fund for saving the Aral Sea |
| ISWG | Intersectoral working group |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources |
| IWM | International Water Management Institute |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| NPDs | National Policy Dialogue |
| RCH | Regional Centre of Hydrology |
| REAP | Regional Environmental Action Plan |
| RMCCA | Regional Mountain Center of Central Asia |
| SIC ICSD | Scientific Information Centre of the Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development |
| TWRM | Transboundary Water Resources Management |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNECEUN | UN Economic Cooperation for Europe |
| WEF | Water, Energy and Food |
| WECOOP | EU funded project "Coordination and strengthening of regional cooperation between the EU and Central Asia (CA) in Environment and Climate Change and Water" |

III. Background to the Nexus Project

The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia is currently undertaking a project on Central Asia Nexus Dialogue Project: Fostering Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus Dialogue and Multi-Sector Investment in Central Asia (EU Nexus CA Dialogue project). The project is financed by the European Union and implemented by CAREC in partnership with IUCN.

Overall objective of the project is to render support to Central Asian countries in sustainable development and regional cooperation. The specific project objective is to create a multi-sectoral enabling environment to facilitate sustainable and climate-resilient investments for increased water, energy and food security in Central Asia.

The project's three-pronged strategy is devoted to achieve the following results:

Result 1: Nexus priority issues and possible responses and solutions at national and regional level are identified and prioritized;

Result 2: Regional institutions and capacities for multi-sectoral planning are strengthened;

Result 3: A list of WEF Security investment projects is established within a Nexus policy framework.

In this regard, the project will contribute to the development of an enabling political and technical environment for sustainable multi-sectoral investments aiming at increasing water, energy and food security in Central Asia while protecting the ecosystems. The project proposes a WEF Security Nexus approach that for now does not focus on current trade and markets existing in the region, but should be built on areas of mutual risk rather than direct economic cooperation. This includes climate change, disaster risk reduction, ecosystem services, possible common infrastructure, etc. that benefits countries nationally and regionally.

The Nexus Dialogue in CA will use the existing platforms and institutions in CA to discuss, test and promote WEF security, thus contributing to the development of those platforms and actors and ensuring better sustainability of the expected project outcomes. The project will provide a non-political platform for dialogues which helps countries to find new strategy(-ies) for cooperation and development. The project will unite the knowledge, expertise and skills of its implementing partners for properly designing the national and regional processes to meet expectations of national partners. In addition, the project will support IFAS in its efforts to become a stronger regional institute and inspire the inclusion of the WEF Nexus concept and projects into the fourth edition of the Aral Sea Basin Programme (ASBP-4) aligning activities with the priorities of national partners/beneficiaries.

The project will invite different sectors to share their actual development and infrastructure plans, to discuss the potential benefits of those projects across sectors and possible opportunities for other sectors to participate (to contribute to costs, make them more acceptable, broaden the set of beneficiaries, reduce negative externalities etc.). Joint development of pilot project(s) for their

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further investment (Phase II of the Nexus Dialogues Programme) will help to establish working inter-sectoral working relations and cooperation mechanism in each CAS.

The project supports the awareness raising and mobilize the skills of involved stakeholders to apply the WEF Nexus concept through building inter-sector working groups, supporting and facilitating their joint work for selection and elaboration of investment projects for the benefit of several sectors and countries.

IV. Objectives for the study

The objective of this study is to prepare a comprehensive stakeholder analysis for the WEF Nexus Dialogues Project. For the purpose of this study, stakeholders are defined as those organizations (international, regional, national, basin), sectors or groups of individuals which either benefit from or have positive or negative impacts upon the mainstreaming of inter-sectoral approach in policy making and enabling environment for attractive climate-resilient investments.

The stakeholder analysis was designed to provide detailed and comprehensive information as follows:

- Stakeholder type and specific;
- Needs for increased inter-sectoral cooperation, WEF Nexus and investment opportunities;
- Identify whether the action required is Communication, Training or Policy change.

The Stakeholder Assessment Report will be used to prepare a comprehensive Communication and Capacity Building plan which will be published as separate reports. However, the Assessment should be considered as a working document and updated as the project progresses if required.

V. Methodology

Stakeholder analysis is a technique used to identify and assess the importance of key people, groups of people, or institutions that may significantly influence the success of an activity or implementation of the WEF Nexus Dialogues project. For the purpose of this study, stakeholders were defined as any group that benefits from or has an impact upon/influences inter-sectoral cooperation and WEF Nexus at basin, national and regional levels.

In line with this definition, stakeholder analysis was undertaken to identify and detail the stakeholders impacting the WEF Nexus with the view to plan to the necessary interventions to reduce these impacts (Figure 1).

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Step I. To begin the stakeholder analysis, a sound understanding of the activities linked with the WEF Nexus Dialogues Project was undertaken. This was done by reviewing project document, updated log frame and meeting reports;

Figure 2. Template Power/Interest Grid

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| + Influence/Power of Stakeholder | Meet Their Needs | Key Player |
| | Engage and Consult Increase/maintain level of interest Aim is to move them to the right Could be a risk to your idea | Manage closely Involve in projects and decisions Engage on a regular basis and work to maintain the relationship |
| - | Low Priority | Keep Informed |
| | Monitor Communicate generally to keep updated Aim to move to the right | Make use of interest through involvement Consult on their area of interest Can be a supporter/ambassador |
| | - Interest of Stakeholder + | |

Step II. Through analysis of existing institutional framework on national and regional levels and communications with Directors of CAREC Country Offices, map of stakeholders and classification them by their power and interest in WEF Nexus related issues was developed. For this purpose, the Power/Interest Grid tool used. The Power/Interest Grid contains four quadrants. Each quadrant gives an indication of the level and type of communication style with project's stakeholders (Figure 2).

Step III. For the purpose of gathering data, the National Consultations and Working Meetings was organized in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Representatives of stakeholders identified during Stage II were approached to brainstorm in the format of World Café on the following topics: i) the priority sectors for WEF Nexus, ii) relevant sectoral agencies and potential partner agencies; iii) challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming the WEF Nexus approach. These events were made from June- mid November 2017 and provided a bottom-up approach of data collection, as well as a realistic insight into the stakeholder impacts to the inter-sectoral cooperation and WEF Nexus;

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Step IV. For the analysis, all project stakeholders were classified within six broad categories and specific issues identified. The findings were reported in the Results section of this Report;

Step V. The results of this analysis presented in a report which examines all the aspects related to the identification of the stakeholder benefits, their positive and negative impacts and the required policy, communication and training interventions.

VI. Results

A large number of stakeholders were consulted during the preparation of the Project, both at regional and national levels. The following groups have been identified as stakeholders with whom the project needs to engage with:

| Stakeholders | Roles in Project Implementation |
|---|---|
| <i>Regional stakeholders (organizations/programs/projects)</i> | |
| Executive Committee of International Fund for Saving Aral Sea (EC IFAS) | International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea is international organization formed for the purposes of development and financing of ecological and theoretical and practical projects and programs directed to environmental recovering of the situation in the districts exposed to the Aral Sea catastrophe impact as well as for the solving of general socio-economic problems of the region. The Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (EC-FAS) has commenced to function since 1997. IFAS also includes two regional commissions: The Inter-State Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) and the Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) including their sub-ordinate units and other regional organizations, such as the Regional Hydrometeorological Centre, the Regional Mountain Centre, etc. Under the recommendations of the state-founders' governments the IFAS President approved the Fund's Board consisting of five members (1 member from each state), Revision Commission of IFAS – 5 persons (1 person from each state), Chairman of the Executive Committee of IFAS (10 members, 2 persons from each state). EC IFAS is a strategic partner of the project in order to promote the Nexus approach and projects into the only regional development programme – the Aral Sea Basin Plan. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate and support IFAS in its efforts to become a stronger regional institute and inspire the inclusion of the WEF Nexus concept and projects into the fourth edition of the Aral Sea Basin Programme (ASBP-4) aligning activities with the priorities of national partners/beneficiaries. |

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| <p>Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD), ICSD Secretariat, ICSD Scientific-Information centers (SICs)</p> | <p>The ICSD provides the political support for the initiative at the multi-country level and will provide one of the platforms for promoting sustainable practices in the region. More specifically, it (through its Secretariat and SICs) will participate in and closely cooperate with the project's ISWGs. It will contribute to (i) Project identification at the sector level and verification of project consistency with the applicable national strategies, action plans, master plans and other strategic documents; (ii) Defining the criteria for assessment of WEF security focus and transboundary/regional character; (iii) Completing the Investment Project Concept (IPC); (iv) Project scoring, ranking and prioritization; (v) Composing the List of Investment Projects; (vi) Consulting financial institutions in order to identify potential financial sources/support; (vii) Submitting the List of Investment Projects to the national ASBP-IV working groups with the corresponding IPCs.</p> <p>Moreover, On 8 June 2017, ICSD took the decision to produce a regional follow-up plan to the previous Regional Environmental Action Plan for the five countries of Central Asia.¹ On 20-21 November 2017, ICSD representatives met for a technical meeting in Almaty and produced a roadmap for this process. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with ICSD Secretariat and ICSD SICs in the process of updating the REAP. In particular, to ensure the application of WEF nexus idea in the updated program aligning activities with the priorities of national partners/beneficiaries.</p> |
| <p>Basin Water Organization (BWO) "Amudarya"</p> | <p>Basin Water Organization (BWO) "Amudarya" aimed to ensure the interstate and inter-sectoral water resources distribution were maintained to meet water demands of population and agricultural sectors in accordance with limits approved by ICWC members with account of water availability and environmental situation, and also operational control of keeping water supply limits and all set of organizational-technical measures related to these tasks as well as providing sanitary-ecological releases to Aral Sea and its coastal zone. BWO's activity is based on BWO Statute approved by ICWC, acting legislation of state-ICWC members, ICWC decisions, agreements, protocols, and other normative acts. It will support project activities with regard to identification, development and advocacy of WEF Nexus projects of transboundary/regional importance in the Amudarya river basin.</p> |

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| <p>Basin Water Organization (BWO) "Syrdarya"</p> | <p>Basin Water Organization (BWO) "Syrdarya" aimed to ensure the interstate and inter-sectoral water resources distribution were maintained to meet water demands of population and agricultural sectors in accordance with limits approved by ICWC members with account of water availability and environmental situation, and also operational control of keeping water supply limits and all set of organizational-technical measures related to these tasks as well as providing sanitary-ecological releases to Aral Sea and its coastal zone. BWO's activity is based on BWO Statute approved by ICWC, acting legislation of state-ICWC members, ICWC decisions, agreements, protocols, and other normative acts. It will support project activities with regard to identification, development and advocacy of WEF Nexus projects of transboundary/regional importance in the Syrdarya river basin.</p> |
| <p>Secretariat of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC)</p> | <p>The Secretariat is a continuing ICWC work body, and functions in accordance with the Agreement between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on Joint Management of Interstate Source Water Resources Use and Protection and Provision on an Interstate Commission for Water Coordination. Secretariat has a right: apply directly to ICWC members; and control BWO "Amudarya" and BWO "Syrdarya" protocol decisions fulfillment. It will support project in technical consideration with two BWOs of the WEF Nexus projects of transboundary/regional importance in the Syrdarya and Amudarya river basins accordingly.</p> |
| <p>Scientific Information Center (SIC) of ICWC</p> | <p>SIC ICWC is an information and analytical body, which develops methods and approaches of prospective development, improvement of water management and ecological situation in the basin. SIC ICWC is collaborating with a network of scientific and design organizations of the five countries of Central Asia, has national branches in three countries which, in turn, organize scientific and information exchange at the national level. Project team will cooperate with SIC ICWC in terms of information exchange on models and methods of WEF Nexus based water management, in particular, BIM model on water-energy nexus for Central Asia.</p> |
| <p>WECOOP2 project, EU</p> | <p>The second phase of the Regional Coordination and Support for the EU-Central Asia enhanced Regional Cooperation on Environment, Climate Change and Water (WECOOP2) project concentrate on improving and rationalizing policies and expanding the capacities of national ministries and government agencies active in this area. The project also seeks to enhance regional cooperation and engage the Central Asian partners in closer cooperation on environment protection and climate adaptation with the EU, in particular through the EU-Central Asia Environment and Water Cooperation Platform and the Working Group on Environment and Climate Change (WGEC). Till</p> |

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| | <p>the project closure (January 2019), the cooperation with Nexus project team project will be focused in development and discussion of WEF nexus investment projects with IFIs.</p> |
| CAMP4ASB project, WB/CAREC | <p>The development objective of the Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin Project for Central Asia is to enhance regionally coordinated access to improved climate change knowledge services for key stakeholders (e.g., policy makers, communities, and civil society) in participating Central Asian countries, as well as to increase investments and capacity building that, combined, will address climate challenges common to these countries. The project comprises of three components and there are some opportunities to unite efforts and conduct a joint high-level event in the region. The methodology for assessing Climate Investments to be developed under the project, can be considered for assessing multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| Central Asia Energy-Water Development Program (CAEWDP), WB/EC/Switzerland/UK/US | <p>CAEWDP strengthen the enabling environment to promote energy and water security at regional level and in the beneficiary countries. Structured along three pillars: (1) energy security; (2) energy-water linkages; and (3) water security the program pursued three components since its inception in 2009: (a) supporting investments; (b) institutions, capacity and dialogue; (c) data and diagnostic analyses. The outcomes of CAEWDP to be studied in order to understand the lessons and opportunities for The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project. WB project sites can be considered for study on Nexus benefits. Smart and easy to apply information systems to be considered as available tools for data management.</p> |
| GIZ regional Programs on: EbA, TWRM in Central Asia | <p>The GIZ Program “Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in high mountainous regions of Central Asia” aims to introduce an ecosystem-based approach to climate adaptation, in which people continue to use natural resources to secure their livelihoods without harming the environment. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with ICSD Secretariat and ICSD SICs in the process of updating the REAP, facilitation dialogue and stakeholder’s engagement. The GIZ Program “Transboundary water management in Central Asia”, Phase III focuses primarily on strengthening regional institutions and sustaining the experiences gained in the previous phases. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with TWRM Program in supporting IFAS in its efforts to become a stronger regional institute and inspire the inclusion of the WEF Nexus concept and projects into the fourth edition of the Aral Sea Basin Programme (ASBP-4) aligning activities with the priorities of national partners/beneficiaries.</p> |

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| Regional Mountain Center of Central Asia (RMCCA) | Regional Mountain Center as an element of ICSD structure was established in 2008 by initiative of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The RMCCA promotes cooperation in the Central Asia region for mountain ecosystems conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources and works to improve the socio-economic conditions in mountain areas by providing policy support and by promoting cooperation with other mountain regions. Taking into consideration, that role of CA mountains in ensuring water, energy & food security, mountains deserve special attention in the water-energy-food-nexus discourse. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with RMCCA in promotion of nexus knowledge base to support in development of strategies (e.g. updated REAP) and decision-making in managing trade-offs & promoting synergies. The cooperation will be established in terms of information exchange and awareness raising. |
| Regional Centre of Hydrology (RCH) | Regional Centre of Hydrology (RCH) of the Executive Committee of IFAS was founded in 2002 by the decision of the Board of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea. The main purpose of RCH is to improve the system of hydro-meteorological forecasting, environmental monitoring and data exchange between the National Hydromets in the region. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with RCH in terms of information exchange and awareness raising. |
| International Water Management Institute (IWMI), regional office in Central Asia | IWMI is a non-profit, scientific research organization focusing on the sustainable use of water and land resources in developing countries. It is headquartered in Colombo, Sri Lanka, with regional offices across Asia and Africa. IWMI works in partnership with governments, civil society and the private sector to develop scalable agricultural water management solutions that have a real impact on poverty reduction, food security and ecosystem health. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with IWMI office in Uzbekistan in the area of awareness raising and capacity building on the WEF nexus model, developed by IWMI and focuses on analysis of cost-benefit analysis of investment solutions. |
| National Ministries/Agencies/Groups | |
| Lead National Ministries/ Institutions | The main national partner institutions differ from country to country: - Kazakhstan: The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Transboundary Water Management; - Kyrgyz Republic: The Ministry of Economy (still under consideration); - Tajikistan: The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; - Turkmenistan: The Secretariat of EC IFAS; - Uzbekistan: The Ministry of Water Resources. |

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| Other National ministries /Institutions | These groups involved in the project are: environmental agencies/ committees, agricultural departments, irrigation and water management divisions, economy and investment agencies, scientific research, etc. They are members of ISWG and have diverse roles in their respective ministerial and departmental bodies and in different countries. |
| Government institution responsible for issues concerning women and/or gender equality | Kazakhstan: National Commission for Women, Family and Demographic Policy Kyrgyzstan: National Council on Gender and Development Tajikistan: Committee on Women and Family Affairs Turkmenistan: Women's Union of Turkmenistan Uzbekistan: Women's Committee of Uzbekistan |
| EC IFAS country branches | EC IFAS branches are established in each IFAS state to facilitate in the implementation of the EC IFAS activities at national levels. The branches interact with the state, public and other organizations, legal and physical entities and facilitate in expanding collaboration related to the Aral Sea basin problems. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with EC IFAS country branches in terms of information exchange and awareness raising with regard of ASBP-4 project implementation. |
| International Financial Institutions and development funds | |
| Investment Facility for CA (IFCA) | IFCA, set up in 2010 as part of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), is one of the instruments to support the EU Strategy for Central Asia. The Facility aims at leveraging funds with eligible Financing Institutions for investment projects through blending mechanism in key infrastructures in the energy and environment sectors. IFCA works as a major partner for project environmental development in CA region as it helps beneficiaries by technically supporting their project development ideas as well as assisting in bringing together different potential donors and investors, which in turn helps to increase chances for successful realization of a project idea. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue will involve IFCA in regional dialogues on multisectoral investment projects. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with IFCA in terms of multisectoral investment projects. |

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| <p>European Investment Bank (EIB)</p> | <p>In Central Asia, EIB is currently active in Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and most recently, Kyrgyzstan. The loans provided by the EIB come from the lending window for Asia provided under the mandate from the Council and European Parliament for the period 2014-2020, out of which EUR 182 million has been made available for use in Central Asia. EIB has two lending facilities available in Central Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● External Lending Mandate (political risks are guaranteed by the EU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countries: Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan ○ All sectors are eligible (focus on climate change projects) ● Own Risk Facilities (no guarantee from the EU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Large amounts available ○ Focus on climate change projects ○ Countries: Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan <p>In addition, Central Asian countries are eligible under the Bank's own risk Climate Action & Environment Facility (CAEF) for investment grade projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon capture, transportation or storage projects aiming specifically to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and projects contributing substantially to security of EU energy supply. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with EIB in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| <p>The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</p> | <p>One of the key funding channels of EBRD includes the IFCA which plays a central role in supporting EBRD activities in Central Asia. It covers Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and is aimed at promoting investments in the energy, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) and social sectors. EBRD's current key topics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infrastructure ● One Belt and One Road (OBOR) Initiative (China) ● Transforming Chernobyl ● Small businesses ● Refugee crisis response <p>The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with EBRD in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| <p>The World Bank (WB)</p> | <p>The WB is a part of the World Bank Group. It provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing countries. These support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some of its projects are co-financed with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors. The WB produced the 2016-2020 Climate Change Action Plan, including the following priorities:</p> <p>Priority I: Support Transformational Policies and Institutions</p> |

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| | <p>Priority II: Leverage Resources Priority III: Scale Up Climate Action Priority IV: Align Internal Processes and Work with Others The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with WB in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| The Asian Development Bank (ADB) | <p>ADB's clients are ADB's member governments, who are also ADB's shareholders. ADB assists its members and partners by providing loans, technical assistance, grants and equity investments to promote social and economic development. In addition, ADB provides direct assistance to private enterprises of developing member countries through equity investments and loans. ADB's assistance includes policy dialogues and advisory services. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with ADB in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) | <p>AIIB is a new multilateral financial institution founded to bring countries together to address the daunting infrastructure needs across Asia. provide or facilitate financing to any member, or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any entity or enterprise operating in the territory of a member, as well as to international or regional agencies or entities concerned with economic development of the Asia region." Four countries of CA region (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) are regional member of the Bank. AIIB identifies the following three topics as their priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Sustainable Infrastructure: promoting green infrastructure and supporting countries to meet their environmental and development goals. ●Cross-country Connectivity: prioritising cross-border infrastructure, ranging from roads and rail, to ports, energy pipelines and telecoms across Central Asia, and the maritime routes in South East and South Asia, and the Middle East, and beyond. ●Private Capital Mobilization: devising innovative solutions that catalyse private capital, in partnership with other MDBs, governments, private financiers and other partners. <p>The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with AIIB in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| The German Development Bank (KfW) | <p>KfW Development Bank works with many countries on behalf of the German Federal Government to fight poverty and climate change and protect the environment, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Sustainable improvement of economic and social conditions ●Poverty reduction ●Climate and environmental protection ●Promotion of the financial sector. <p>Support is provided for efficient financial institutions that help small and medium-sized enterprises create jobs. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with KfW in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |

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| <p>The French Development Agency (AFD)</p> | <p>Consequently, AFD is active in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean and the French overseas territories where it finances and supports projects that improve living conditions for populations, promote economic growth and protect the planet. At present, its mandate is limited to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. AFD provides the following types of financial support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loans, which terms are determined depending on the type of project and its environment (impact and political, economic, social and environmental context) and the quality of the borrower (sector, rating, guarantees); •Guarantees for financing for companies and bond issues conducted on the markets by financial institutions or certain States; •Grants to finance actions in the social sector (health, education), initiatives for rural and urban development, and infrastructure projects. <p>The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with AFD in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| <p>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</p> | <p>GCF aims to catalyse a flow of climate finance to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development, driving a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change. GCF aims at engaging directly with both the public and private sectors in transformational climate-sensitive investments. GCF engages directly with the private sector through its Private Sector Facility (PSF), benefiting from the capacity to bear significant climate-related risk, allowing it to leverage and crowd in additional financing. The Fund offers a wide range of financial products including grants, concessional loans, subordinated debt, equity, and guarantees. This enables it to match project needs and adapt to specific investment contexts, including using its funding to overcome market barriers for private finance.</p> <p>An important and valuable mechanism of GCF is the Readiness Programme, which is aimed at enhancing countries' ownership. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with GCF in terms of multisectoral investment projects.</p> |
| <p>International organisations</p> | |
| <p>UNECE</p> | <p>Parties to the UNECE Water Convention decided on assessments of water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus to be carried out in the framework of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). The Syrdarya, sub-basin of the Aral Sea Basin in Central Asia, was assessed in 2015. The assessment aimed to promote transboundary cooperation by identifying intersectoral synergies that could be further explored and utilized and determines policy measures and actions that could alleviate tensions or conflicts related to the multiple uses of and needs for common resources. The nexus assessment is also intended to assist countries in optimizing their use</p> |

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| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>of resources, to increase efficiency and to ensure greater policy coherence and co-management. UNECE's nexus assessment methodology will be the relying tool to guide partners to apply it in practice for a pilot project, if needed.</p> <p>Moreover, number of projects on Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia are implementing in Central Asia by UNECE. In particular, the existing National Policy Dialogues (NDPs) on IWRM and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS), which are facilitated by the OECD and UNECE are considered as very relevant and already established inter-sectoral platforms, which can be used for organisation of Nexus session/ discussion dedicated to the Nexus issues once a year in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.</p> |
| <p>UN Environment Sub-Regional Office in Central Asia</p> | <p>UN Environment has a long-standing partnership with ICSD and supports it in following areas: (i) Strengthening of ICSD roles and structures; (ii) Up-date of the Regional Environment Action Plan; (iii) Review/assessment of the process of ratification of the Central Asia Framework Convention on "Environment for Sustainable Development"; (iv) Support to a regional green economy & SCP (incl. 10 YFP approach); (v) Support to a regional waste management approach. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue project will cooperate with UN Environment in supporting the revision of REAP and development of its implementation mechanisms.</p> |
| <p>OECD</p> | <p>The existing National Policy Dialogues (NDPs) on IWRM and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS), which are facilitated by the OECD and UNECE are considered as very relevant and already established inter-sectoral platforms, which can be used for organisation of Nexus session/ discussion dedicated to the Nexus issues once a year in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.</p> <p>Moreover, the What-If Model, developed through a case study on Shardara multi-purpose water infrastructure (MPWI) in Kazakhstan (see map), including water reservoir and associated water systems: portable water supply system and several irrigation canals, Hydro-electric station and flood protection system. WHAT-IF model could be of interest of experts working on water and nexus or involved in environment & water related modelling work.</p> <p>Additionally, Green Task Force meeting are also important to highlight the progress of implementation the EU Nexus CA Dialogue Project, since usually all the donors and national governments are participating in annual meeting of Task Force.</p> |

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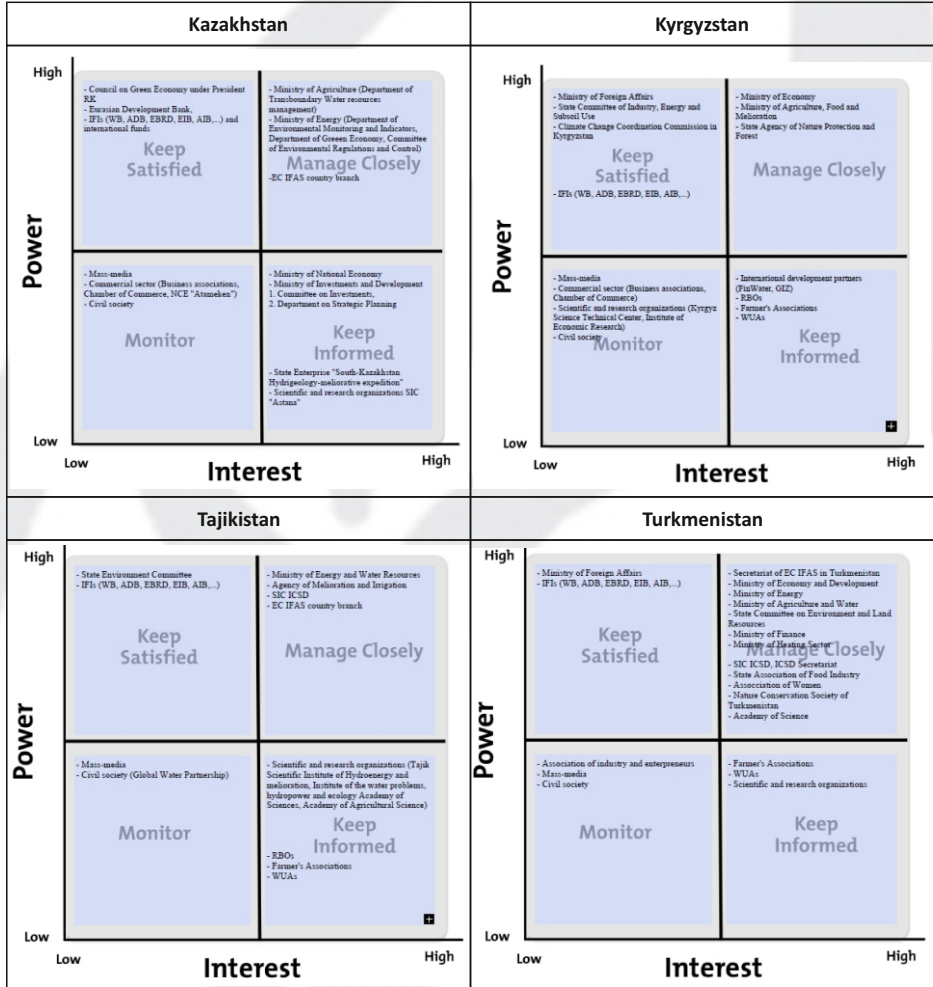
| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Scientific and expert community | | <i>E x p e r t c o m m u n i t y</i> |
| Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) | The number and areas of interest of the public sector is diverse. They include a host of community-based organizations (CBOs) such as water users associations, pasture users associations, forestry community, watershed /catchment committees, Dehkan Associations, Farmers associations, community-based seed enterprises and small machinery entrepreneurs, women initiative groups, etc. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue Project will cooperate with NGOs in the frames of pilot testing the WEF Nexus approach on local level. | |
| Key Universities and Scientific Research Institutes | Research, universities, training centers and other institutions that has capacity and interest for application of WEF nexus approach and conduct research. The EU Nexus CA Dialogue Project will cooperate with Key Universities and Scientific Research Institutes in the frames of capacity building, awareness raising and pilot testing the WEF Nexus approach. | |
| Thematic experts | Experts in the area of water, energy, land resources management, economic and investment planning, as well as agriculture production and food security will be engaged for the EU Nexus CA Dialogue Project | |
| Private Sector | | |
| Small and medium size businesses (SMEs) | Representatives of SMEs will be engaged into pilot testing the WEF Nexus approach | |

On the second stage, the analysis of existing institutional national and regional framework, as well as discussions with Directors of CAREC Country Offices lead to development of the maps of stakeholders and classification them by their power and interest in WEF Nexus related issues. The Power/Interest Greed tool (Figure 3) provides the basis for identification of communication, engagement and capacity building activities (Annex 1). In particular, for institutional gap analysis and capacity building needs assessment.

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Figure 3. Stakeholder's Power/Interest Grid



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| | | Uzbekistan | | Regional stakeholders | |
|-------|------|---|--|---|--|
| Power | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture - EcoMovement of Uzbekistan under the Parliament - IFIs (WB, ADB, EBRD, EIB, AIB...) <p>Keep Satisfied</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Water Resources - State Committee of Ecology and Environmental Protection - Ministry of Foreign Affairs <p>Manage Closely</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) - Scientific Information Center (SIC) of ICWC - IFIs (IFCA, EIB, EBRD, WB, ADB, AIB, KfW, AfD, GCF) <p>Keep Satisfied</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Committee of International Fund for Saving Aral Sea (EC IFAS) - Secretariat of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) - Basin Water Organization (BWO) - "Amudaryya" - Basin Water Organization (BWO) - "Sirdarya" - WECOP2 project EU <p>Manage Closely</p> |
| | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass media - Civil society <p>Monitor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JSC "UchokEnergie" - Scientific Center "Eco-Energy" - RBOs - Farmer's Associations - WUAs - Scientific and research organizations <p>Keep Informed</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Mountain Center of Central Asia - Regional Centre of Hydrology (RCH) - UN Environment Central Asia Office <p>Monitor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAMP4ASB project, WB/CAREC - CAEWDP - GLZ regional Program on EIA and TWRM in Central Asia - International Water Management Institute (IWMI), regional office in Central Asia - UNECE - OECD <p>Keep Informed</p> |
| | | Low | High | Low | High |
| | | Interest | | Interest | |

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Stakeholder Analysis, the following conclusions and recommendations are made.

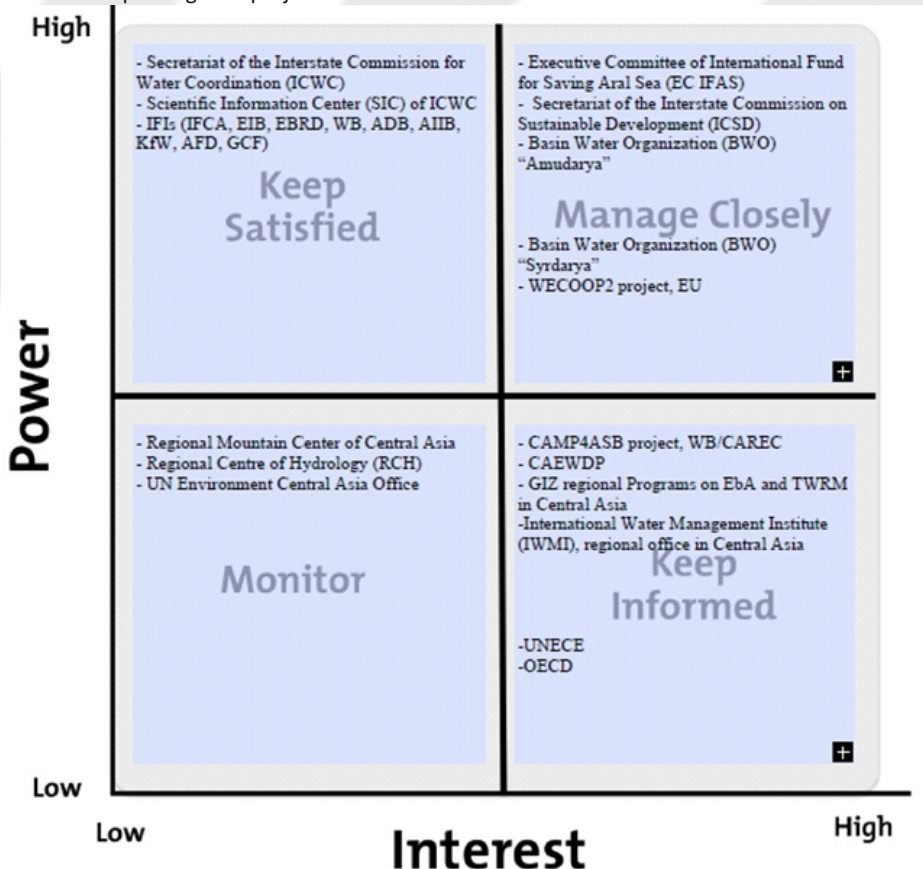
1. The project should include a broad and diverse number of stakeholders with representatives of line ministries, the regional organisations, private sector and civil society, and when relevant, international institutions;
2. EU Nexus CA Dialogue Project's key players have to be engaged in project implementation and decision making on regular basis. Those group of stakeholders with low power, but high interest have to be also involved into project implementation as a supporters/ambassador in their area of interest/capacity. Stakeholders with high power, but low interest in project implementation will be communicated on regular basis in order to increase their interest in project by raising awareness on project's recent and future developments. Low priority stakeholders will be communicated to keep them updated.
3. The Institutional Gaps Analysis for multi-sectoral investment planning and implementation in Central Asia will look into existing institutional arrangements and mechanisms at the national and regional level and provide recommendations with a view to improving effective dialogue on WEF Nexus in Central Asia and improving cross-sectoral and regional planning;
4. The Capacity Development Needs Assessment will look into existing capacities and gaps and propose priority actions for capacity development on WEF Nexus. The assessment will primarily focus on building institutional capacity for WEF Nexus at the national and regional level.
5. Design, develop and deliver relevant awareness programs and communication campaigns through an effective Communication Strategy. The findings from this Stakeholder Analysis will be used to design and develop a Communication Strategy that will detail activities for raising awareness, communication campaigns and detailed strategies for implementing these activities.

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VIII. Annexes

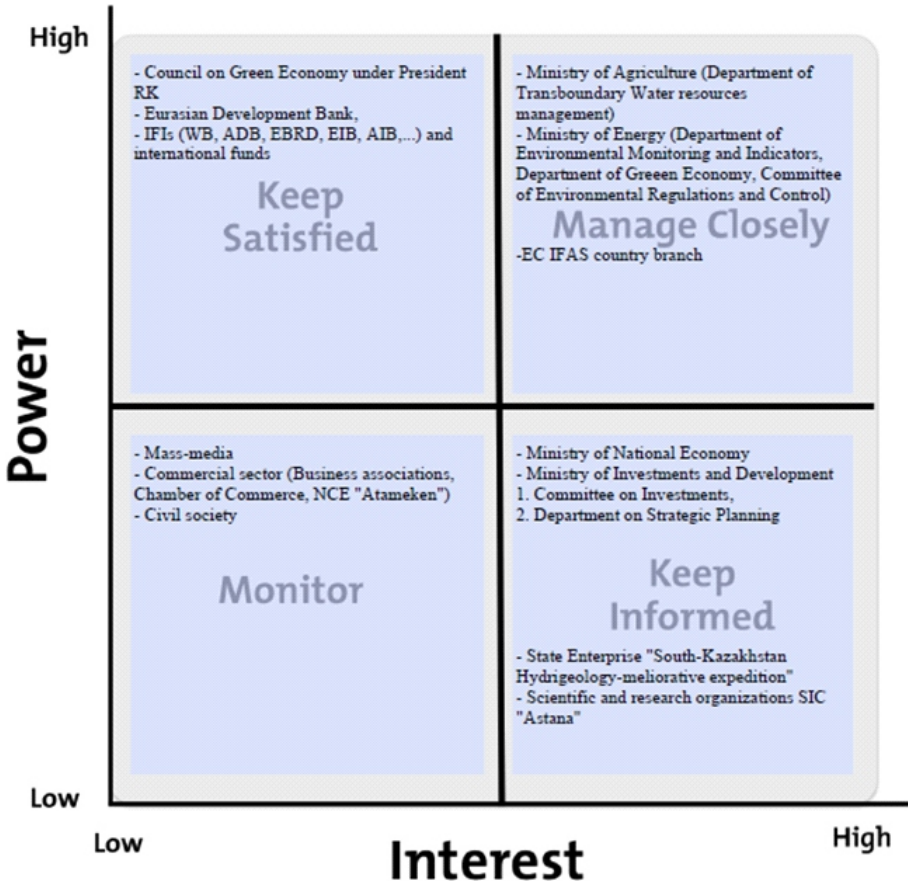
Annex 1. Map of regional project's stakeholders.



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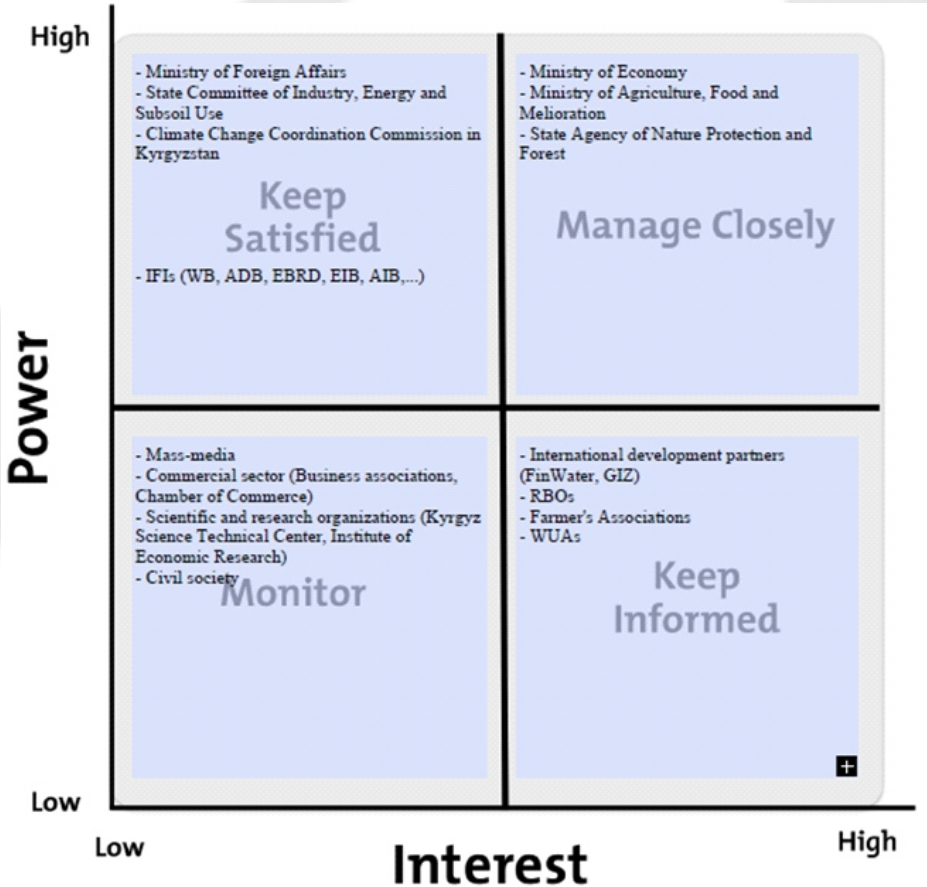
Annex 2. Map of project's stakeholders in Kazakhstan



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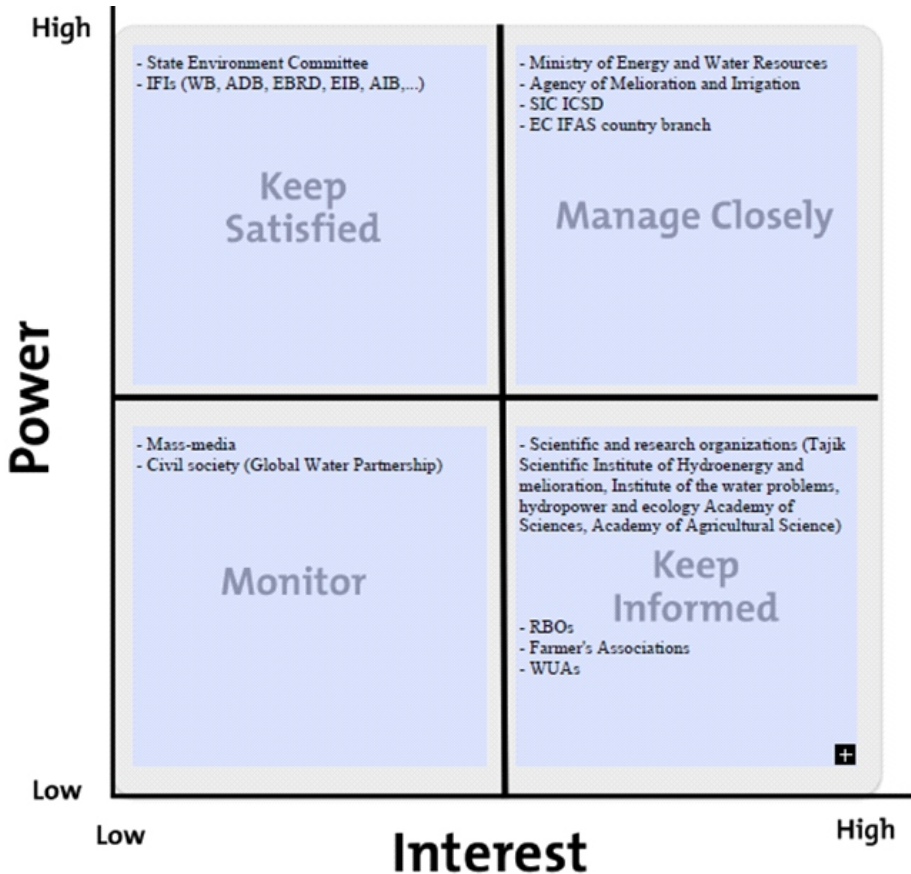
Annex 3. Map of project's stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan



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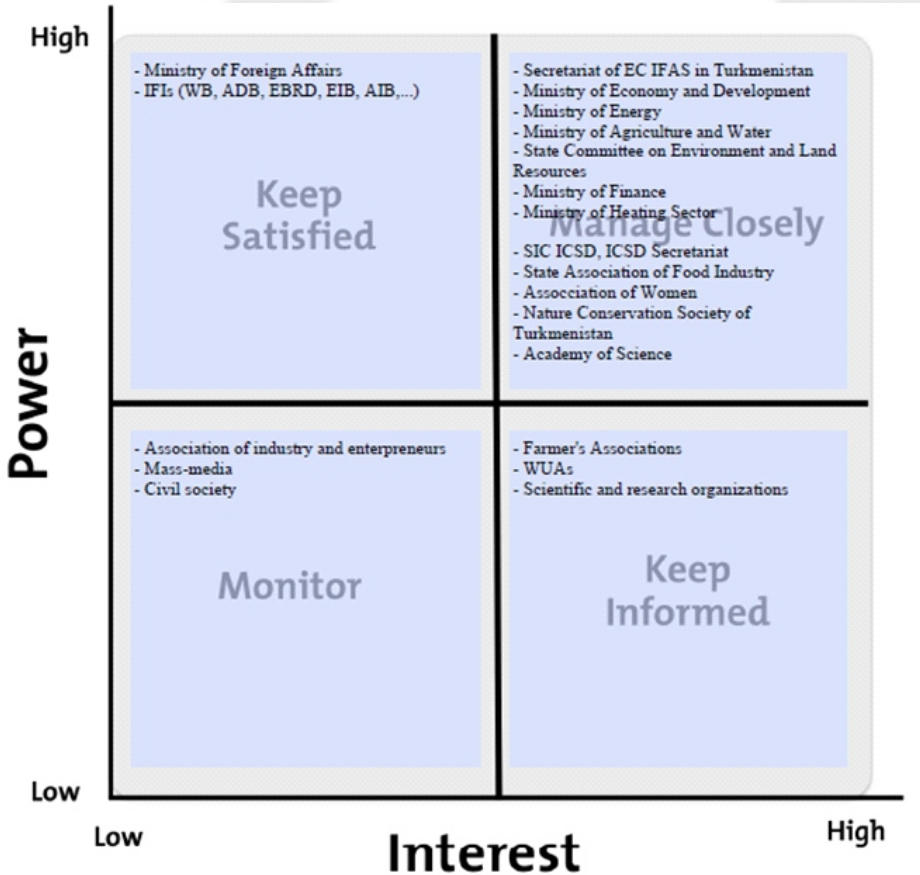
Annex 4. Map of project's stakeholders in Tajikistan



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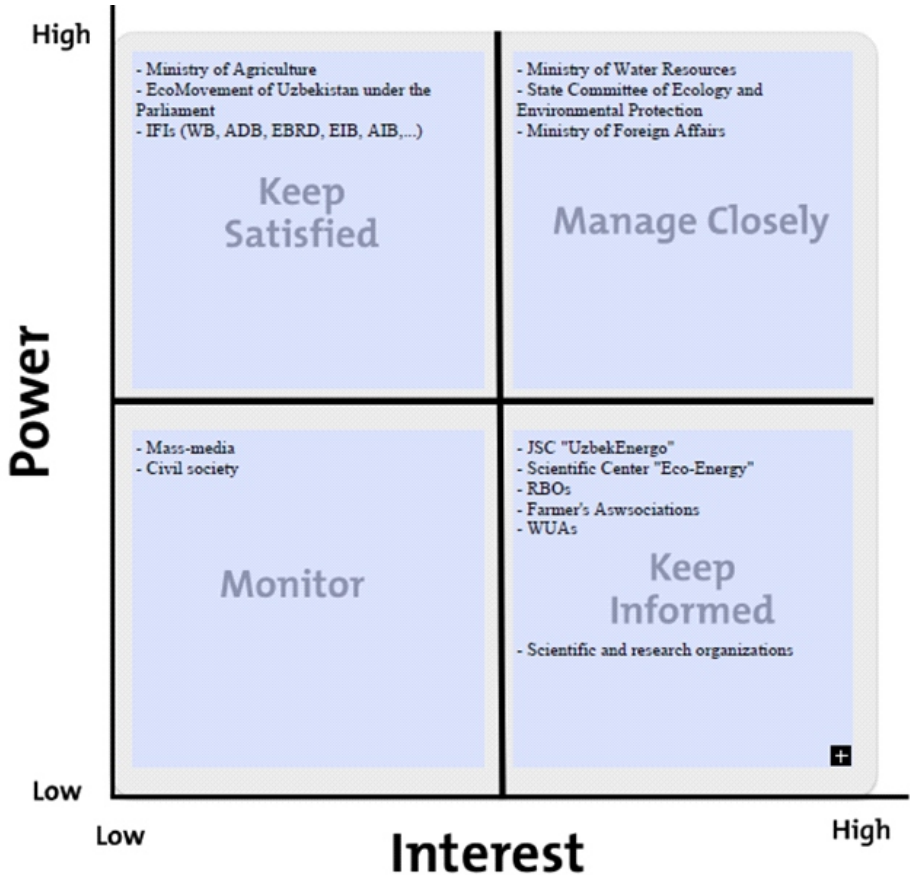
Annex 5. Map of project's stakeholders in Turkmenistan



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Annex 6. Map of project's stakeholders in Uzbekistan



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