

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
Republic of Uzbekistan



Resettlement Action
Plan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
COVID-19	SARS-CoV-2 (Coronavirus Disease
E&S	Environmental & Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction & Development
EP	Equator Principles
EPAP	Equator Principles Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Heads of Households
HPZ	Health Protection Zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LAO	Land Allotment Order
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
NEGU	National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
NTP	Notice to Proceed
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PEF	Purchase Electrical Facilities
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
RAF	Resettlement Action Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SWID	Sericulture & Wool Industry
TBC	To Be Confirmed
TBD	To Be Determined
UZS	Uzbek Soums
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

ACWA Power has signed an implementation agreement with the Ministry of Energy in Uzbekistan, as part of the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy, for developing, building and operating a 500MW Wind Farm in Dzhankeldy and the construction of the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL (herein after referred to as 'the Project').

ACWA Power has since established a Project Company, 'FE ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind LLC' registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan with registration number 839766. ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind LLC has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with JSC 'National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan (NEGU)'. The Project will include the development financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Wind Farm including the electrical substations. In addition, it will also include development, financing, construction and transfer of Purchaser Electrical Facilities¹ (PEF) and common electrical facilities shared with Bash 500MW Wind Farm), switchyard (with transformers) and 500/220kV pooling station.

JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan will be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the PEF following transfer from ACWA Power and the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the OHTL upstream from the PEF.

ACWA Power are seeking an amount of project finance from financial Institutions who have their own internal environmental & social investment policies/standards, or potentially from lenders who may be members of voluntary agreements such as the Equator Principles. At this stage, it is understood that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are involved in discussions relating to provisions of finance. Additionally, ACWA Power implements the E&S requirements of IFC as a minimum on all its projects and as such, the Dzhankeldy WF is required to adhere to IFC Performance Standards.

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by ACWA Power to undertake the independent EIA and ESIA processes, as well as other environmental & social related scope which includes the Resettlement Action Framework (RAF)

¹ According to Appendix E of the PPA, Transmission Facilities, either 220kV or 500kV over-head transmission lines from Wind Farm Substation to 500/200kV Pooling Station or 500kV switchyard (together they will be referred as Purchaser Electrical Facilities) each to be built by the Seller and transferred to the Purchaser in accordance with this Agreement.

and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). 5 Capitals has partnered with a locally based consultancy, 'Juru Energy' (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) to undertake certain elements of the scope, which include provision of support in addressing issues relating to land acquisition, identification of affected land lease holders and users (which includes herders & farmers), valuation of assets etc.

This document is the Resettlement Action Plan prepared for the Project. The RAP describes the objectives, principles and planned approach to resettlement and livelihood restoration and compensation for physical and economic displacement within the Project site and along the 128.5km proposed OHTL.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

- Provide the guidelines that sets out how the Wind Farm and OHTL will address physical and economic displacement resulting from its development through resettlement and livelihood restoration and ensuring that the standards of living of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not worse off following Project implementation;
- Identify the gaps between national law and lenders requirements (EBRD and ADB) and identify how to overcome such gaps;
- Ensure the PAPs without legal lease agreements/contracts or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets and livelihood restoration;
- Determine the existence of vulnerable groups among the PAPs in order to ensure they are provided with applicable additional support;
- Improve living conditions among displaced herders through provision of adequate housing including identification of suitable alternative grazing land;
- To provide the PAPs eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix according to type of lost assets;
- Outline the Grievance Mechanism that will be followed in order to address any concerns/complaints, request for additional information etc of the PAPs. It should be noted that this GRM is related to the on-going project GRM that the PAPs can also access;
- Establish organisational arrangements and processes to monitor the implementation of the RAP and take corrective actions as necessary; and
- Set out the monitoring requirements of the resettlement and livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of the PAPs is carried out, and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) have been met.

1.3 Other Plans Related to the RAP

The following plans have been prepared for the Project and are linked to the RAP:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan: The SEP outlines the proposed framework methodology for stakeholder engagement including the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) throughout the lifecycle of the Project with a specific emphasis regarding the guidelines of international lenders and applicable Uzbekistan laws.
- Livestock Management Plan: The primary objective of the LMP is to mitigate collision risk in vultures and eagles during the operational phase of the Wind Farm by reducing the availability of domestic livestock carrion within the turbine area.
 - It also seeks to achieve a reasonable balance between the economic needs of land owners/users who will continue their grazing activities within the wind turbine areas during the operational phase.

2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Location

2.1.1 Wind Farm

The Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project is located in the south eastern part of the Kyzylum desert on the territory of the Kuldzhuktau mountain range, Peshku district of the Bukhara region.

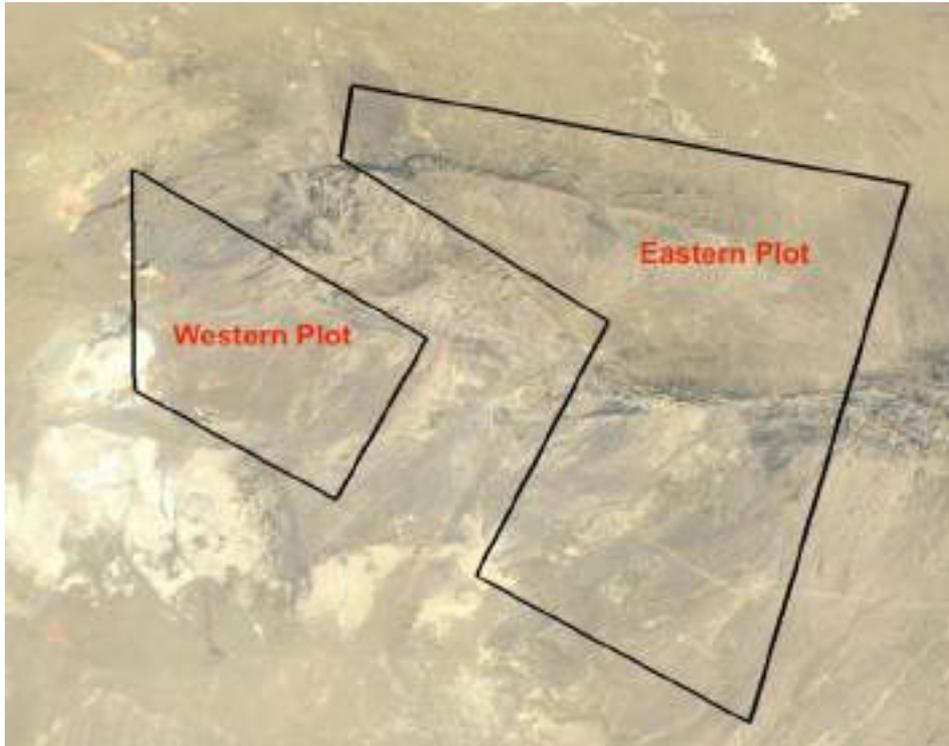
The western plot of the wind farm is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and directly adjacent to the Kalaata village. The eastern plot of the wind farm will be located approximately 1.4km west of Dzhankeldy, 27km west of Ayakguzhumdy and approximately 92km west of Bukhara town.

Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

Figure 2-1 Proposed Project Location



Figure 2-2 Eastern & Western Plots



2.1.2 OHTL

The Project will also include the development of a single circuit 500kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL). This OHTL will be 128.5km in length and will run from the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm site to the Bash Wind Farm site located approximately 94km east of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm site. The OHTL will be developed as part of the Project by the FE "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC. The alignment is as shown in the figure below.

Figure 2-3 Alignment of 128.5km OHTL from the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm to Bash Site

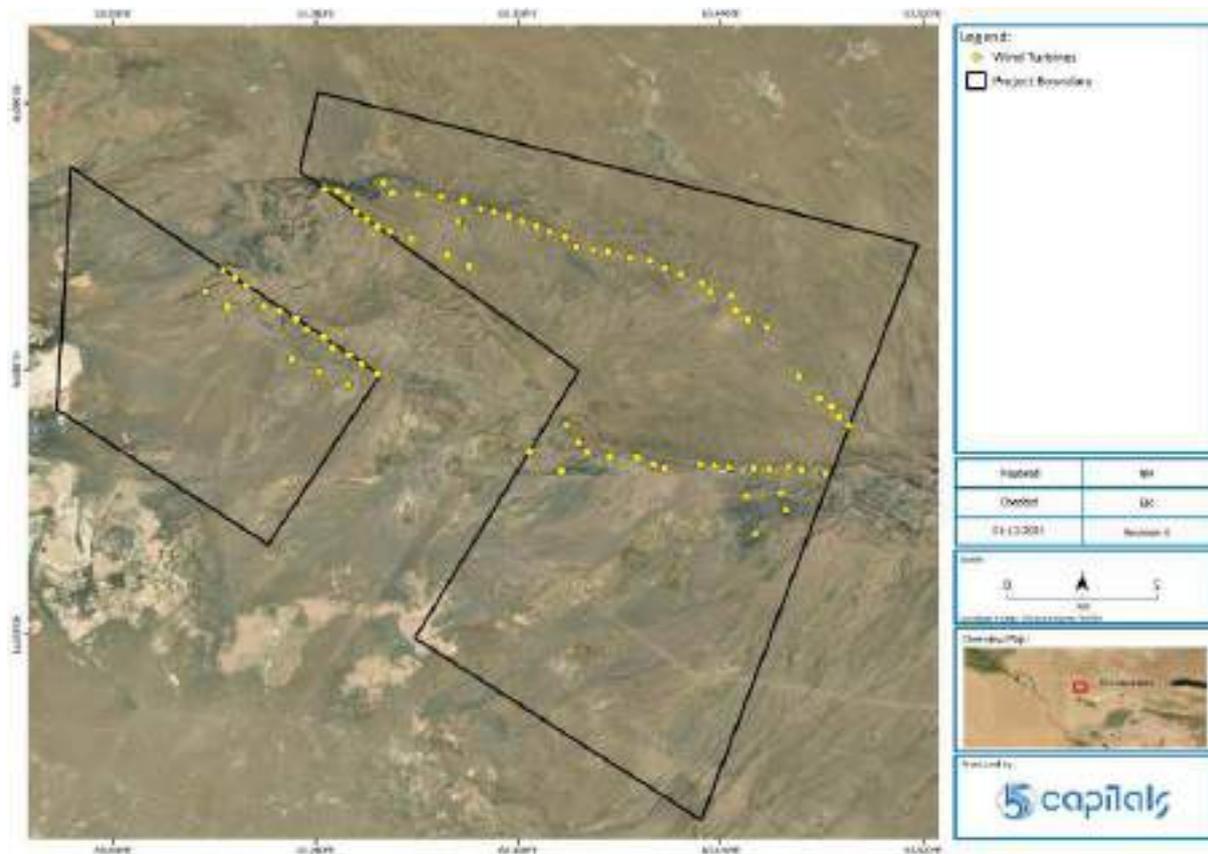


2.2 Project Description Summary

2.2.1 Wind Farm

The Dzhankeldy wind farm will consist of 79 wind turbine generators. The eastern plot will comprise of 62 wind turbines whilst the western plot will comprise of 17 wind turbines. The wind farm will utilize Envision 171/6.5MW wind turbines for all 79WTGs within the plot. This turbine features horizontal axis, three blades, upwind rotor, variable speed and variable pitch regulation.

Figure 2-4 WTG Layout (November, 2021)



Some of the Project facilities will be shared between ACWA Power's Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm and the Bash 500MW Wind Farm (subject of a separate ESIA). The Project facilities to be shared between the two Projects include:

- Overhead Transmission Lines
 - This will include the Dzhankeldy to Bash 128.5km OHTL.
- 500kV Pooling Switch Sub-station (located within Bash Wind Farm).
 - The substation will be approximately 450m x 500m with an area of approximately 204,860 square meters.

2.2.1.1 Project Auxiliary Facilities

Auxiliary facilities for the Project will include:

- Site entrance and security building;
- Administration building, offices and amenities;
- Central Control Room;
- Warehouse and stores;
- Security;

- Lighting;
- Other mobile plant and vehicles;
- Internal access roads between turbines;
- 33kV OHTL (8.5km buried underground);
- 33/500kV substation;
- External access road; and
- Electrical Connections.

2.2.2 OHTL

In order to enable connection of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm to the grid, the Project will connect to an overhead transmission line with a rating of 500kV single circuit that will run from the Project site to Bash site. From the Bash site, power will be transferred to the Karakul substation.

The 500kV single circuit OHTL from Dzhankeldy to Bash will connect to the Bash 500kV pooling switch sub-station. The switchyard will be designed to accommodate planned interconnections from Navoi-Muruntau LIL0 and the line from Sarimay to Dzhankeldy. Power generated by the wind farms will be exported to NEGU via the plant electrical interconnection facilities/500kV AIS of One and Half Breaker Scheme. The OHTL will be developed as part of the Project by the FE "ACWA Power Bash Dzhankeldy" LLC and will include:

- Towers/pylons;
- Foundations (constructed using concrete and reinforcement);
- Conductors; and
- Insulators.

2.2.3 Associated facilities

The National Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU) will be responsible for the construction and operation of the associated facilities for both the Bash 500MW Wind Farm and Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm. The OHTLs under NEGU's scope include:

- Dzhankeldy – Sarimay: This will include a 500kV single circuit OHTL which will be approximately 120km. The expansion of the 500kV Sarimay sub-station will also be under NEGU's scope.
 - According to the MOM "Selection of Interconnection Option" held between MoE, NEGU, ACWA Power & Juru Energy, NEGU will follow official procedure with multilateral DFIs (i.e., EBRD) for securing funds and ensuring timely implementation of Sarimay – Dzhankeldy 500kV OHTL and Sarimay 500kV switchyard commissioning in line with planned Dzhankeldy WF Early Commercial Operation Date (ECOD). It is noted that NEGU stated that they have started discussions with EBRD on the financing of this alignment.

- Impacts of the Dzhankeldy – Sarymay OHTL have been assessed and relevant reports disclosed on EBRD's website².
- LILO to Navoi – Murantau: During the meeting NEGU confirmed that the LILO will not exceed 10-15km. This will connect to the:
 - 500kV single circuit 108km OHTL to Murantau 500kV sub-station and
 - 500kV single circuit 80km OHTL to Navoi 500kV TPP switchyard
 - Disclosed report on the Navoi – Murantau OHTL have been disclosed on EBRD's website³.

It is noted from the MoM that the facilities above are currently under construction.

- Karakul 500kV sub-station: This will include the expansion of the existing Karakul 500kV bay. It is understood from ACWA Power that this will be under NEGU's scope.

2.3 Project Construction Requirements

2.3.1 Temporary Construction Facilities

WIND FARM

Temporary construction laydown area(s) will be established within the Project site. These areas will be required during the construction phase of the Project by the EPC Contractor as well as sub-contractors. The laydown area will include:

- Office containers;
- Storage areas for equipment;
- Parking areas;
- Bathroom and waste collection facilities;
- Equipment for power generation;
- Communications equipment; and
- Other miscellaneous small items as required.

BATCHING PLANT

The concrete batching plant will be located to the west of the eastern plot approximately as shown in the figure below.

² <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/sarimaydjankeldy-transmission.html>

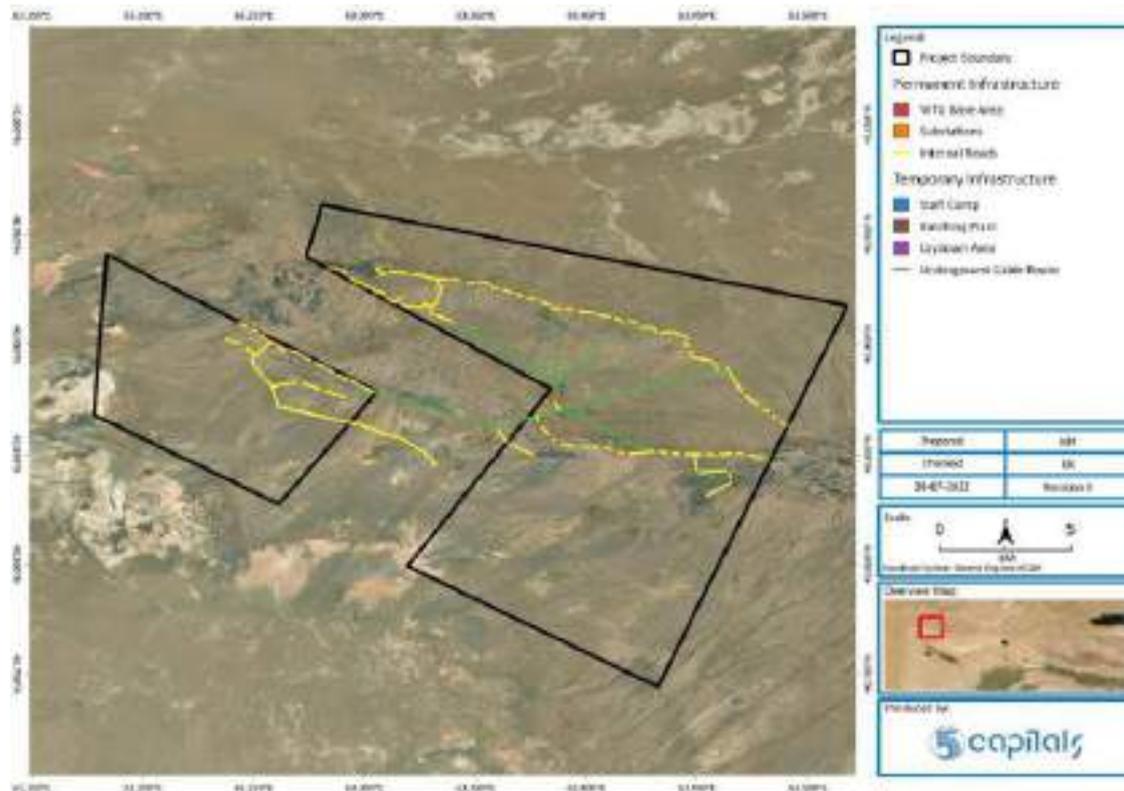
³ <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekenergo-transmission-upgrade.html>

WORKER ACCOMMODATION

The location of worker accommodation for the Wind Farm and the OHTL will be within the Project site and located in the same area. Such worker accommodation is expected to house Project Company and EPC Contractor staff.

The figure below shows the location of the laydown area and worker accommodation facilities.

Figure 2-5 Indicative Location of the Batching Plant, Laydown Areas and Worker Accommodation for Project Company and EPC Contractor Staff



After completion of construction, the construction laydown areas will be disassembled, and the area will be returned to its original condition.

OHTL

Temporary laydown areas will be required along the OHTL corridor/ROW for the storage of materials such as pre-assembled tower sub-structures, further assembly of these sub-structures into final tower structures, foundation reinforcements etc.

It is understood that the indicative length of the laydown areas will be approximately 3-5km of the construction transmission line route covering an average of 11 to 12 towers. Each laydown area is anticipated to be approximately 100mX50m in area and it will be in use for a few weeks only after which it will disassembled and the area will be returned to its original condition. These laydown areas will be located within the defined 100m AoI which has been used to assess the impacts within this RAP.

2.3.2 Workforce

Requirements for construction workforce are yet to be finalised. At this stage it is understood that about 700-1000 personnel will be involved during peak construction periods of the Wind Farm and OHTL (about 50-100 personnel will be involved in the OHTL construction). This will comprise a combination of Project Company, EPC Contractor and sub-contractor staff. Out of these 700-1000 personnel, about 350 - 500 will be employed from within Uzbekistan while approximately 60% of the workers will be recruited from China, Turkey, India and Europe.

2.4 Project Operational Requirements

The duration of the PPA is 25 years from the Project Commercial Operation Date and operations and maintenance activities of the Wind Farm will be undertaken by The First National Operations and Maintenance Company Ltd. (NOMAC), a wholly owned subsidiary of ACWA Power. Operational workforce is expected to include about 35-40 personnel for the wind farm.

The operation of the wind farm is likely to be monitored and controlled from a remote location, as such, only limited operational activities will be required such as:

- Operation and maintenance to include normal daily operation of equipment including maintenance (electromechanical and housekeeping) to optimise energy yield and life of the system;
- Remotely activated turbine shutdown during excessive wind speeds;
- Management of operations in relation to resident bird and bat species (summer and winter) and migration periods during Spring and Autumn.

The OHTL will be operated and maintained by National Electric Grid Uzbekistan (NEGU). Dedicated/full-time personnel are not required for this purpose, however, both preventive & corrective maintenance will be undertaken at the OHTL.

2.5 Project Milestones

The indicative project milestones are as provided in the table below.

Table 2-1 Key Project Milestone/Timeline Dates

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	23 rd February 2021 as amended on 8 th July 2022
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	July 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	October 2022
Site Mobilisation	September 2022
WTG Installation	March 2023
Substation Construction Commencement	January 2023
OHTL Design Approval	April 2023
Transmission Line Construction	August 2023
Commencement of WTG Reliability Tests	June 2024
Grid Available for synchronization & full production (Earliest connection date)	February 2024
Wind Farm Substation Commissioning Tests Completion	June 2024
Interconnection and synchronization at wind farm and grid-level substation are completed (Communication is established & ready for evacuation)	June 2024
Early Commercial Operation Date (>10WTG for each site)	July 2024
Project Commercial Operation Date	December 2024
Project Taking Over	December 2024

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK & COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS

3.1 National Regulations

3.1.1 The Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated December 8th, 1992) provides that:

- Article 36
 - Everyone has a right to own property.
- Article 53
 - The State shall guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labour with due regard for the priority of consumers' rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership.
- Article 54
 - An owner, at his discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his property. The use of any property must not harm the environment and must not harm the environment and must not infringe on the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, legal entities and the State.
- Article 55
 - Land, its minerals, waters, flora and fauna and other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the State.

3.1.2 Land Code

The Land Code (LC) (1998 as amended 2010) (№ 598-I, 30.04.1998, as amended on 28.08.2019), is the primary framework for land related matters in Uzbekistan. The LC regulates allocation, transfer and sales of land plots, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes the responsibilities of various government bodies in land management; rights and responsibilities of the land owner, user and lessee; type of land categories, dispute resolution and land protection. The LC also stipulates that all land is state owned national 'treasure' subject to rational use and it is protected by the state as a base of life, activities and welfare of the population (Article 16).

The LC provides that:

- Article 36, Clause 1: specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right to possession and the right of permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of Khokim of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising

state control over the use and protection of land, on the basis of supporting documents justifying the termination of the rights. In case of disagreement with the decisions of the Cabinet Ministers and the officials of the termination of the right of possession, the right of permanent or temporary land use natural and legal persons may appeal to the court (Article 36, Clause 4).

- Article 37, Clause 1: Withdrawal of the land or part of it for state and public needs shall be carried out with the consent of the land owner/user and lessee under the decision of the district, city, region or under the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Article 37, Clause 2: states that in case of a disagreement the land owner, land user and lessee with the decision of the withdrawal of the land plot, this decision may be appealed in the court.
- Article 39 Clause 1: The land owner, land-user, lessee and the owner of a household have the right to be refunded losses caused to him (including lost profit) in case of withdrawal of land or compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of land.
- Article 41, Clause 3: Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including loss profits), shall be reimbursed in full.
- Article 41, Clause 4: Equivalent land plot and compensation of losses including lost profits may be provided to a land user or tenant due to withdrawal of the land to state or for public need.
- Article 86, Clause 1: specifies that cases where losses of land users must be compensated in full including loss of profits:
 - Withdrawal, redemption or temporary occupation of land;
 - Limitation of their rights due to the establishment of water protection zones, coastal strips, sanitary protection zones of water bodies, zones of formation of surface and underground water, zones of resort areas, biosphere areas, protection zones around national parks, reserves, national nature monuments, cultural heritage objects, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication and power lines.
 - worsening the quality of the land as a result of the affect caused by construction and exploitation of water reservoirs, canals, collectors and other objects exuding harmful for agricultural crops and plantations substances and other actions of juridical and real persons causing the decrease of harvesting and worsening of the quality of agricultural goods.
- Article 87, Clause 1: losses of agricultural and forestry production caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land owned and used by individuals for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and lessees, or deterioration of land due to impacts caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations shall be compensated in addition to the compensation stipulated.

3.1.3 Civil Code

The Civil Code (CC) dated 29th August 1996 (as amended on 20th April 2022), defines the legal status of participants in civil relations, the basis and procedures for implementing the right to property and other property rights, intellectual property, regulates contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC establishes general rules of property of confiscation of property, determination of the value of property and the right to compensation as well as conditions for deprivation of rights.

The CC establishes that:

- The person whose rights have been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses in a lower amount.
- Losses are understood to mean the expenses that the person whose rights have been violated, have produced or will have to produce in order to restore the violated right, the loss or damage to his/her property (real damage), as well as the income/revenue that the person would have received under normal conditions of civil activity if his/her rights had not been violated (lost profit).
- Article 7 Civil legislation and international contracts and agreements states that if the international treaty or the agreement establish other rules, then those which are provided by the civil legislation are applied rules of the international treaty or the agreement.
- Article 8, Clause 3, the rights to the property which are subject to the state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law.
- According to Article 14, Clause 3: If the person has violated the law, revenue received as a result of this will be lost, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount less than such profits.
- Article 83: Immovable property includes plots of land, subsoil, buildings, constructions, perennial plants and other property firmly connected with the land i.e. objects whose displacement without disproportionate damage to their purpose is impossible.
- Article 84, Clause 1: Provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into force.
- Article 212: real estate on land plot not allocated for these purposes and created without obtaining a permit or with a significant violation of architectural and building codes and regulations. The person who carried out unauthorised construction is not entitled to dispose of the construction. The right of ownership to an unauthorised construction is not recognised if the construction entails a violation of the rights and legally protected interests of other persons or poses a threat to the life and health of citizens.

3.1.4 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 (25th May 2011)

Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 "On measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" is aimed to improve the procedure for granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individual land, improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their construction in accordance with the Land Code and Urban Planning Code.

This Resolution approves the Regulation (Annex 2) which, in accordance with the Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the procedure for determining the amounts and compensation of losses for owners, users, lessees and proprietors of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production. According to Article 2, compensation for losses of land owners, users, lessees and proprietors, including loss of profit, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production, shall be made by legal entities and individuals to whom the land plot is provided (allotted), or whose activities cause limitation of rights to the land plot and degradation of land quality.

Losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors of land plots shall be determined and compensated in full (including loss of profit) in the following cases:

- Withdrawal or temporary occupation of land;
- Limitations of their rights to the land plot in connection with the establishment of security, sanitary and protection zones around state nature reserves, zakazniks (wildlife preserves), national nature parks, nature monuments, cultural and historical monuments, water bodies, water supply sources, resorts, along rivers, canals, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication and power lines;
- Degradation of quality of land as a result of the impact caused by the construction and exploitation of water reservoirs, canals, collectors and other facilities that emit substances harmful to crops and plantations, and other actions of legal entities and individuals that lead to a decrease in crop yields and deteriorating quality of agricultural products (Article 5 of Annex 2).
- In case of withdrawal, redemption or temporary occupation of land plots or a part thereof shall be compensated:
- The cost of the land plot privately owned by legal entities and individuals;
- The cost of residential houses, structures and facilities, including facilities that have not been completed, as well as those outside the allotted land plot, if their further use is impossible due to the withdrawal of land;
- The cost of fruits and vegetables, protective and other perennial plantations;
- The cost of unfinished agricultural production;
- Loss of profit.
- The costs of development and establishment of agricultural lands are fully compensated (Article 6 of Annex 2). But Article 7 of Annex 2 stipulates that the losses

envisaged by Article 6 of this Regulation related to withdrawal of the illegally occupied lands shall not be reimbursed.

The Resolution requires that in case of withdrawal or temporary occupation of a part of the land plots, as a result of which irrigation, drainage and road networks, anti-erosion and drainage facilities and constructions (systems) are partially or completely disrupted, legal entities and individuals to whom the land plot is allocated are obliged to build new facilities or reconstruct existing ones (Article 13 of Annex 2).

The Resolution states that land can only be withdrawn only after the payment of full compensation amount at the replacement rate and consultations with the affected households.

3.1.5 Presidential Decree on Measures to Ensure Equality & Transparency in Land Relations, Reliable Protection of Land Rights & Their Transformation into a Market Asset.

This Decree is meant to regulate land relations in Uzbekistan including the procedures for the purchase and lease of land. Some of the relevant provisions include:

- Section 2 of the Decree: in case of implementing public-private partnership projects and projects aimed at achieving socially important purposes, the parcels of land are allocated to the state organisation on the right of permanent use, these parcels of land can be provided in lease to the private sector, non-state non-profit organisation and other institutes of civil society on the duration of the agreement about state-private partnership.
- Section 3 allows Cabinet Secretaries to directly lease land plots for the implementation of a major investment project, determined by selecting the best offer worth the equivalent of at least 10 million USD (increased depending on the size of the land plot) upon initial placement of funds equal to at least 10% of the project cost to a special settlement account;
 - Enterprises with the participation of foreign investments, international associations and organisations, foreign legal entities and individuals – with payment at market value for obtaining the right to lease (with the exception of international associations and organisations).

3.1.6 Presidential Decrees & Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers

Additional national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan are provided in the table below.

Table 3-1 Relevant Laws and Legislations

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional	This Resolution regulates the procedure for compensation of losses and damages to owners as a result of land acquisition. Furthermore, the Resolution provides general rules for

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities"	acquisition and compensation of lands including; preparation of land withdrawal documents for both state and public needs and investment projects. The Resolution also allows for application of international standards, in case the project is financed by international organisations or banks.
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers "On amending and adding to some decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" dated 21 September 2016 No.317	It determines the cost of acquired agricultural land per hectare, separately for each region. In addition, it establishes regulations on the procedure for compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.
Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 No. 3857	Determines the regulations and rules for the projects that are carried out with participation of International Financial Institutions or banks. In case of inconsistency of resettlement policies between Uzbek legal framework and International Financial Institutions (IFI), the policies of the IFI's will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in case of withdrawal of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, structures or plantings) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.
Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 No. 5495	Stipulates that decisions on the withdrawal of land for state and public needs shall be allowed only after open discussion with the stakeholders whose land plots are planned to be withdrawn and after estimation of benefits and costs. Demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities in the process of land withdrawal is permitted after full compensation of the market value of the real estate and losses incurred by the owners in connection with such withdrawal.
Presidential Decree No.5742 of June 17 th 2019 "On measures for the effective use of land and water resources in agriculture"	Article 5 states "To establish a procedure according to which: irrigated agricultural lands are taken under special protection; it is not allowed to allocate these lands for non-agricultural purposes, including for the construction of industrial and civil facilities (buildings and structures), except for the lands allocated by the Presidential Decree"
Presidential Decree No. 5491 dated August 3 rd 2019	This decree outlines measures to guarantee property rights of citizens and entrepreneurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land allocation for state and public purposes can be carried out only after consultation with the affected citizen/entrepreneur and assessment of costs (income / expenses). • The land allocation permit will be issued only after the payment of compensation to the citizen/entrepreneur for the value of property based on market prices and losses related to the land allocation. • Losses / expenses incurred as a result of the illegal execution of documents by a state body (official),

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	<p>will be compensated at the expense of this state body from any funds other than the republican budget and / or shall be compensated by officials who committed this illegal act.</p>
<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 911 from November 16th 2019 "On further improving procedures for providing property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots"</p>	<p>This Resolution establishes the main requirements and procedures for land withdrawal for state and public needs and implementation of investment projects, as well as the mechanism of compensation for land withdrawal to individuals and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, facilities and plantings. The decision for land acquisition for investment projects will be given only by Presidential and Cabinet of Minister's decision which limits land expropriation by the local municipalities.</p> <p>The Resolution stipulates that a land plot will be expropriated only after payment of full compensation at replacement rate and consultation with affected households. In this Resolution, public consultation and disclosure meetings are obligatory. Also, there are clear steps for the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities.</p> <p>The basic requirements and procedures of land withdrawal for state and public needs and realization of investment projects, as well as the purpose of compensation for land withdrawal are established in Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 and the Regulation approved by this Resolution include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of land or part of it for state and public needs, including for realization of important social-economic and investment projects is made at the consent of the landowner or in coordination with the land user and tenant - at the decision of Jokargy Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, councils of people's deputies of regions (Council of people's deputies), decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers. • Decisions of khokimiyats on demolition of real estate objects located on the land plot being withdrawn shall be taken (have legal force) only if there is a conclusion of justice bodies on admissibility of demolition. Demolition shall be carried out only after compensation is paid to the owner of the real estate object.
<p>Tax Code of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>The Tax Code (TC) is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters for individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in the TC.</p>
<p>Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Articles 23-24 of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that spouses have equal rights to own, use and dispose property if it is their joint ownership regardless of whether it was acquired in the name or financing of one of the spouses.</p> <p>Real estate or any other property cannot be sold or transferred in ownership without the consent of the other spouse.</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	<p>Article 25 states that property belonging to each spouse before marriage, or received by one of them as a present according to the procedures of inheritance or according to other non-paid transactions is their private property unless it is determined that the other spouse has invested in it thus increasing the value (capital, repairs, reconstruction etc).</p>
<p>Law about Valuation Activities (as amended on 29th June 2022)</p>	<p>Article 4: A valuation organisation is a legal entity and independent in its activities.</p> <p>Article 11: This law states that valuation is mandatory in case of involvement in the transaction of objects in full or based on common ownership in part of the estate.</p> <p>Article 181: if necessary, in order to verify the reliability of the assessment report in accordance with the procedure established by law, an examination of this report may be carried out by another assessment organisation on a contractual basis.</p> <p>The results of the examination of the reliability of the assessment report are drawn up by an expert opinion.</p> <p>The expert opinion of the evaluation organization conducting the examination should contain an unbiased opinion on the reliability of the evaluation report. At the same time, this organization does not have the right to re-evaluate and make an expert opinion on the value of the object of evaluation.</p> <p>It is not allowed to involve an evaluation organization in conducting an examination of the reliability of an evaluation report that it has previously performed.</p> <p>If the customer does not agree with the expert opinion received on the reliability of the assessment report, the dispute is subject to consideration by the court.</p> <p>In order to conduct an expert examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object in disputed cases, an expert commission is created in accordance with the procedure established by law.</p> <p>The conclusion of the expert commission on the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object to establish the reliability of these materials is prepared exclusively by the court in accordance with the procedure established by law. If the assessment report is recognized by the court as unreliable, the expert commission for the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object, as determined by the court, re-evaluates the evaluation object and provides the court with an opinion on the value of the evaluation object.</p>
<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 1047 "On the Procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralised funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state or public</p>	<p>This law defines the sources of compensation payments based on the type of projects. It also establishes Republican Centralised Fund (RCF) as the main body which is responsible for the compensation payments to</p> <p>The Supervisory Board of the RCF is tasked with deciding on the allocation of funds for compensation.</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>needs" Dated 26th December 2018.</p> <p>Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 122 "On measures for the further improvement of the system of social protection of the population & widely introduction of modern ICT in the industry" passed on 5th March 2021 to cover the entitlement of vulnerable people.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications, the Cadastral Agency under the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations and other relevant ministries are obliged to develop and implement a single electronic database with the specified territorial boundaries and ensure its integration into an IT "Unified register".</p> <p>The legislations aims to ensure that the information system of the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice "Unified Electronic Archive of the Public Service Agency" provides information on guardians and trustees through electronic information exchange between departments from the beginning to the end of enrolment (admission, transfer from class, transfer, graduation).</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Economic development and Poverty Reduction are obliged to conduct a regular analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social benefits and material assistance through the Unified Register.</p> <p>Based on the analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social pensions and material assistance, budget allocations for social pensions and material assistance shall be distributed among the local budgets of districts and cities.</p>
<p>Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'Regarding appeals of individuals and legal entities" No 378 dated 3.12.2014 (with amendments on 17th August 2017)</p>	<p>The purpose of this law is to regulate the appeals of individuals and legal entities (hereinafter referred to as appeals) to state bodies and state institutions (herein referred as 'state bodies'), as well as to their officials. Appeals can be oral, written or electronic. Appeals, regardless of their form and type are of equal importance.</p> <p>A people's 'Reception Office' is tasked with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organising a direct dialogue with the population, ensuring the functioning of an effective system of appeals aimed at the full protection of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests; • Using modern information and communication technologies through the introduction and maintenance of an electronic information system for entering, summarising, systematising, monitoring and controlling the consideration of appeals received; and • Real-time consultation through information exchange between consultants, individuals and legal entities who wish to receive prompt information on the issue of interest. <p>An application or complaint is considered within 15 days from the date of receipt by the state body, organisation or their official, who are obliged to resolve the issue.</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	<p>Where additional study and/or verification is required, the request for additional documentation must be made and completed within a period of 1 month from the date of original request.</p>
<p>Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Pasture Land No 538 dated 21.05.2019 (as amended on 06/06/2022).</p>	<p>This law stated that specially authorized state bodies in the field of use and protection of pastures are the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry (Article 5).</p> <p>Legal entities and individuals can use pastures by obtaining land plots for rent, including sublease. Pastures can be provided to individuals and legal entities based on open electronic competition.</p> <p>On the lands of the forest fund, pastures are used with the permission of the state forestry authorities. Based on an investment agreement or a public-private partnership, pastures that have gone out of circulation can be leased to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, agricultural enterprises, as well as investors who are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for agricultural production for a period that cannot be less than three years and must not exceed forty-nine years. Legal entities and individuals may sublease pastures put into use (without the right to transfer them to third parties) (Article 13).</p> <p>The right to use pastures is terminated in cases of liquidation of a legal entity, death of an individual, expiration of the period for which pastures were provided, use not for the intended purpose, irrational use, withdrawal of pasture lands for public needs, voluntary refusal to use pastures (Article 19).</p> <p>Pasture monitoring is a system for observing the state of pastures, and ongoing changes resulting from pasture use, to collect information on quantitative and qualitative data on pastures, assess and forecast their condition, and identify and eliminate negative processes. The monitoring is based on systematic observation data obtained through geobotanical surveys and pasture inventory. Monitoring data on the state of pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions are periodically posted on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 25).</p> <p>Legal entities and individuals are obliged to compensate for the damage caused to pastures as a result of pollution, irrational use, degradation of pastures and other violations of pasture legislation (Article 26).</p>

3.1.7 Right of Way

Procedures for the right of way in Uzbekistan are the same for legal entities and individuals. Right of way or limited use of land plot is determined in the Land Code of Uzbekistan, mainly in Article 30 and 86, and in Article 173 of Civil Code (by term servitude), also in Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries No.911 dated on 16.11.2019.

In accordance with Article 30 of the Land Code, Article 173 of the Civil Code, Article 30 of Annex 1 of the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers No. 1060 dated December 29, 2018, right of way is established by agreement between persons demanding establishment of temporary land take and the owner, user, lessee, proprietor of foreign land plot. If they do not reach an agreement, the right of way shall be established in a limited order by court decision at the user's claim. The agreement on the right of way shall be subject to state registration and shall be preserved when the land plot is transferred to another person. Right of way agreement can be terminated in cases of the cessation of the reason according to which it was established

Calculation and compensation of losses due to right of way agreement are performed in accordance with the Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers No.146 from 25 May 2011 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" and No. 911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities".

Article 30 of Land Code (LC) determines the following cases for getting right of way:

- Passing or going across somebody's land parcel;
- Carrying out drainage work on the land parcel;
- Using the land parcel for laying and maintaining of irrigation,
- Engineering, electrical power and other lines and nets,
- Probing of water and water well (for drinking) on the land parcel;
- Taking cattle across the land parcel; and
- Temporary use of the land parcel for carrying out prospecting, research and other work; creating on the land parcel of protection forest plants and other nature protection objects; other servitudes

3.2 Lender Requirements

At this stage, it is understood that the EBRD, ADB and MIGA are involved in discussions relating to provisions of finance. As a result, the project will be required to adhere to the following lender requirements in regards to involuntary resettlement and economic displacement:

3.2.1 EBRD

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has an internal Environmental and Social Policy (2019) and a set of specific Performance Requirement (PRs) covering key environmental and social components for consideration, assessment and management in their investments. The requirements specific to physical and economic displacement include:

- PR 5-Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement.

- EBRD Guidance and Good Practice.

The objectives of PR 5 include:

- Avoid or when unavoidable, minimise, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project design.
- Avoid forced evictions.
- Mitigate adverse social and economic restrictions on affected persons and land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of those affected.
- Restore or, where possible, improve the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-displaced levels.
- Improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing, including security of tenure at resettlement sites.

According to PR 5 “ *In cases where physical displacement cannot be avoided through project design, the client will develop a resettlement plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this PR regardless of the number of people affected.*”

Note: *The proposed Project and OHTL will result in economic and physical displacement.*

3.2.2 ADB

ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards aim to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimise resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

The safeguard also applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

ADB also requires that the client disseminate information to the affected persons and consult with them in a manner that commensurate with the anticipated project impacts on the PAPs. The client is required to inform and consult with the affected persons on resettlement and compensation options and to provide them with project-related information during resettlement planning and implementation. The information should be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language that the affected persons can understand.

According to ADB, a project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. The proposed ACWA Power Project falls under Category B because its involuntary settlement impacts are not deemed significant. This is because the Wind Farm will lead to the physical

displacement of 3 herders (brothers that belong to the same extended family) with structures within the Project site while the OHTL100m defined AoI will not lead to physical displacement but it is expected that there will be economic displacement of 2 herders that graze along the Dzhankeldy -Bash route.

ADB requires Category B projects to have resettlement plan and assess social impacts.

3.3 ACWA Power Requirements

Note: ACWA Power internal policy is to comply with the IFC Performance Standards. As such, this RAP will also utilise the IFC PS Guidance Note 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and the IFC's Handbook on Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.

3.3.1 IFC

Due to the economic and physical displacement of the impacted herders as a result of the Project development, IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement requirements are applicable to the Project.

PS 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented.

Note: IFC is not involved in financing of this Project, however ACWA Power internal policy is to comply with the IFC Performance Standards. As such, this RAP will also utilise the IFC PS Guidance Note 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and the IFC's Handbook on Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.

3.4 Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements

Table 3-2: Gaps between Uzbekistan Legislation and EBRD Policies, ADB and IFC PS on Resettlement Action Plan

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Avoid or minimise displacement	The client will avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement	The Project will avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	The client will avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs.	The land belongs to the state and can be withdrawn for state and public needs including for realization of important socio-economic and investment project.	<p>The Project site has been allocated for development through a Presidential Decree and as such the lenders requirements have been implemented in order to mitigate the expected impacts relating to physical & economic displacement on the PAPs i.e., the Wind Farm layout and OHTL alignment were finalised with consideration of distance to existing houses and settlements where practicable.</p> <p>Details of the Project Alternative and mitigation & management measures for other E&S aspects are detailed in the Project specific ESIA.</p>
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and impacts associated with the project.	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts including collection of	Requires that a client prepares a RAP in case of Projects involving physical and economic displacement including collection of	There is no requirement to prepare an integrated standalone RAP. There is no comparable	A detailed RAP has been developed for the Project & OHTL including a socio-economic survey for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) (ref. chapter 5 for the socio-economic survey)

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		census data of the affected persons.	appropriate socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs	requirement for conducting a socio-economic survey.	
Eligibility for compensation	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary & traditional rights recognised under national laws). • Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws. 	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part. • Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claim of such lands that are recognizable under national laws. • Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land. ADB also requires that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those with no formal/recognizable right on the land are entitled to be 	PS 5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use. • Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets that they occupy or use. 	The Uzbek law only recognises people with recognisable rights who are entitled to compensation.	The eligibility for compensation and scope of the RAP includes all PAPs within the Project site and along the OHTL including those without any recognisable legal rights to the land that they are using the land for grazing/farming purposes. Ref. Chapter 7 for details on the eligibility and entitlements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compensated for their non-land assets at replacement cost and for rehabilitation assistance. Land compensation (instead of cash) for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based is preferred. 			
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	<p>The client shall carry out an inventory of affected assets including land, structures, crops, communal amenities & natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets.</p> <p>The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).</p>	<p>An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>The client will carry out an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community level.</p> <p>This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>The asset compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out an inventory for the affected assets. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date.</p>	<p>The cut-off date for the Project site & OHTL was publicly disclosed to all the PAPs in accordance to IFC, EBRD & ADB requirements.</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Grievance mechanism	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with PR5 and PR10 in order to receive and address concerns regarding the Project in a timely manner. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism in accordance with the requirements set out in PS1 in order to be able to address any specific project concerns about the compensation process. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	In case of a disagreement with the decision to withdraw land, the land owner/user can appeal the decision in court. There is however, no requirement for a project specific GM	A grievance mechanism has been set up as part of the SEP and RAP for the Project in order to allow the PAPs to submit their grievances.
Information disclosure	The client should summarise the information for public disclosure to ensure that the affected people understand the compensation procedures and know what to expect at the various stages of the project (for example, when an offer will be made to them, how long they will have to respond, grievance	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable methods will be used.	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes	No requirement for information disclosure exists in Uzbekistan through the land withdrawal and compensation process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the RAP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and IFC PS 5 requirements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	procedures, legal procedures to be followed if negotiations fall).		that are consistent with objectives of PS5.		
Stakeholder consultations	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client is required to consult with affected persons and communities and facilitate their early informed participation in decision making process.	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts.	Consultations shall be conducted to allow informed participation of those affected by the project.	Requires matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities but there are no specific requirements for consultations with the PAPs	To be reconciled through the consultations with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders and agencies throughout the implementation of the RAP.
Vulnerable groups	PR 5 requires special attention to be paid to vulnerable groups and ensure that they are not disadvantaged in the compensation process and are fully aware of their entitlements and rights.	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will ensure that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved and not merely restored.	PS 5 requires that special attention is provided to the needs of the poor and vulnerable to assist in restoring/improving their pre-project standard of living and livelihoods.	The Tax Code regulates compensation of vulnerable groups in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax but does not provide requirements for additional support to vulnerable groups in relation to helping them improve their livelihoods.	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with EBRD, ADB and IFC PS requirements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support. Compensation for losses at full replacement cost and transitional support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works. 	When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance/transitional support to help them improve or restore their standards of living.	Land owners/tenants are entitled to have the right to be compensated in full (including lost profit). Replacement land should also be provided to legal land users/tenants.	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost and transitional support provided to them (Ref. Chapter 7 of this RAP).
Monitoring of RAP Implementation	PR 5 requires consultations to continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the PR.	ADB requires monitoring & assessment of outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions & the results of resettlement monitoring.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a RAP and take corrective actions as necessary.	No provision for monitoring is provided in the Uzbekistan law.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		<p>As part of this, the following reports will be prepared for the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Compliance Report – Upon completion of compensation payments. • Semi-annual social monitoring report throughout the construction period. • RAP evaluation report upon completion of the Project. 			

4 BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

4.1 Wind Farm

4.1.1 Land Ownership

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2021 PQ-5001 included a requirement for the Khokimiyat of Bukhara region together with the Ministry of Agriculture, within a month, in the prescribed manner, sign an agreement on the transfer of land to the Project Company on the terms of the Investment Agreement and the Agreement on the purchase of electricity with the allocation of the plot of land for the period of implementation of the Investment Agreement.

In addition, the Land Allotment Order issued for the Project on 23rd March 2021 stated that *“the Deputy Mayor and Department of State Cadastre of Peshku district should allocate 280.0ha land from state reserve in Peshku district to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW’*

These directives have now been superseded by the issuance of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 314 dated 8th July 2022 which includes the following key changes:

- The Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region, by July 30th 2022, to ensure the allocation to the Ministry of Energy of a land plot on the right of permanent use, as well as the land area necessary for the construction of a wind power plant, substation and overhead power lines based on the coordinates of the land occupied by the supporting structures corresponding to the conditions specified in the Investment Agreement and the Agreement about the purchase of electric energy.
- The Ministry of Energy (MoE), for state and public needs, shall ensure the transfer of the lease to the:
 - Project Company a land plot allocated for the construction of a Wind Farm and a substation for a period equal to the period of implementation of the Investment Project.
 - National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan, JSC, a land plot allocated for the construction of the overhead power lines.
- At the same time, the decree includes an exemption for the Project Company and NEGU from compensation for losses in agricultural production (compensation payments) when using agricultural land as part of the implementation of the Investment of the Project.
- Agree with the proposal of the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Khokimiyat of Bukhara and Navoi region on the transfer of lands allocated for the investment project with an area of 154.2ha in Peshku and Gijduvan districts of Bukhara region from the category of agricultural land to the category of industrial land in accordance with the annexes of the Resolution.

According to the Presidential Decree, the Project and OHTL have been allocated 154.2ha based on the final project layouts submitted by ACWA Power to the government on 30th June 2022. The land allocation for the different Project components is as provided in the table below (refer to section 4.2.1 for details on land allocated to for the OHTL).

Table 4-1 Land Allocated to the Project based on the Presidential Decree (UPDATE)

PROJECT FACILITIES	No. OF WTG/TOTAL KM	TOTAL AREA IN HA	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP
WTG Base (including foundation & hardstand & WTG transformer)	79	39.58	Land lease for project lifetime
Roads	90.282km	50.53	
Underground cable trench	136.56km	27.39	
Wind farm substation (including the switchyard)	-	8.7618	Land lease for project lifetime
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant)	-	9.0287	Easement ⁴
Total	n/a	152.23	n/a

Based on this, the land will be allotted to the Ministry of Energy who will sign a Land lease Agreement (LLA) with the Project Company for the Project site as well as the Purchase Electric Facilities (PEF). The signing of the LLA is expected to be undertaken by the end of July 2022.

Refer to Appendix A for the updated Presidential Decree.

4.1.2 Land Leases

The wind farm is used by Dzhankeldy Livestock and Sericulture LLC who are a cluster under the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry (the relationship between the Committee and Dzhankeldy LLC is provided below). Consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC have revealed that they have been allocated 756,121ha of grazing land under their management which includes the land within the Project site and in the wider Project area.

Based on the Presidential Decree, the permanent land impact based on the land lease issued for the lifetime of the Project, will only impact approximately 0.017% of the total land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact from the laydown areas will accounts for approximately 0.0011%. Based on this, it is expected that the Project will have limited impact

⁴ The land easement will be during the construction period which is expected to be undertaken over approximately 2 years.

on Dzhankeldy LLC (and its herders) activities and operations. In addition, these impacts are addressed in this RAP to ensure there is no impact on herders' livelihoods and their workers.

4.1.2.1 Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry

Background

The Presidential Decree “On the organisation of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Karakul Development (now Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry) in the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on 02.09.2020. The decree approved the organisational structure of the “Committee of Development Sericulture and Wool Industry” as well as the structure of the Central Committee and the model structure of the regional departments.

Figure 4-1 Structure of the Committee



The establishment of clusters under the Committee is organized in all regions of Uzbekistan where there are pastures. According to the Presidential Decree the clusters are mandated to:

- Lease pastures intended for breeding Karakul sheep, including on the lands of the forest fund not covered with forests.
- Obligated to effectively use pastures, preventing their degradation to breed thoroughbred small ruminants using scientific and innovative approaches to organise deep processing of raw materials and production of products with the establishment of cooperation ties between cluster members;
- Closely cooperate with the Research Institute of Karakul Breeding and Desert Ecology and the Bukhara Research and Production Centre for seed production of steep and pasture forage crops.

As such, Dzhankeldy LLC is a cluster under the Bukhara Regional Department of Wool Industry.

4.1.2.2 Dzhankeldy LLC's Assets within the Project site

Consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC Chairman on 1st September revealed that the LLC owns one active well (R7) and one inactive well (R31) within the Project site. In addition, the LLC owned structures at R6 (accommodation structure) and R8 (stable) which were in poor condition but these were renovated by some of the herders.

Plate 4-1 LLC's assets within the Project site



Unused well R31

Well near R7 without water

Old well near R7 (this well still has water)

Pumping room with a new well (R7). The well belongs to the LLC but the pump house was constructed by a herder (more details are provided in sections below).

Figure 4-2 Location of LLC's structures on the Project site



Plate 4-2 Consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC



4.1.2.3 Other Dzhankeldy LLC Assets within the Project site

In order to obtain more information on the Dzhankeldy LLC's land use and assets within the Project site, an official request for information was submitted to Dzhankeldy LLC regarding their land use and assets within the Project site. A response was provided on 26th September 2021 as summarized in the table below. It is noted that the majority of the information provided is not site specific but relates to the overall operations of the LLC. As such, an analysis has been undertaken to determine the applicability of the information provided to the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm based on other consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC, SWID and the herders

Table 4-2 Information Provided by Dzhankeldy LLC & Applicability to the Project

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
What is the number of livestock owned by the LLC within the Project site	Small horned cattle: 10,000 heads Camels: 1,000 Horses: 150 Herders' personal livestock: 20,000	Consultations with the herders employed by the LLC show that there are 400 sheep and 230 camels. Based on the outcome of the herders' survey, the total number of privately owned livestock grazing on the project site is 3,358.
What is the number of herders using the Project site and are employed by the LLC?	10 herders	Consultations show there are only 4 herders with contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC using the Project site. There are 9 other herders without any contract with the LLC but they use the site.
Please provide information regarding the details of contracts between the LLC and herders i.e., duration, terms, wages, tax obligations etc.	We can provide this information upon request. <i>It is noted this has not been provided to date.</i>	Herders have provided estimation of their income from working for the LLC but this has not been validated based on existing agreements.
Apart from grazing livestock, what other responsibilities do the herders have on behalf of the LLC?	All activities relating to livestock breeding are carried out by the herders on behalf of the LLC.	This corresponds to information provided by the herders.
Please clarify if there is an allocated grazing area for each herder grazing on the Project site.	Depending on the condition of the pasture lands, 2.5ha to 4ha of land is allocated per head of sheep.	Consultations have established that herders have verbal agreements among themselves on where they graze to avoid conflict.
Livestock belonging to the LLC is calculated as "Temir Barrak ⁵ ". once in a year. Please clarify if there are any charges levied where the herders do not meet the requirements of "Temir Barrak".	According to verbal agreement.	No further clarification was provided by the LLC on this issue even after several follow ups.

⁵ Once in a year the herders are required to give the same number of lambs/calves to the LLC equal to the number provided to them from the beginning. For instance, if the herder was given 10 sheep by the LLC, he must return 10 lambs in addition to 10 sheep (in total 20).

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
It is understood that the herders employed by the LLC are allowed to graze their private livestock on the Project site. Please provide the fees paid by each herder for their private livestock.	The rent is set for each small horned cattle (1.5% of the basic calculation amount ⁶)	This is consistent with previous information provided by the LLC.
Does the LLC provide a market for all the livestock that is privately owned by the herders? If so, does the LLC buy the livestock based on the prevailing market price or does the LLC set the price based on negotiations with the herders?	It depends on the agreement between both parties.	No further clarification was received from the LLC on this matter.
What type of support does the LLC provide the herders it employs at the Project site?	The herders' work is paid based on their scope. Veterinary services, water supply, winter clothes and fodder are provided.	Consultations with the herders show that the LLC covers costs for veterinary services for herders with contracts. Some are also provided with fodder during winter and food supplies. However, this is based on the contractual agreement between the LLC and herder.
How often is the support provided and are the herders charged for this? If so, please provide us with the fees levied to each herder.	There is no charge for the LLC livestock but a charge is levied on the private livestock through a verbal agreement.	
How does the LLC monitor the use of their land by other herders from neighbouring communities, nomadic herders etc. If monitoring is conducted, how often is this done?	All pasture land is controlled in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.	In a meeting held on 18 th August 2021, the Committee/LLC stated that they do not monitor or limit the grazing of herders from neighbouring communities because they have a small number of livestock. Herders from local villages do not pay taxes and they are allowed to graze on land near their villages.
Does Dzhankeldy LLC have any structures/buildings on the Project site?	There are 10 herder houses and 10 summer and winter stables.	Asset inventory has been undertaken in the presence of the herders and Dzhankeldy LLC.
What other structures/assets are also on the site i.e., wells, water pumps etc. Please also include the location on these assets.	There are wells and boreholes on site.	Site visits and consultations has identified 4 wells belonging to the LLC. 3 wells are unused & 1 is newly built.

⁶ Basic calculation amount as per 01.02.2021 is UZS 245,000 and as such 1.5% equals to UZS 3,675 (USD 0.34) per livestock.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
Please provide us with the cadastral maps of the structures (if available).	Some of the structures have cadastral documents. <i>It is noted that these cadastral documents were not provided.</i>	Request for these cadastral documents has been made to the LLC but this was not provided to the Project.
Please provide us with the support documents to show the costs of the assets belonging to the LLC (i.e., invoices etc)	Some of the buildings were built between 1985 and 1995 and some were built privately by the herders.	Validation of asset ownership was undertaken in the presence of the herders and Dzhankeldy LLC and protocols signed by some of the herders to show there was no objection to the inventory.
It has been determined that some of the structures and assets within the Project site are privately owned by the herders. Would you please clarify whether these herders' obtained permission from the LLC to build them i.e., accommodation structures, stables etc.	Permission to build stables and settlements is given by the administration.	It was determined that the LLC provided verbal agreement for the construction of herders' structures.
Do the herders have to pay any fees to the LLC for the structures they have constructed on the Project site? If yes, please provide a breakdown per herder.	Herders do not have to make any payments for their structures.	This corresponds to information provided by the herders.
Availability of Alternative Grazing Land		
<p>It is noted that the herders will not be able to access the Project site during the construction phase of the Project and the establishment of the health protection zone (during operation) will affect the siting of the herders' accommodation structures and animal stables at the site.</p> <p>As such, do you have land where the structures can be relocated to?</p>	Due to the beginning of the winter cattle breeding season in 2021-2022 there is no possibility of removing the livestock from site at the moment. This is because there is no alternative existing infrastructure such as accommodation and stables to move the herders to.	It is noted that in previous meetings, the LLC had noted that they would like to be informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can be able to move the herders. This requirement is provided in the entitlement matrix in this RAP.
Please provide the location of the alternative land where the herders and their livestock, structures can be moved to including its proximity to the Dzhankeldy Project site.	This is not available.	<p>The Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry has been allocated grazing land in Uzbekistan. Dzhankeldy LLC (as a cluster to the Committee) owns more land outside the Project boundary.</p> <p>Please refer to MoM below from a meeting held on 9th March 2022.</p>

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
What process does ACWA Power need to follow in order to be able to relocate the herders (including their livestock, structures etc)?	In the case of relocation to alternative land, ACWA Power must assist in the transportation costs of livestock as well as building structures and wells for the herders.	Please refer to MoM below from a meeting held on 9 th March 2022.
Please provide the contact details of the concern department within the LLC that will support ACWA Power in identifying the alternative land and relocating the herders.	You can obtain this information from the Pasture Development Association.	Resettlement of herders will be undertaken in consultations with Committee on Sericulture Wool Industry, Dzhankeldy LLC and the herders.
Impacts to the LLC		
<p>Access to the Project will be restricted during the construction phase of the Project due to health and safety concerns. However, access to grazing land will be possible to the herders during operation in areas without Project facilities.</p> <p>Based on this please provide us with details of how such restrictions of grazing land during construction and reduced grazing area during operation will affect the LLC activities.</p>	If the access to the Project site will be limited and herders will be relocated they should build temporary settlements, stables, dig wells, provide van cabins at the location of the alternative pasture land.	Refer to comment above
Will these impacts affect the employment contracts with the herders using the Project site i.e., lead to loss of employment etc.	This could lead to the reduction of workers.	According to SWID, the Project will not have adverse impact on the activities of Dzhankeldy LLC. However, request for clarification about whether any herders would lose their jobs was not provided even after multiple requests.
Will the loss of land for siting of the Project facilities have any impacts on the overall LLC's revenue? If yes, please provide details.	This may lead to the reduction of the number of herders and the livestock.	

The outcome of additional consultations held with the Committee and Dzhankeldy LLC are found in section 8.2.2 of this RAP.

4.1.3 Types of Land Users at the Project Site

Consultations with herders at the Project site conducted in April, June and August 2021 revealed that there are mainly two (2) types of land users at the Dzhankeldy Project site. These include:

- Herders who graze and have settlements & other structures on the Project site; and
- Herders who graze at the Project site and do not own any accommodation structures at the Project site.

The herders are mostly from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages located approximately 1.4km west of the eastern plot boundary and approximately 35m from the western plot boundary respectively. Two (2) herders are from Bukhara city.

***Note:** Nomadic herders were not identified during the numerous site visits by the Social Team. In addition, other Project experts undertaking surveys and herders on site were requested to take down contact details of any nomadic herders identified on the Project site. However, none have been sighted at the time of writing. In addition, SWID confirmed that nomadic herders are not known to use the project site.*

4.1.3.1 Herders who graze & have accommodation structures on the Project site

Two (2) active settlements are present within the Project site and consist of several buildings that serve different purposes including accommodation⁷/living building, building for cooking or other activities and livestock stable/animal shelter. It is estimated that herders and their workers spend approximately 60-80% of their time in these accommodation structures (reference the socio-economic chapter for more details). The herders using the settlements on site are provided in the table below.

⁷ Accommodation structures refer to basic shelters used by the herder and their workers while grazing at the Project site. These herders and workers own residential homes in other parts of Bukhara region. Refer to Chapter 5 (section 5.1.9).

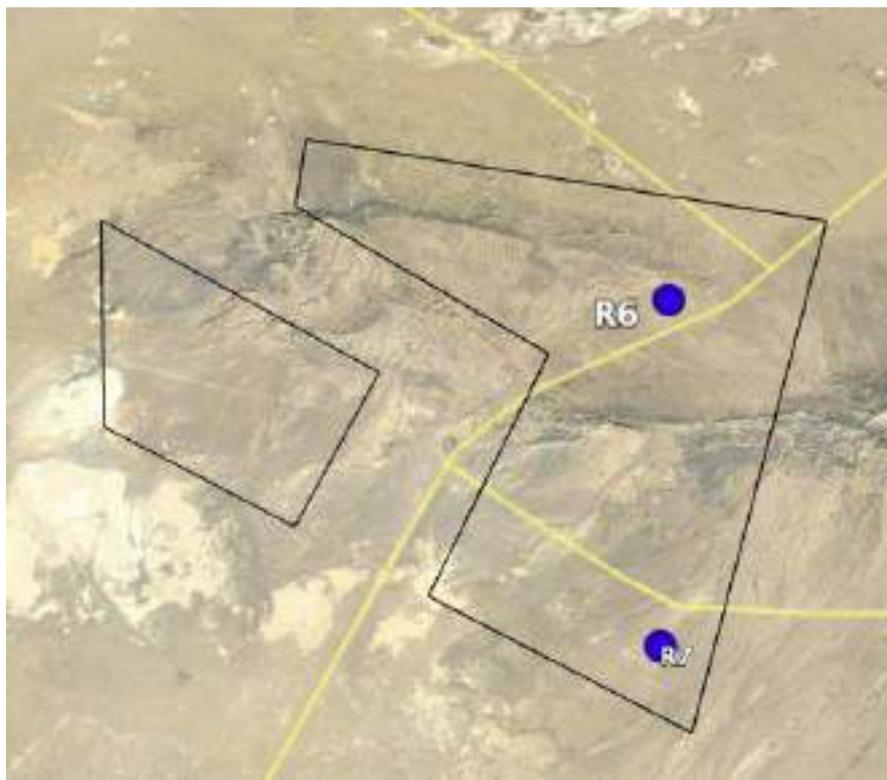
Table 4-3 Herders with Settlements & Structures Within the Project Site

NAME OF LAND USERS	CONTRACT WITH DZHANKELDY LLC	SETTLEMENT ID
Herder 1A	Has a contract with LLC	R6
Herder 1B	Has a contract with LLC	
Herder 1C	No contract with LLC	
Herder 2	Has a contract with LLC	R7
Herder 3	No contract with LLC	

Herders 1A, 1B & 1C are brothers and belong to the same extended family. Their family graze on land belonging to Dzhankeldy LLC and has been using the land for the past 30 years. The settlement is used all year round by the brothers who take turns in occupying the settlement with their family members.

Herder 2 is the son of Herder 3 and they both use settlement R7 from March to December every year and then move to another settlement which is 200km from the Project site other months of the year.

Figure 4-3 Location of Herders Settlements on the Project Site



The herders with settlement at the Project site do not have clear demarcations on the land area allocated for grazing by the LLC. However, the herders have an understanding on which area each of them can graze and such grazing areas are located close to their respective settlements. The approximate grazing area used by the herders that have settlement or structures within the Project site is presented in figure 4-6 below.

4.1.3.2 Herders Who Only Graze Within the Project Site

The herders survey identified eight (8) herders living in nearby villages who only graze livestock at the Project site. Five (5) of these herders live in Dzhankeldy and the other three (3) reside in Kalaata village. Details of these herders are provided below,

Table 4-4 Herders Who Only Graze Within the Project Site

VILLAGE	NAME OF HERDER	CONTRACT WITH DZHANKELDY LLC
Dzhankeldy	Herder 4	No contract with the LLC
	Herder 5	No contract with the LLC
	Herder 6	No contract with the LLC
	Herder 7	No contract with the LLC
	Herder 8	No contract with the LLC
Kalaata	Herder 9	No contract with the LLC
	Herder 10	No contract with the LLC
	Herder 11	Has a verbal agreement with the LLC but he has no written contract

The exact grazing areas for each herder listed above are not known for all herders as some herders indicated they do not have allocated land for grazing and graze in suitable areas within & outside of the site.

The location of grazing areas and summary of main assets owned by the herders using the project site is provided in the table and figures below

Table 4-5 Summary of Land Users within Dzhankeldy WF

NAME OF LAND USERS	CONTRACT WITH DZHANKELDY LLC	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OWNED		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	EMPLOYEES DETAILS/ COMMENTS
		DZHANKELDY LLC	PRIVATELY OWNED		
Dzhankeldy LLC	N/A	Information regarding their livestock is provided under the herders below.	N/A	4	3 of the four workers have a contract with the LLC while 1 only has a verbal agreement.
Herders with structures within the Project site					
Herder 1A	Yes	80 camels	200 sheep, 30 goats & 70 camels	Unpaid support from family (brothers, son and wife)	N/A
Herder 1B	Yes	70 camels	250 sheep	3 seasonal workers	The names of the seasonal workers were not provided since they change every season.
Herder 1C	No	N/A	300 sheep & 50 goats	One seasonal worker	The herder hires his cousin but this depends on the workload during the winter months.
Herder 2	Yes	400 sheep	650 sheep & 150 goats	4 permanent workers	One of the four (4) workers grazes 100 sheep at the Project site
Herder 3	No	N/A	150 sheep & 50 goats	Unpaid support from family	N/A
Herders who only graze at the Project site					

NAME OF LAND USERS	CONTRACT WITH DZHANKELDY LLC	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OWNED		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	EMPLOYEES DETAILS/ COMMENTS
		DZHANKELDY LLC	PRIVATELY OWNED		
Dzhankeldy Village					
Herder 4	No	N/A	110 sheep & 2 cows	Free support from his son.	N/A
Herder 5	No	N/A	50 sheep, 1 goat & 1 cow	N/A	It is noted that this herder grazes livestock for some of his relatives but he declined to provide any details on how many relatives, relationship and the number of their livestock.
Herder 6	No	N/A	85 sheep & 15 goats	Free support from spouse.	N/A
Herder 7	No	N/A	13 sheep	Free support from brother	N/A
Herder 8	No	N/A	120 sheep, 30 goats & 2 cows	Free support from his brother and son	N/A
Kalaata Village					
Herder 9	No	N/A	65 sheep & 35 goats	N/A	N/A
Herder 10	No	N/A	This herder is employed by 10 households who have a combined 600 sheep. He owns 4 sheep & 3 goats.	N/A	The herder has declined to provide details of the 10 households that employ him and efforts are on-going to obtain this information from the herder or community leaders.
Herder 11	Yes (verbal contract)	80 camels	300 sheep & 2 cows	Free support from his son.	N/A

Note: Details of the assets owned by the PAPs are provided in section 6.1.3 of this RAP.

Figure 4-4 Grazing Areas for Some Herders Living at Dzhankeldy Village

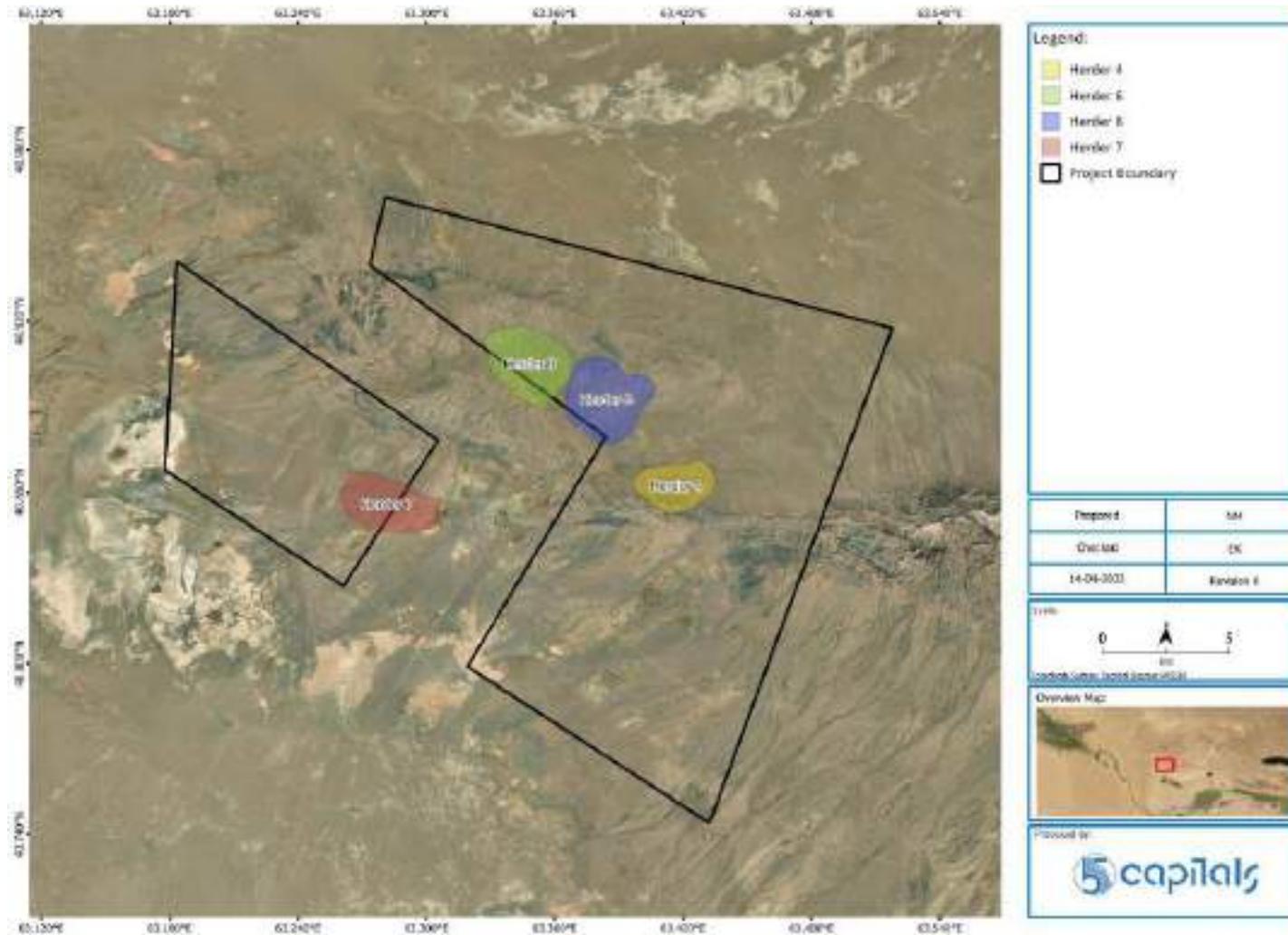


Figure 4-5 Grazing Areas for Some Herders Living at Kalaata Village

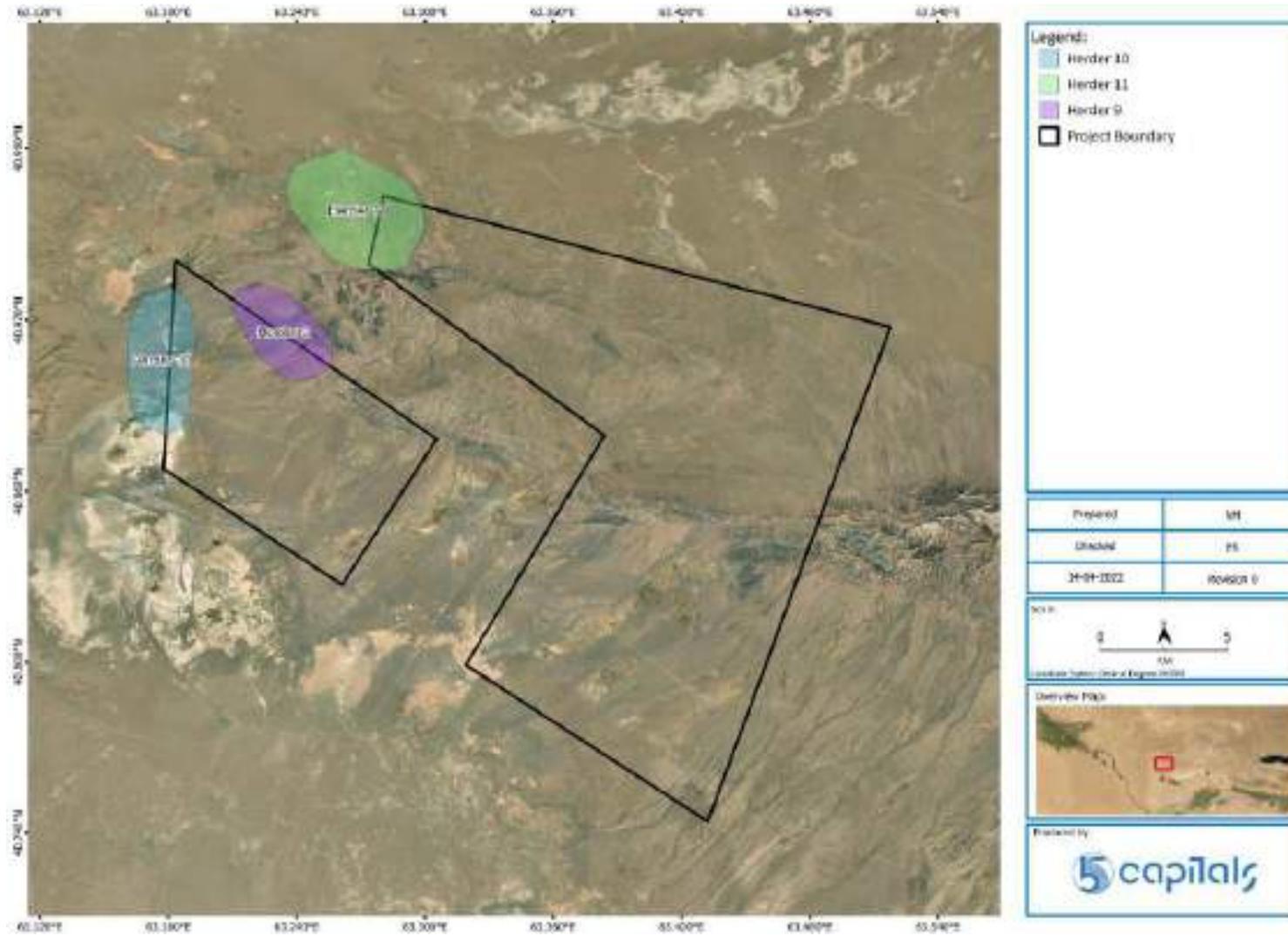
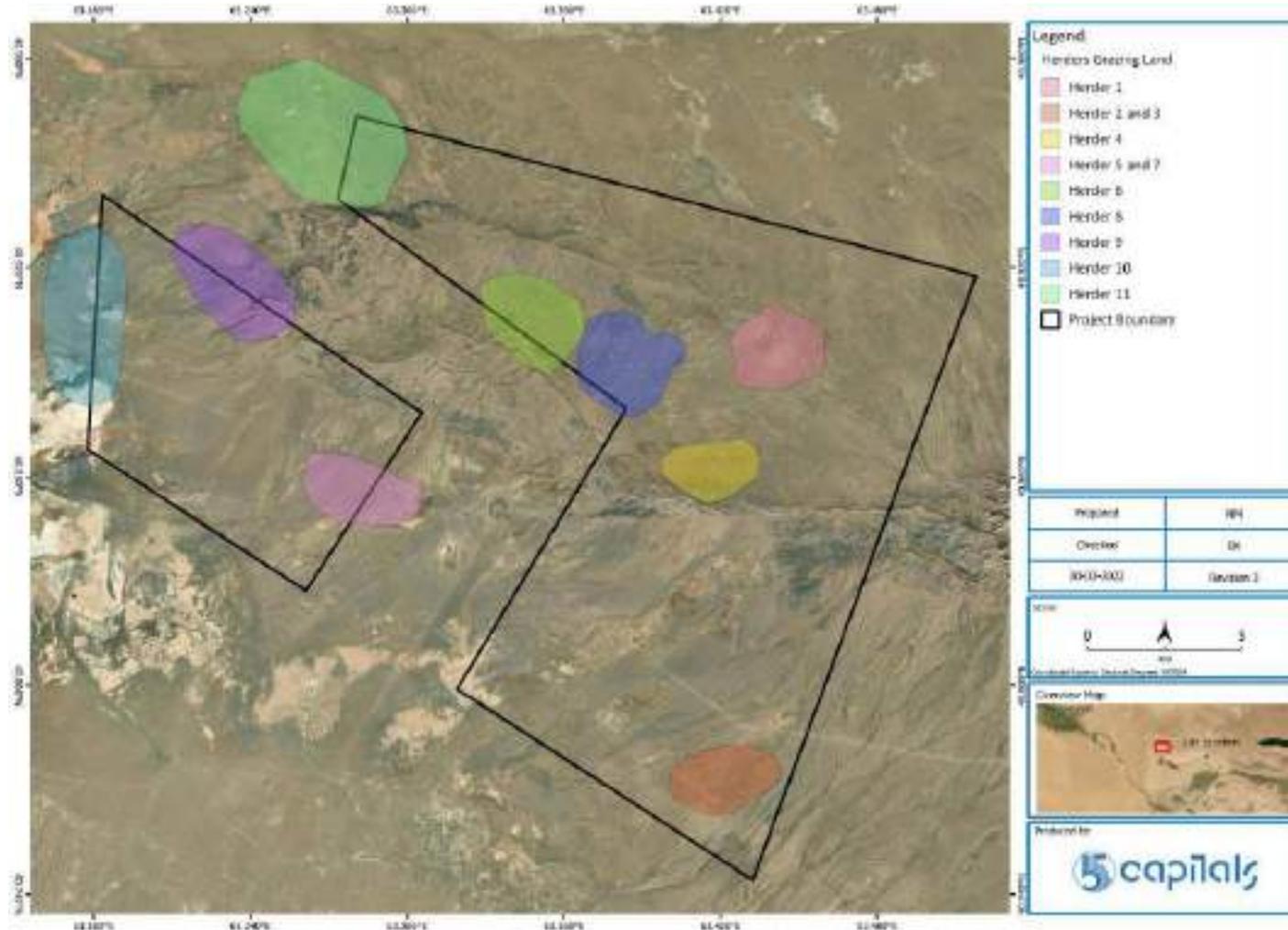


Figure 4-6 Grazing Area for the Different Herders (Approximate)



4.2 OHTL

4.2.1 Land Lease

ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such and in accordance with the Presidential Decree, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis by MoE. The land allocated to the OHTL tower footprint based on the Presidential Decree is provided in the table below.

Table 4-6 Land Allocated to the OHTL based on the Presidential Decree

PROJECT FACILITIES	TOTAL KM	TOTAL AREA IN HA	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP
PEF Facilities OHTL tower footprint	128.5km	17.94 (for the OHTL tower footprint)	Lease during construction
Total	n/a	17.94	-

4.2.2 Land Use Along the OHTL

The construction of the OHTL will not lead to physical displacement but it is expected that there will be economic displacement along the proposed Dzhankeldy - Bash OHTL. The overall length of the Dzhankeldy – Bash – Karakul OHTL is approximately 290.6km with Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL accounting for 128.5km. It has been observed during numerous site visits and by use of satellite imagery that the majority of the OHTL mainly passes through uncultivated desert with some herders' settlement (outside of the alignment) and some section run parallel to existing local asphalt road and existing high voltage transmission lines.

In order to align with lenders principles to avoid impacts, the following aspects were considered in the determination of the alignment of the OHTL to minimise impacts:

- Avoidance of human settlements in order to avoid any physical displacement & resettlement;
- Avoidance of agricultural zones/ farmlands, water bodies (lakes, ponds, canals, irrigation channels, etc. in order to avoid any livelihood restoration and
- Avoidance of community structures/facilities i.e., markets, schools etc.

Please see volume 2 of the ESIA for all the alternatives alignment that were considered prior to selection of the final OHTL route

Figure 4-7 Route of Transmission Line Mostly Through Desert Land



The Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL alignment goes through the districts of Peshku and Gijduvon in Bukhara region and Konimekh district in Navoi region as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4-8 Districts Found Along the OHTL alignment



It is noted that no additional land users are expected to be identified along the OHTL alignment once the OHTL design is finalised. This is because the RoW, HPZ, location of

pylons/towers and laydown areas are going to be located within the approved OHTL alignment which has been assessed based on a 100m Aol. As such no additional surveys are expected.

4.2.2.1 Consultations with Cadastral Departments in Affected Districts

A letter of consultation was sent to Navoi Regional Khokimiyat and Bukhara Regional Khokimiyat on 23rd September 2021 requesting for their assistance in obtaining information regarding land lease ownership along the OHTL alignment. The regional khokimiyat sent this request to the respective districts and the following responses have been received to date.

GIJDUVON DISTRICT

A letter from the head of Gijduvon cadastral department dated 3rd November 2021 stated that the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL alignment within their district is located on land that belongs to the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry.

PESHKU DISTRICT

The part of land in Peshku district where Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL is planned has been allocated to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC for the construction of WF. This was confirmed in a letter dated 4th November 2021.

NAVOI REGION CADASTRAL DEPARTMENT

In a letter dated 26th October 2021, Navoi Region Cadastral Dept. confirmed that the OHTL alignment runs through Konimekh district. The land including surrounding land (approximately 1,070,826ha) was allocated to the permanent ownership of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry. This was through a Presidential Decree No.6059 dated 2.09.2020, Navoi Mayor order No. 131 dated 2.10.2020 and Konimekh District Mayor order No. 647 dated 10.12.2020. The Committee for the Development of Sericulture has leased a section of the land along the alignment to “Karak-ata Klaster” LLC.

4.2.2.2 Consultations with Forest Fund

A letter from the head of Konimekh District Forestry Fund Department dated 28th October 2021 stated that the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL alignment is within the territory of Forestry Fund (in red). A section of this land belongs to the “Karak-ata Klaster” LLC (see blue line in figure below) who leases the land from the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry.

Figure 4-9 Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL Alignment Within Konimekh District (Ref. Red line for land under the Forest Fund and Blue Line for Section Leased by Karak-ata LLC)



Source: Konimekh District State Forestry Fund

Table 4-7 Coordinates Provided by Konimekh District

No.	COORDINATES	
	NORTHING	EASTING
1	40.893794	63.474995
2	40.968343	63.621198
3	40.988274	63.645815
4	40.998865	63.685715
5	41.003932	63.738973
6	40.994481	63.811069
7	40.988620	63.827835
8	40.984832	63.969061
9	40.966048	64.084599
10	40.960308	64.214270
11	40.920831	64.364573
12	40.854876	64.412343
Karak-ata Klaster" LLC Land		
14	40.960308	64.214270
15	40.944620	64.303214
16	40.920831	64.364573

ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION

In addition, a meeting was held on 26th January 2022 with representatives from the Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency and Peshku district Cadastral departments in order to verify the land users. The outcome of this meeting is as summarised below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	26 th January 2022
TIME	15:30 – 16:30
VENUE	Bukhara Regional Dept. State Cadastral Chambers
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	2
PARTICIPANTS	Peshku district Cadastre Bukhara Regional Project Department
JURU ENERGY	Senior Social Consultant Social Consultant Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Project PPT & OHTL kmz files
MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING	
Juru Energy provided the representative of Peshku district Cadastre with project information and kmz files showing the alignment of the OHTL. After the meeting, the head of the Regional Cadastre Department in Bukhara region provided the Juru Energy team with a map and list showing the land users along the OHTL. The list provided for PAPs along the OHTL is provided below.	

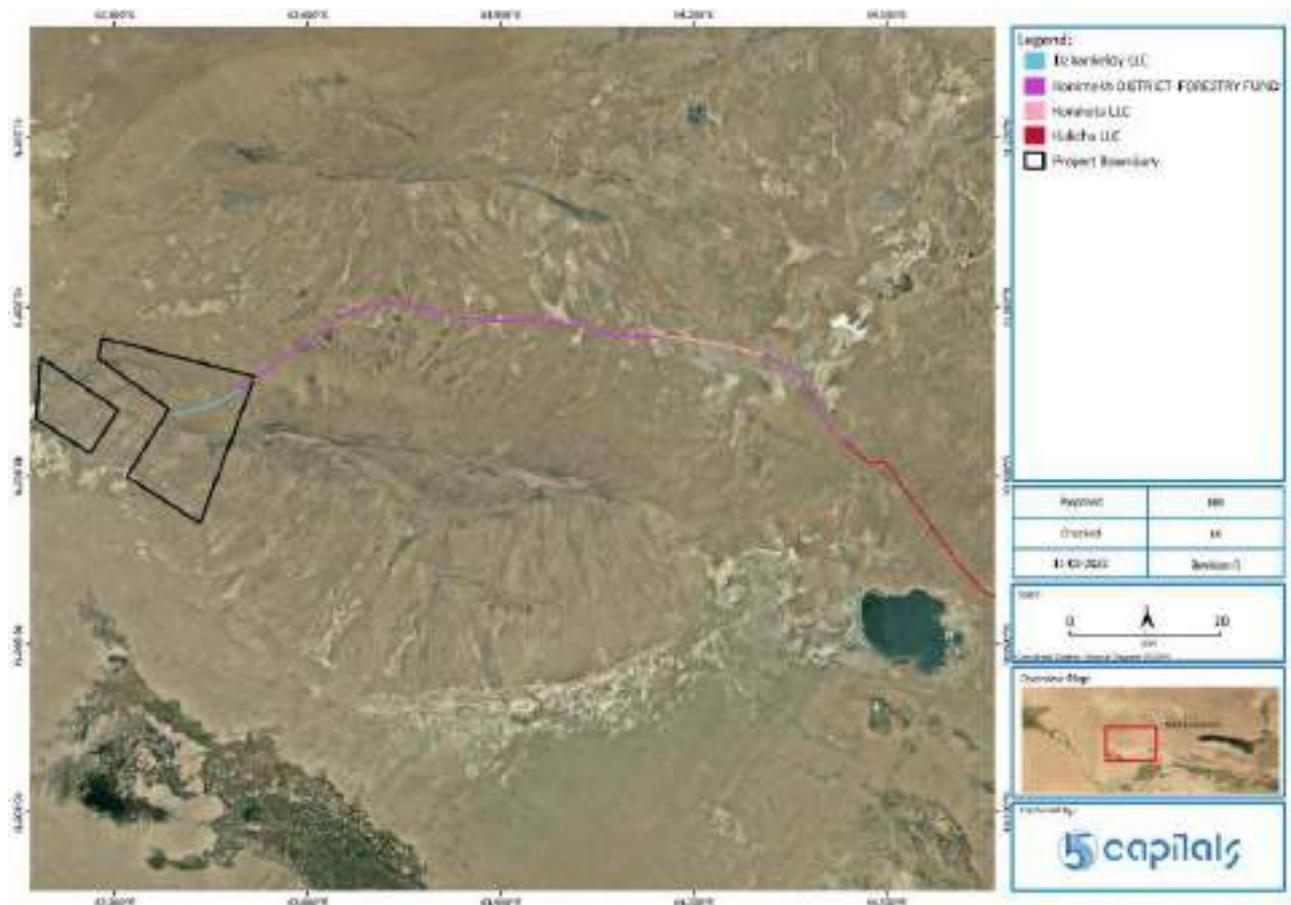
Table 4-8 List of Land Users along the OHTL

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	TYPE OF LAND OWNERSHIP	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT
Gijduvon District				
1	Kokcha LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry (SWID).	49
Peshku District				
2	Dzhankeldy LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
Konimekh District				
3	Qaraqo'ta Klaster" LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
	Herder 12		Formal herders employed by the LLC	n/a
	Herder 13			
4	Konimekh District Forestry Fund	Forestry	Permanent Use	N/A

It is noted that the Presidential Decree No. 314 provides a list of land users along the defined OHTL alignment by land counters (number of land plots) and not by name. As such, consultations were undertaken with the Bukhara Cadastral Dept. in order to correspond the land counters with the PAPs identified in table 4-6 above. A response was received on 25th July 2022 confirming the land owners (as in table 4-6) and no additional/new PAPs were identified.

This is because the Presidential Decree No. 314 was informed by the OHTL alignment approved by NEGU (and assessed within this RAP).

Figure 4-10 Land Users Along the OHTL



4.3 Forest Land Along the OHTL

As shown in table 4-6 above, land within Konimekh district is used for forestry. This land is under the Konimekh District Forestry Fund department. This land has been allocated to the district by the government for permanent use.

Although not forest in the traditional sense, the designation of land as 'forest land' is supposed to prevent desertification through planting of the saxual, *Alhagi*, *Salsola richteri* *Calligonum* and other desert tolerate trees and shrubs.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23.08.2019 N PP-4424 "On additional measures to improve the efficiency of forest management in the Republic", starting from January 1, 2020, the State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is granted the right to lease to legal entities and individuals non-forested lands (desert parts without any trees) of the forest fund. Such land can be used for grazing purposes.

4.4 Health Protection Zone

A consultation letter was sent to the Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare under the Ministry of Health on 3rd April 2021 regarding the requirements for establishment of a Health Protection Zone for the Wind Farm Project.

4.4.1 Wind Farm

The following response was received on 12th April 2021 from the Agency:

- Based on the sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards: SanPiN No 0350-17 "Sanitary norms and rules on atmospheric air protection in populated areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan" when producing electric power of 600MW and above (in the case of the Bash project, it is 500MW) the size of the sanitary protection zone should be at least 500m.
- Increased levels of acoustic and electromagnetic pollution levels on surrounding areas as well as emergency situation, such as collapse of turbines during bad weather conditions, may occur at the commissioning stage.
 - Based on the calculations presented in the projects and analysis of data on the environmental impacts of foreign WPPs, it is established that the limiting factor of WPPs is acoustic pollution in the sound frequency range, which extends beyond the territory of the wind farm.
 - As a result, a HPZ for modern WPP is justified as 700m from the outermost wind turbines.
 - It is recommended to maintain a distance of 200m from wind turbines to limit any activities and risk to people during possible emergencies under adverse weather conditions.
 - Considering the above, it can be concluded that the WPP should be classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000m.

Based on the response provided by the Sanitary Epidemiological Welfare, the Dzhankeldy wind farm is classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000m. The wind farm will be required to establish this health protection zones which will be registered with the Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare under the Ministry of Health before the commencement of operations.

4.4.2 OHTL

The following response was received on 12th April 2021 from the Agency:

- Based on the sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards: SanPiN № 0236- 07 "On ensuring the safety of the population living near high-voltage overhead power transmission lines" for single circuit OHTL with rated voltage of 500kV the size of sanitary protection zone should be "at least 500 meters"

On 6th September 2021, the Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare was contacted to verify the stated health protection zone for single circuit OHTL with rated voltage of 500kV as this was different from what is stated in the SanPiN № 0236- 07 and SanPiN № 0350-17. A response was received on 7th September via phone call indicating that there was an omission in the letter sent to the Project on 12th April 2021. As such, the Agency updated the letter on 9th September 2021 and it now states that:

- Based on the sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards: SanPiN № 0236- 07 "On ensuring the safety of the population living near high-voltage overhead power transmission lines" for single circuit OHTL with rated voltage of 500kV the size of sanitary protection zone should be "not be less than 30 metres from both sides of the OHTL tower"

Based on the response provided by the Sanitary Epidemiological Welfare, the OHTL will have a health protection zone of at least 30m on both sides. The Project will be required to establish these health protection zones which will be registered with the Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare under the Ministry of Health before the commencement of operations. Consultations letters are provided in Appendix B.

4.5 Ecological Impacts

Ecological baseline surveys have identified a likely viable population of the Southern Even-Fingered Gecko which is listed as a Critically Endangered Species under the IUCN Red List and is considered regionally endemic. In order to ensure no net loss and to additionally provide a beneficial net gain for the gecko population, two areas south of the Project site have been recommended as designated reserves (Refer to Dzhankeldy ESIA Volume 2 for more details). The total area covered in the proposed reserve is approximately 72km² which also includes grazing area and accommodation structure R7 owned by Herder 2 and partial grazing areas used by Herder 5, Herder 7 & Herder 10.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

This chapter presents the findings on the main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs. The chapter is based on information from the data collected through the socio-economic surveys undertaken in the Project area and along the OHTL in order to understand the existing socio-economic situation and vulnerability of the PAPs households.

The socio-economic data analysis for the Project site and the OHTL has been separated into different sections because the magnitude of impact is different for both the Project site and the OHTL.

5.1 Wind Farm

5.1.1 Background & Methodology

Socio-economic surveys targeting the PAPs households (PAPs HH) was conducted between 30th August 2021 to 1st September 2021 using survey questionnaires in Uzbek language. The survey was undertaken based on the availability of the herders and their workers. The survey included 13 herders, 7 workers (4 permanent and 3 seasonal workers⁸) and 10 heads of households from local village whose livestock is grazed by a local hired herder who also grazes his livestock on the Project site. The information on 13 herders and 10 heads of households from local village has analysed together.

One seasonal worker was not surveyed because herder who hired him refused to provide any information about him.

5.1.2 PAPs Households

The table below provides an overview of the PAPs households due to the development of the Dzhankeldy Project.

⁸ Please note that 1 seasonal worker gives his private livestock to local herder to graze at the Project site and at the same time he is a seasonal worker. His socio-economic information is analysed together with herders' information.

Table 5-1 PAPs Households

PAPs	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ASSETS ON THE PROJECT SITE (PERMANENT IMPACT)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS TO EXPERIENCE TEMPORARY IMPACT	TOTAL
Herders	5	18	23
Workers	5	-	5

Out of the 5 herders who will experience permanent impact, 2 herders with contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC have accommodation structures within the site and these are shared with 3 other herders. 18 herders will be partially impacted by partial loss of grazing land during construction phase.

There are a total of 120 members in the 23 herders' households and 19 members in the 5 surveyed workers households. It is noted that 13 out of the 23 heads of the herder households and 2 out of 5 workers' households live with their extended family members i.e., parents, siblings & grandchildren.

5.1.3 Gender, Ethnicity

All 23 herders are male and according to the socio-economic survey, 20 of the 23 herders are heads of their households (HHs) while the remaining 3 herders still live with their parents (and their fathers are the head of households). All 5 workers are heads of their households

Out of the 23 herders, 21 are of Kazakh ethnicity (from local Kalaata and Dzhankeldy villages) while 2 are of Uzbek ethnicity. Similarly, all the 5 workers' head of households are male and 2 of them are of Kazakh ethnicity, 2 are of Turkman ethnicity and 1 is of Arab ethnicity.

RELIGION

The question of religion was not included in the socio-economic survey due to its sensitivity in the Project area which includes the PAPs Households. However, through secondary data, it is estimated that the majority of the herders and their workers are Muslims.

5.1.4 Age & Marital Status

The age structure of the HHs is as provided in the table below.

Table 5-2 Age Structure of the HHs

PAPs HH	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Herders	3	10	3	3	4
Workers	-	-	3	1	1

18 herders and 4 workers HHs are married while the other 4 herders are single, 1 herder is divorced and 1 worker HHs is single as well.

5.1.5 Education

The table below shows a high literacy level of herders with 35% having high school level education, 57% with special education and 8% with university level education. All the workers were also recorded to have at least a high school education. None of the herders, workers or spouses were recorded as being illiterate.

Table 5-3 Education Level of Surveyed HHs

EDUCATION STATUS	HERDERS		HERDERS' SPOUSES		WORKERS		WORKERS' SPOUSES	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	8	35	12	66	5	100	2	50
Special school Education/ Technical/College Education	13	57	3	17	-	-	1	25
University	2	8	3	17	-	-	1	25
Total	23	100	18	100	5	100	4	100

5.1.6 Health

The socio-economic survey recorded that, 2 heads of the herders' households suffer from chronic illnesses while 3 HHs support a member of their extended family who suffers from chronic illness and disability. Three of these five households were recorded to receive disability allowance from the State.

Among the workers, no HHs were recorded to suffer from any chronic illness but 1 worker stated that they support family members who are ill.

The reported illnesses include:

- Cardiovascular disease
- Innate disability
- Renal insufficiency
- Mental disability

5.1.7 Employment and Income Sources

Employment and income data were collected for the herders and workers including their spouses. As expected, majority of the herders (43%) rely on herding activities as their only source of income. 83% of the workers only rely on herding activities for their income while 17% have other sources of employment which they engage in when working seasonally at the Project site.

Table 5-4 Average Household Expenditure

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	HERDERS HHS		WORKERS HHS	
	HHs	SPOUSE	HHs	SPOUSE
Only working as Herders (owner)	10	-		
Only working as herders' workers		-	5	-
Civil servant	9	6		1
Pensioner	1	4		
Private sector	2			
Seasonal worker	1		1	
Housewife		8		3

As shown in the table above, majority of the herders and workers spouses are housewives.

The average annual income within the herders' households is about 40 307 000 UZS (3554 USD). The herder with the highest annual income is approx. 100 mln UZS (8818 USD) while the lowest earning HH is 4 000 000 UZS (352 USD).

The approximated amount for workers salary is about 16 000 000 UZS (1410 USD). However, it should be noted that some workers are also paid in kind (sheep, goats etc.) in addition to their salary.

5.1.8 Expenditure

The main source of expenditure in the herders and workers households is food followed by medical expenses. Overall, the survey shows that herders' HH have more expenditures than the workers HHs.

The average household's expenditure in 2021 is provided in the table below.

Table 5-5 Average Household Expenditure

EXPENSES	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD
Taxes	227 000	21	312 000	28
Food	2195 000	202	1840 000	169
Education	1397 000 ⁹	128	700000 ¹⁰	64
Medical	1705 000	157	1180 000	109

⁹ Education section is applicable for 16 herders

¹⁰ Education section is applicable for 2 workers

EXPENSES	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD
Loan repayment ¹¹	883 000	81	n/a	n/a
Livestock	1530 000	141	419 000	39
Veterinary services	21 400	2	7 000	0.65
Agricultural	n/a	n/a	150 000	14
Transport	655 000	60	791 000	73
Other (gas, water, heating)	1097000	101	935 000	86

Note: Herders still living with their parents are still expected to contribute to the household expenses.

5.1.9 Accommodation and Living Conditions

The socio-economic survey shows that 2 herders have accommodation structures within the Project site and share it with 3 herders (who are their next of kin) and 4 permanent workers. It is noted that the 2 herders and their workers have other residences (homes) in other areas in Bukhara region but they estimate they spend an average of 60 to 80% of their time in the accommodation structures within the project site due to their herding activities.

20 of the herders from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages own one storey houses in their village where they reside all year round with their family members.

5.1.10 Household Facilities

The accommodation structures within and near the project site (owned by herders) have very basic amenities. The main common items within these structures include free standing woodstoves, gas cylinders and basic sleeping areas. However, as earlier stated, the herders and workers have other residences in their home communities where they own more household items as shown in the table below.

Table 5-6 Household Items in PAPs HHs

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	✓	✗	✓	✗
Car	10	13	1	5
Motorcycle	12	11	0	5
TV	23	0	5	0

¹¹ 5 out of 23 herders have taken loans

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	✓	✗	✓	✗
Satellite dish	15	8	0	5
Washing machine	14	9	0	5
Refrigerator	23	0	2	3
Air conditioner	17	6	0	5
Greenhouse	0	23	0	5
Personal computer	4	19	0	5
Mobile Phone	23	0	5	0

5.1.11 Access to Utilities & Services

None of the herders or their workers with structures within the Project site or from Kalaata and Dzhankeldy WFs have access to centralised gas supply, heating or sewage system. The 20 herders from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages have electricity supplied to their houses but herders living within the Project site rely on special motor powered by gasoline and small solar panels.

In addition, consultations with herders show that they bury their waste in the Project site and use pit latrines for their sanitary needs. It is also noted that neither Kalaata or Dzhankeldy villages have access to garbage/waste collection services.

The closest medical clinic available to the herders and their workers is in Dzhankeldy village or they have to travel to other areas to get treatment in other communities/districts.

There are no public transport means to the Project site and therefore, herders rely on private means of transport such as motorcycles, car to commute between the project site to their home communities/districts and assist their workers in commuting to the Project site. while the other majorly walk to the Project site. It is noted that the herders and workers from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages also travel by foot as the site is close to their villages.

5.1.12 Ownership of Livestock

According to the survey, 4 herders are employed by Dzhankeldy LLC to graze their sheep and also own their own private sheep and goats. 2 herders from Kalaata village, 16 herders from Dzhankeldy village, and 1 herder from Bukhara city (whose son is employed by Dzhankeldy LLC) do not have any employment contract with Dzhankeldy LLC and only graze their own livestock (sheep, camels & goats).

Out the five workers, two workers own livestock. One of these 2 workers keeps the livestock in his house while the other worker grazes his livestock at the project site but does not make payment to Dzhankeldy LLC.

The total number of livestock owned by Dzhankeldy LLC , herders and their workers is provided in the table below.

Table 5-7 Total number of livestock owned by PAPs

PAPs	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK
Dzhankeldy LLC	630
Herders	3,338
Workers	100
Total	4,068

Veterinary services are provided to 4 herders who have contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC once a year only for the LLC's livestock. Herders are responsible for veterinary service expenses for privately owned livestock. The workers with livestock grazing at the Project site receive support from their employers (herders) to cover veterinary costs. The average cost of veterinary cost per year is approximately 257000 UZS (23 USD). However, this depends on the number of livestock and frequency of service.

The busiest seasons for the herders and their workers include the shearing and lambing seasons. The lambing season begins from February to April while shearing is undertaken two times a year in March - April and August to September.

Three herders employed by Dzhankeldy LLC stated that the livestock is calculated as "*Temir Barrak*" where they are expected to return the same number of lambs/calves to the LLC as the livestock provided to them at the beginning of the contract. In case they do not provide the same number of lambs/calves, the herders are expected to provide a compelling reason for the death (i.e., proof of death of lambs/calves due to wild animal attack or cold temperature) or compensate the LLC using their own private livestock.

SUPPORT FROM DZHANKELDY LLC

Herders are provided with support by Dzhankeldy LLC depending on the terms of agreement in their contracts. This support includes:

- Provision of food supply (sugar, meat – provided to one herder)
- Veterinary services (provided to four (4) herders)

FARMING

The Project site is located in a desert area which is not suitable for farming. . 2 out of the workers surveyed stated that they own an average of 0.5ha of farm land in their home (outside the Project site) where they grow alfalfa for their livestock.

5.1.13 Source of Labour for Herders

The herders rely on permanent, seasonal (some of whom are members of their households) to provide labour in their livestock activities. A breakdown of the workers employed by each herder is provided in the table below.

Table 5-8 Source of Labour for Herders

HERDERS' NAME	PERMANENT WORKERS	SEASONAL WORKERS
Herder 1B	-	2
Herder 2	4	-

5.1.14 Women Impacted by the Project

The socio-economic studies shows that there is no female led household among the PAPs.

Majority of the women in the surveyed households are full time housewives. This includes 45% and 75% of herders' and workers' spouses respectively. Other herders' wives are civil servants (33%) and pensioners (22%).

5.1.15 Vulnerable Households

The household survey identified the following vulnerable groups as provided in the table below.

Table 5-9 Number of Vulnerable People Impacted by the Project

PAPs	CHRONIC ILLNESSES	ELDERLY (OVER 60 YEARS)	WITHOUT LEGAL LEASE AGREEMENT	HERDING IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME
Herders	2 & 3 HHs support a member of their family with chronic illness.	4	19	10
Workers	4 workers support a member of their family who is chronically ill	1	-	5

The table above provides a general overview of PAPs that are likely to be more vulnerable. Based on this, a vulnerability analysis has been undertaken to identify more context specific groups of vulnerable PAPs. This is as described below:

- PAPs with disabilities: There are two herders who are considered as 2nd group disabled (cardiac disease & leg with metal implants). The two PAPs may find it difficult to relocate to a new area and the associated stress of resettlement may make them more vulnerable.
 - In case the livelihoods of the 3 HHs supporting their family members with chronic illness are impacted due to loss of grazing land, their ability to meet the medical expenses (of their family members) will be impacted.

- Elderly: There are 4 HHs (herders) over 60yrs. In the event that their livelihoods are impacted, it may be potentially difficult to transition to other income generating livelihoods.
- Informal land users (without legal agreement with Dzhankeldy LLC): These herders are from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages and their land use rights are not recognised under the Uzbek law. Any impact on their grazing activities may potentially affect their livelihood and their ability to secure another land to continue grazing.
- Herding is the main source of livelihood: These 10 herders do not have any other source of income and as such any impact on their herding activities through loss of grazing land will negatively impact their livelihood and income.
 - There are also 5 workers whose primary source of income is through working for the herders. Loss of grazing land can potentially lead to the loss of employment for these workers.

5.1.16 Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs

The herders and workers were asked to list some of the perceived impacts and benefits of the Project based on the information provided. Their feedback is as provided below.

HERDERS

- Household income will be impacted due to loss of grazing land;
- Decrease in grazing land for the herders from local villages;
- Difficulties to access the well near the Project site during construction phase;
- 2 of the herders indicated they have no concerns if the same conditions of grazing land and structures they have will be provided.

WORKERS

- Fear of losing their job if the herders lose their grazing land;
- The alternative grazing land provided may not be of the same quality or size; and
- Herders from local villages stated that they are not concern as they can graze to south of the Project site or near the Project site.

5.2 OHTL

5.2.1 Background & Methodology

Socio-economic surveys targeting the PAP Households along the approved OHTL alignment was conducted between 28th February 2022 and 1st March 2022 using survey questionnaires based on the availability of the herders. The survey included only two (2) herders who graze livestock along the Dzhankeldy -Bash OHTL route on land owned by Qaraqo'ta Klaster" LLC. The information on the 2 herders is presented in the table below.

Table 5-10 Socio-Economic Information of PAPs Along the OHTL

HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE																																																
Herder 12	<p>This is a 56 years old male herder who is married and the head of his household. The herder's household consists of 10 people which comprise of himself, his spouse, 2 sons, 1 daughter, 2 daughters-in-law 1 granddaughter and 2 grandsons. He is of Kazakh nationality and has graduated high school. He does not suffer from any chronic illness and does not have disabilities or receive any form of financial or social assistance from the government.</p> <p>The main source of income of this herder's household is livestock grazing and he earned 60mln UZS (5225 USD) in 2021. According to the herder, this income is sufficient for food, clothes and other household daily needs. The main source of expenditure in this herder's household is livestock transportation expenses & food purchase which costs him 8mln UZS (696 USD) each. He uses his private lorry for livestock transportation. The herder also spends 2 mln UZS (174USD) per year when household members need regular or special treatment at Konimekh district hospital. (Please see table herein for the average household expenditure)</p> <p>The permanent residency of this herder & his household is at Chengeldy village in a private house he owns. However, majority of the time, he resides in a settlement located 400m north of the OHTL. At his permanent place of residence, this herder has a gas cylinder, freestanding woodstove, motorcycle, TV, satellite dish, washing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, a car and mobile phone. With regards to access to utilities, the herder's household has stable electricity supply but lacks access to centralized gas supply, heating, portable water supply and sewage system.</p>	<p>Table 5-11 Average Household Expenditure</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1144 549 1335 671">EXPENSES</th> <th data-bbox="1335 549 1592 671">EXPENSES IN UZ SOUMS</th> <th data-bbox="1592 549 1812 671">EXPENSES IN USD</th> <th data-bbox="1812 549 2033 671">PERIOD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Taxes</td> <td>400</td> <td>34</td> <td>monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food</td> <td>8 mln</td> <td>696</td> <td>monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>100</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medical</td> <td>2 mln</td> <td>174</td> <td>annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veterinary</td> <td>2 mln</td> <td>174</td> <td>annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loan</td> <td colspan="3">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural</td> <td colspan="3">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>2 mln</td> <td>174</td> <td>monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seasonal Worker</td> <td>600</td> <td>52</td> <td>per month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>8 mln</td> <td>696</td> <td>annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (gas, water, heating)</td> <td>459</td> <td>40</td> <td>monthly</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EXPENSES	EXPENSES IN UZ SOUMS	EXPENSES IN USD	PERIOD	Taxes	400	34	monthly	Food	8 mln	696	monthly	Education	100	8.7	monthly	Medical	2 mln	174	annually	Veterinary	2 mln	174	annually	Loan	N/A			Agricultural	N/A			Livestock	2 mln	174	monthly	Seasonal Worker	600	52	per month	Transport	8 mln	696	annually	Others (gas, water, heating)	459	40	monthly
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HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE																							
	<p>Potable water is purchased from a water carrier and waste is buried in indefinite places in the desert</p> <p>There is no public hospital within the community and household members have to travel to the district centre 120-150km away from the private home in Chengeldy. There is also no public transport means within the village as it is a small village and can be accessible via walking. However, the herder uses his car whenever he needs to visit the district centre</p> <p>The herder does not have permanent workers and is mainly assisted by his spouse and one of his sons for livestock activities and he pays them 800 UZS (69USD) and 600 UZS (52USD) monthly respectively. However, when there is a lot of tasks to be done, he engages the services of one (1) seasonal worker and pays him 600UZS (52USD) per day according to the work the seasonal herder does.</p> <p>This herder is concerned that the construction of the OHTL will impact his grazing activities if access to the well and livestock watering pool located within 30m of the proposed OHTL alignment is restricted.</p>																								
Herder 13	<p>This is a 45 years old male herder who is married and the head of his household. The herder's household consists of 11 people which comprise of himself, his spouse, 1 son, 5 daughters, 1 brother-in-law, 1 sister and 1 nephew. He is of Kazakh nationality and has secondary specialized education. He does not suffer from any chronic illness and does not have disabilities or receive any form of financial or social assistance from the government. However, his brother-in-law has chronically ill lungs and the herder provides supports for his brother-in-law's medical treatment</p>	<p>Table 5-12 Average Household Expenditure</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1142 1082 1332 1203">EXPENSES</th> <th data-bbox="1332 1082 1592 1203">EXPENSES IN UZ</th> <th data-bbox="1592 1082 1809 1203">EXPENSES IN USD</th> <th data-bbox="1809 1082 2033 1203">PERIOD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1203 1332 1246">Taxes</td> <td data-bbox="1332 1203 1592 1246">400</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1203 1809 1246">34</td> <td data-bbox="1809 1203 2033 1246">monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1246 1332 1289">Food</td> <td data-bbox="1332 1246 1592 1289">10 mln</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1246 1809 1289">870</td> <td data-bbox="1809 1246 2033 1289">monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1289 1332 1332">Education</td> <td data-bbox="1332 1289 1592 1332">10 mln</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1289 1809 1332">870</td> <td data-bbox="1809 1289 2033 1332">annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1332 1332 1374">Medical</td> <td data-bbox="1332 1332 1592 1374">1.1 mln</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1332 1809 1374">95</td> <td data-bbox="1809 1332 2033 1374">annually</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				EXPENSES	EXPENSES IN UZ	EXPENSES IN USD	PERIOD	Taxes	400	34	monthly	Food	10 mln	870	monthly	Education	10 mln	870	annually	Medical	1.1 mln	95	annually
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HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE				
<p>The main source of income of this herder's household is livestock grazing and he earned 150mln UZS (13000 USD) in 2021. According to the herder, this income is sufficient for food, clothes and other household daily needs. The main source of expenditure in this herder's household is education expenses & food purchase which costs him 10mln UZS (870 USD) each. The herder also spends 1.1 mln UZS (174USD) per year when household members need regular or special treatment at Konimekh district hospital. (Please see table herein for the average household expenditure)</p> <p>The permanent residency of this herder & his household is at Chengeldy village in a private house he owns. However, majority of the time, he resides in a settlement located 400m north of the OHTL. At his permanent place of residence, this herder has two gas cylinders, freestanding woodstove, electric stove, motorcycle, TV, satellite dish, washing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, a car and mobile phone. With regards to access to utilities, the herder's household has stable electricity supply but lacks access to centralized gas supply, heating, portable water supply and sewage system. Potable water is purchased from a water carrier and waste is buried in indefinite places in the desert</p> <p>There is no public hospital within the community and household members have to travel to the district centre 120-150km away from the private home in Chengeldy. There is also no public transport means within the village as it is a small village and can be accessible via walking. The herder uses his car for short trips and rents a car whenever he needs to visit the district centre</p>	<p>The main source of income of this herder's household is livestock grazing and he earned 150mln UZS (13000 USD) in 2021. According to the herder, this income is sufficient for food, clothes and other household daily needs. The main source of expenditure in this herder's household is education expenses & food purchase which costs him 10mln UZS (870 USD) each. The herder also spends 1.1 mln UZS (174USD) per year when household members need regular or special treatment at Konimekh district hospital. (Please see table herein for the average household expenditure)</p> <p>The permanent residency of this herder & his household is at Chengeldy village in a private house he owns. However, majority of the time, he resides in a settlement located 400m north of the OHTL. At his permanent place of residence, this herder has two gas cylinders, freestanding woodstove, electric stove, motorcycle, TV, satellite dish, washing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, a car and mobile phone. With regards to access to utilities, the herder's household has stable electricity supply but lacks access to centralized gas supply, heating, portable water supply and sewage system. Potable water is purchased from a water carrier and waste is buried in indefinite places in the desert</p> <p>There is no public hospital within the community and household members have to travel to the district centre 120-150km away from the private home in Chengeldy. There is also no public transport means within the village as it is a small village and can be accessible via walking. The herder uses his car for short trips and rents a car whenever he needs to visit the district centre</p>	Veterinary	100	8.7	annually	
		Loan	N/A			
		Agricultural	N/A			
		Livestock	3 mln	261	monthly	
		Seasonal Worker	800	68	per month	
		Transport	300	26	per 1 visit to district centre	
		Others (gas, water, heating)	480000	42	monthly	

HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE
	<p>The herder is mainly assisted by household members for livestock activities so he does not have permanent workers. However, when there is a lot of tasks to be done, he engages the services of one (1) seasonal worker at a time and pays the worker 600UZS (52USD) per day according to the work the seasonal herder does.</p> <p>This herder is concerned that the construction of the OHTL will impact his grazing activities if access to well and livestock watering pool will be restricted.</p>	

Based on the summary of socio-economic characteristics provided in the table above, only one (1) vulnerable group was identified

Table 5-11 Number of Vulnerable People Impacted by the OHTL

PAPs	CHRONIC ILLNESSES/DISABILITIES	SUPPORT MEMBERS CHRONIC ILLNESSES/DISABILITIES	HH WITH	WITHOUT LEGAL LEASE AGREEMENT	OBTAINED LOANS
Land users/Herders	-	1		-	-

The table above provides a general overview of PAP that is likely to be more vulnerable. Even though the impacts of the OHTL will be very limited, there is a likelihood that this PAP could potentially be more impacted. Based on this, a vulnerability analysis has been undertaken to identify more context specific group of the vulnerable people affected by the OHTL. This is as described below:

- PAPs that support household members with chronic illness: The disruption of PAPs activities could potentially affect the income of the PAP thereby affecting their ability to support family member's medical treatment.

6 SCOPE OF PHYSICAL & ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

6.1 Wind Farm

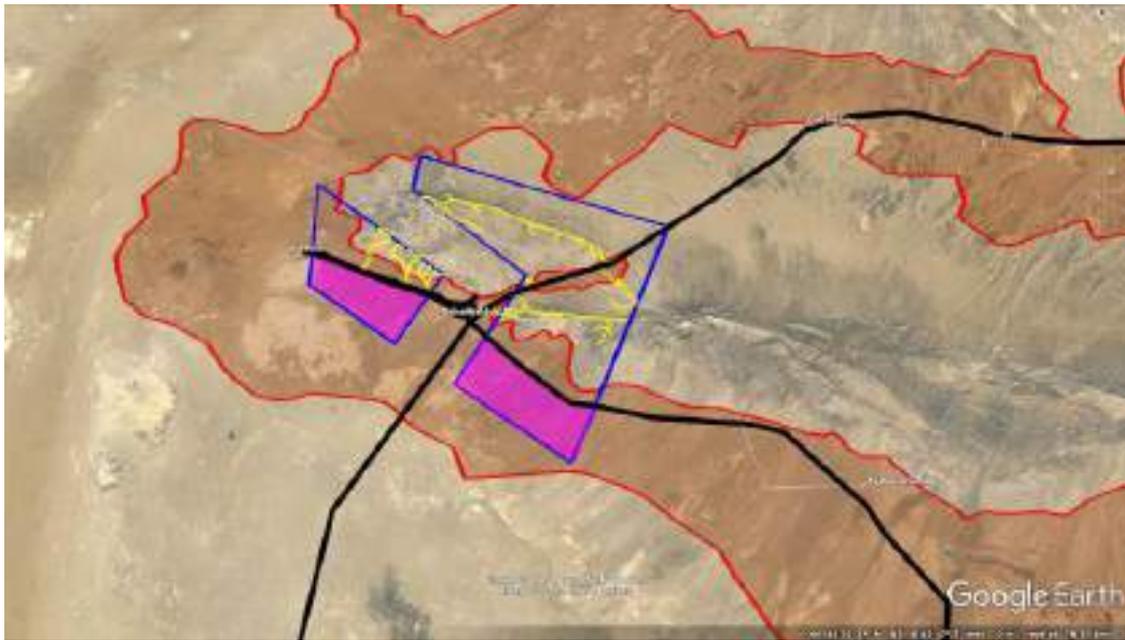
6.1.1 Land Requirements

According to the updated Presidential Decree dated 8th July 2022, the Wind Farm has been allocated 126.26ha under land lease for the lifetime of the Project and 9.0287ha for temporary use during the construction phase of the Project.

In order to mitigate against the Project impacts on the critical habitat an approximate area of 72km² (within the Project boundary) will be set aside as a gecko reserve. Construction activities, material storage or workers access will not be allowed within these areas and livestock exclusion fencing around core patches of takyr habitat will be erected as part of the ESIA ecological mitigation measures. These core takyr patches will act as release sites for the relocation process, and will be monitored to establish the success of the relocation efforts. Fencing of these core areas will allow the geckos to move freely within the reserve while obstructing grazing livestock. However, it is noted that grazing will be allowed in the wider gecko reserve area outside of the gecko release¹² patches.

¹² Pre-construction surveys to identify suitable gecko release sites are currently on-going. However, the identification and fencing of these sites is not expected to disrupt grazing activities within the large gecko reserve area of approximately 72km².

Figure 6-1 Proposed Gecko Reserve Boundaries



LEGEND

- Blue Polygons = Boundaries of WF
- Red Polygon = Extent of Suitable Gecko Habitat
- Yellow Lines = BoP, Roads, underground cabling and WTG Pad Footprint
- Black Lines = Existing Roads throughout the area
- Pink Polygon = Boundaries of Proposed Gecko Reserve

Due to the noise health protection zone requirements for the Project (1000m from each WTG during the operational phase), the construction workers influx, health and safety risks and the erection of reptile fencing (during the construction phase), it will be necessary to resettle the herders within the construction zones and particularly those within the HPZ, while those living outside the Projects site and grazing to the south of both sites (in the gecko reserve) will experience access disruption in some areas during the approximated 2 years of construction phase.

It is expected that access to the whole Project site for all herders will be possible during the operational phase of the Project but structures will not be allowed to be constructed or retained within 1000m of the WTGs.

6.1.2 Impact on Land

All the grazing land near the Project site and in the wider Bukhara region belongs to the Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry (SWID). Consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC have revealed that they have been allocated 756,121ha of grazing land under their management in the wider Project area.

Out of the 135.29ha allocated to the Project, approximately 126.26ha will be permanently impacted by the construction of the project facilities while 9.0287ha will be impacted by temporary facilities such as laydown areas, storage, batching plant, etc. This accounts for 0.017% of permanent and 0.0011% of temporary land impact out of the 756,121ha owned by Dzhankeldy LLC. All temporary laydown areas will be restored at the end of the construction phase.

The breakdown of area of impact from different project components is provided in the table below.

Table 6-1 Land Allocated to the Wind Farm based on the Presidential Decree

PROJECT FACILITIES	TOTAL AREA IN HA	TYPE OF IMPACT
WTG Base (including foundation & hardstand & WTG transformer)	39.58	Permanent
Roads	50.53	
Underground cable trench	27.39	
Wind farm substation (including the switchyard)	8.7618	Permanent
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant)	9.0287	Temporary during the 2 years of construction.
Total	135.29	n/a

According to the Balance of Plant (BoP), not all Project facilities will be located within grazing areas allocated to the different herders (refer to figure 6-1 below). It is approximated that the Project facilities will impact 16.08ha of herders grazing land as shown in the table below.

Table 6-2 Project Facilities within Demarcated Grazing Land (approximated based on the Presidential Decree)

PROJECT FACILITIES	HA	TYPE OF IMPACT
WTG Base (79), access roads, substation)	9.2	Permanent
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant), underground cable trench	6.88	Temporary (only during the construction phase.
Total	16.08	n/a

Note:

- The project footprint in the table above has been approximated based on the updated BoP provided by ACWA Power in June 2022 and the Presidential Decree issued on 8th July 2022.
- Impacts from the construction of the underground cable are considered to be temporary (even though the land lease is based on the lifetime of the Project) because the habitat will be restored after the end of the construction phase.

Impacts of the Project footprint on Dzhankeldy LLC and the herders are discussed below.

IMPACT ON HERDERS

As earlier discussed, the herders have specific approximated grazing areas within and outside of the Project boundary. The impact of the project footprint on this grazing land is summarised in the table below.

Table 6-3 Approximated Impact on Herders Grazing Land

HERDER'S ID	TOTAL AREA OF GRAZING LAND (HA)	LAND IMPACTED BY PROJECT FOOTPRINT – BOP (PERMANENT)		LAND IMPACTED BY PROJECT FOOTPRINT – BOP (TEMPORARY DURING CONSTRUCTION)		GRAZING LAND OUTSIDE OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY (HA)	HERDERS WITHIN THE GECKO RESERVE
		(HA)	%	(HA)	%		
Herders with structures within the wind farm							
R6 (Herder 1A, 1B & 1C)	636.0	4.34	0.68	0.52	0.08	0	No
R7 (Herder 2 & 3)	594.0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Herders who only graze at the wind farm							
Herder 4	471.3	0	0	0.49	0.10	0	No
Herder 5 & 7	651.4	0	0	0	0	257.0	Partially
Herder 6	761.6	1.65	0.22	0.73	0.09	193.2	No
Herder 8	827.9	0	0	10.7	1.29	61.5	No
Herder 9	952.9	3.16	0.33	0.42	0.04	506.7	No
Herder 10	1261.9	0	0	0	0	811.3	Partially
Herder 11	1845.4	0	0	0	0	1392.2	No

Note: The calculations in the table above have been approximated based on the updated BoP provided by ACWA Power in June 2022 and the approximated grazing areas provided by the herders.

Based on the table above, Herders 1A, 1B and 1C will lose approximately 0.68% of their grazing land to the Project footprint and their accommodation structure is located approximately 509m from the nearest WTG. As such, these herders will need to be relocated for health and safety reasons during the construction phase but grazing on their land will be possible during the construction phase though no accommodation structures will be allowed within 1000m of the WTGs due to HPZ requirements (discussed further below).

Herders 2 & 3 are located more than 6km and within the designated wider gecko reserve. As such they are considered to be within safe distance from construction activities and they will not require to be relocated.

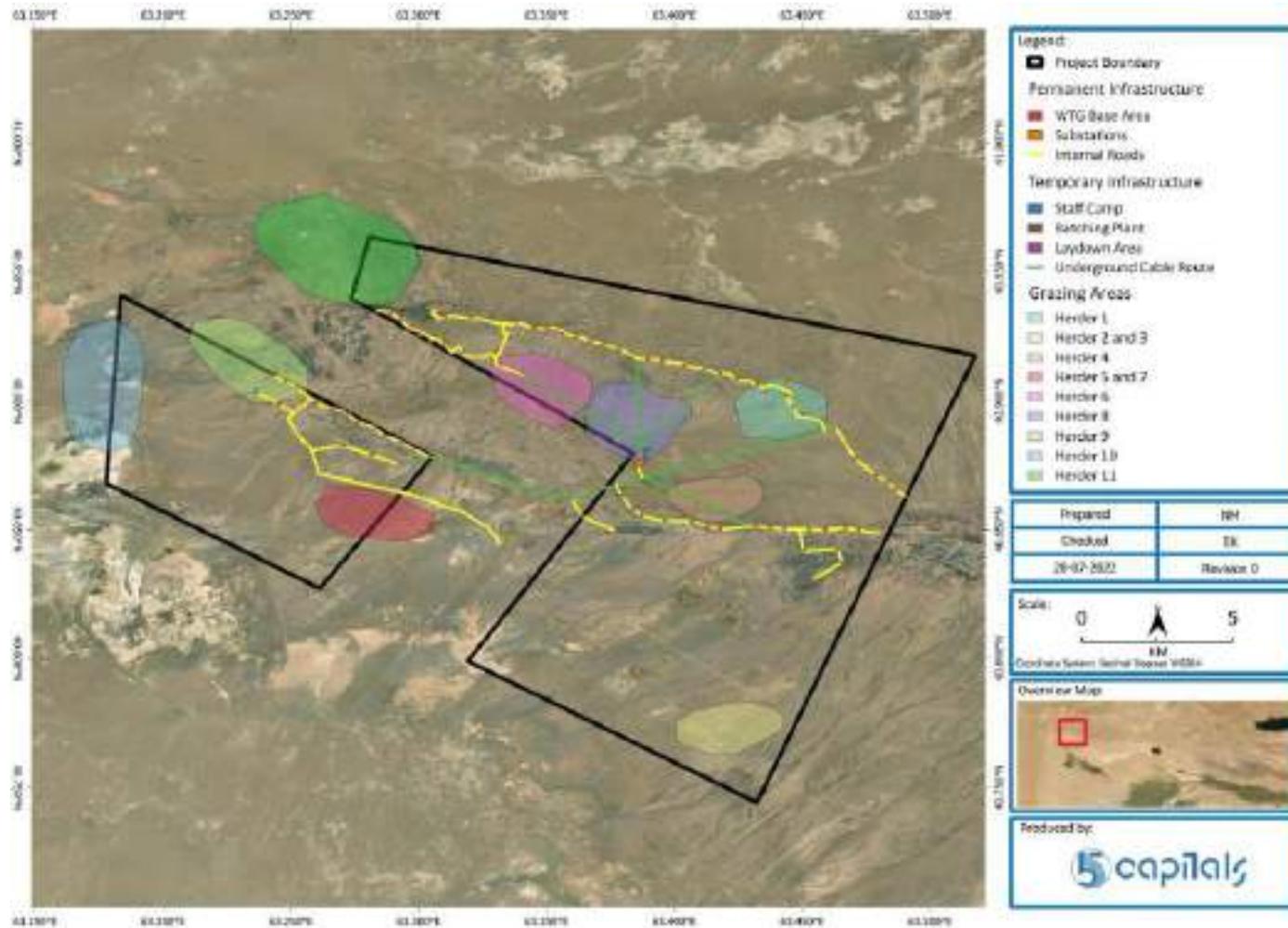
Even though Herders 4,6,8 and 9 grazing areas will experience very limited impact from the Project footprint, they are located in close proximity to active construction areas. As such access to these areas will be impossible during the construction phase. However, this land will be accessible during the operational phase of the Project.

Due to restrictions on the EPC from encroaching on land outside the BoP areas, it is expected that Herders 5,7,10 and 11 will be able to keep grazing their livestock within their current locations. In addition, Dzhankeldy LLC has also confirmed that the herders from Kalaata and Dzhankeldy can graze on the available land near their villages.

It is however expected that the areas designated as gecko reserve will be accessible to herders during the construction phase as no construction works, machinery, equipment or workers are allowed to access these areas.

Reference section 7.10 for details on the identified replacement land for herders.

Figure 6-2 Overlay of Project Facilities over Approximate Grazing Areas



6.1.3 Impact on Assets

There is a total of 2 HHs with accommodation structures within the wind farm. One of these HHs will be required to be resettled due to impacts relating to noise and the requirements of 1000m from WTGs. In addition, there are other assets belonging to Dzhankeldy LLC, 2 HHs from Dzhankeldy village and 1HH from Kalaata village. A summary of assets owned by impacted herders & Dzhankeldy LLC within the Project site is provided in the table below.

Table 6-4 Summary of Main Affected Assets

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION	
Herder 1A, 1B & 1C	Primary Structures				
	Accommodation Structure	Stone foundation, raw brick walls, adobe roofing, concrete floors, wooden doors.	80	good	
	Cow/Sheep Stable	Stone foundation, stone walls, clay roof, adobe floor, wooden door,	30	satisfactory	
	Cow/Sheep Fencing	Stone foundations, stone walls	5	satisfactory	
	Handmade stove	Adobe	1	good	
	Pool	Concrete foundation, stone walls, concrete floor,	36	satisfactory	
	Drinking bowl made of concrete	Concrete Walls, concrete floor	4	unsatisfactory	
	Metal Container	Metal	6 ton	Satisfactory	
Herder 2	Accommodation Structure	Cinder block foundation, cinder block walls, clay roof, wooden floors, wooden door	94.7	Good	
	Pumping	Stone foundation, brick walls, clay roof, soil floor	20.2	Satisfactory	
	Toilet	Stone foundation, stone walls, slate roof, wooden floor, wooden door	6.8	Satisfactory	
	Well 1	Concrete	1	Satisfactory	
	Drinking bowl 1	Concrete walls, concrete floor	8m	Unsatisfactory	
	Drinking bowl 2	Concrete walls, concrete floor	26m	Unsatisfactory	
	Drinking bowl 3	Metal walls, metal floors	10m	Satisfactory	
	Pool 4	Concrete walls, concrete floors	31.1	Satisfactory	
		Metal Container	Metal	4 ton	Satisfactory
		Aluminium wires (380v)	Aluminium	4410m	Good

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION
Dzhankeldy LLC	Well 1	Metal Pipe	350	Good
	Well 2	Cinder block walls and priming floor	50m	Satisfactory
	Stone Corral	Stone foundation, stone walls, metal pipe, wooden roof, adobe floor	1024	Satisfactory

Notes¹³

- **Good:** Refers to assets with minor to no damages or deformations. The minor damages do not impact the function of the assets and can be easily repaired. The deterioration rate is about 0-20%.
- **Satisfactory:** The structural elements are generally suitable for operation but require some major repairs with a physical deterioration of about 21-40%.
- **Poor:** The condition of the structural elements are dilapidated. The structures have a very limited performance in their function and would require a complete change to enhance performance. The deterioration rate is about 61-80%.

LIVESTOCK

The number of livestock owned by the herders and some of their workers is provided in the table below though no impact is anticipated because they will be moved to the proposed alternative grazing land before the start of the construction phase. However, any fatalities and injuries to livestock as a result of the Project i.e., during the construction phase will be compensated based on the market price of the concern animal i.e., sheep, goat etc.

Table 6-5 Number of Livestock Owned by herders & their workers

HERDERS	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK		WORKERS	
	PRIVATE LIVESTOCK	BELONGS TO DZHANKELDY LLC	ID	NO OF LIVESTOCK
Herders with structures on the Project site				
Herder 1A	200 sheep, 70 camels & 30 goats	80 camels	n/a	n/a
Herder 1B	250 sheep	70 camels	n/a	n/a
Herder 1C	300 sheep & 50 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 2	650 sheep & 150 goats	400 sheep	Worker 4	100 sheep
Herder 3	150 sheep and 50 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herders who only graze within the Project site				
Herder 4	110 sheep & 2 cows	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹³ Regardless of the condition of the assets, compensation for immovable structures will be provided at full replacement cost as provided in Chapter 7 of this RAP. The condition of the assets was determined by the valuator based on the methodologies provided by the Uzbek law.

HERDERS	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK		WORKERS	
	PRIVATE LIVESTOCK	BELONGS TO DZHANKELDY LLC	ID	NO OF LIVESTOCK
Herder 5	50 sheep, 1 goat & 1 cow	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 6	85 sheep & 15 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 7	13 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 8	120 sheep, 30 goats & 2 cows	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 9	65 sheep & 35 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 10	4 sheep & 3 goats including 600 sheep from local households (breakdown provided below)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 11	300 sheep & 2 cows	80 camels	n/a	n/a
Breakdown of livestock under households under Herder 10				
Household 1	34 sheep and 10 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 2	64 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 3	150 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 4	50 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 5	15 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 6	24 sheep & 10 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 7	15 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 8	40 sheep & 5 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 9	33 sheep & 1 goat	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household 10	30 sheep	n/a	n/a	n/a

6.1.4 Impacts from Reptile Relocation Fencing

A Reptile Relocation Plan ¹⁴ was prepared for the Project providing detailed instruction on the surveying and relocation methodology required to mitigate impacts on the Southern Fingered Gecko and the Russian Tortoise. The plan also includes reptile exclusion fencing for active construction areas to prevent re-entry of Russian Tortoises in the area.

As a result, and to allow for the relocation of tortoises, two fences were erected in May 2022 based on the following specifications:

- A minimum of 15cm into the ground;

¹⁴ Refer to the Reptile Relocation Plan for details on details of the surveys undertaken, methodology required including fencing specifications.

- 40cm height above ground; and
- Made of material such as metal small-scaled grid, grid size not larger than 2cm *2cm.

The fence is located to the north of the eastern plot and it measures approximately 22.5km.

Figure 6-3 Overlay of Reptile Fenced Areas over Approximated Grazing Areas

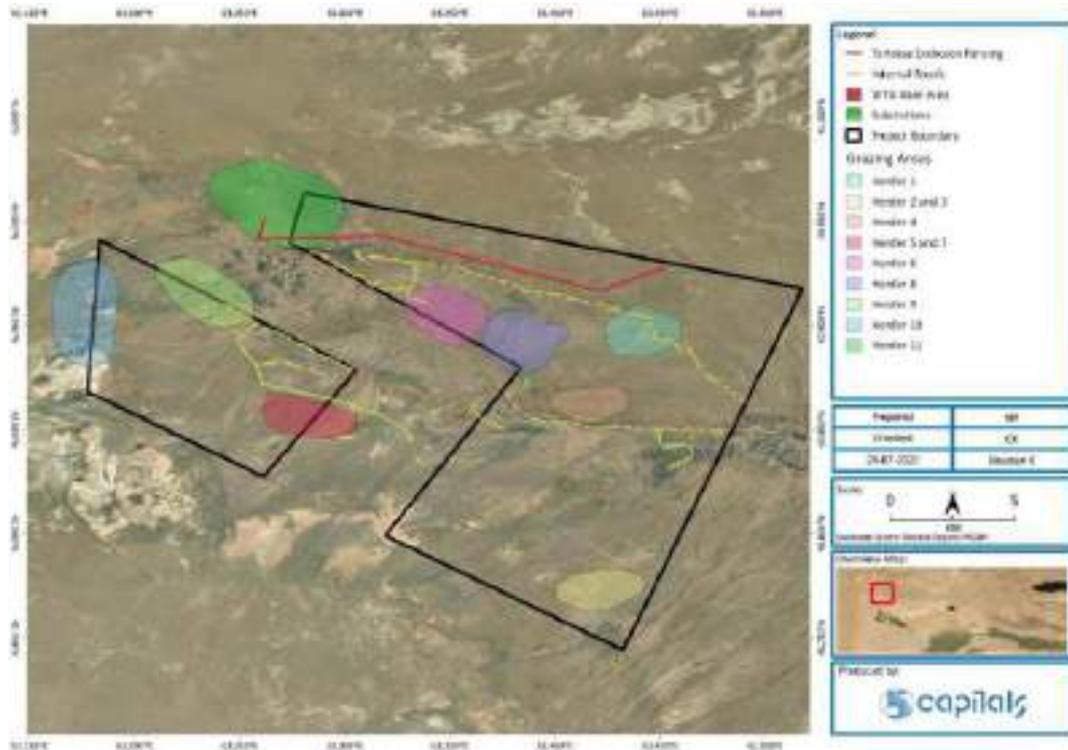


Plate 6-1 View of the Reptile Exclusion Fence at the Dzhankeldy WF



GRIEVANCES RECEIVED FROM HERDERS

All herders were informed about the reptile exclusion fencing, its purpose and that it would be in place for the entire construction period (2 years). In June 2022 one (1) herder expressed his

concern that the fencing prevents the free movement of his livestock as they change direction upon coming in contact with the fence. He indicated that sometimes adult sheep and goats are able to cross over the fence but juveniles are not able to and this leads to the flocks separating into different small groups and this create inconveniences herders' herding activities.

As a result, the fencing Contractor was commissioned by ACWA Power to undertake further works on the fencing to ensure that livestock (including the juveniles) was able to easily jump over. No further complaints have been received from the herders on the fencing.

6.1.5 Noise Impact

During the operational phase of the WTGs, noise will be generated from mechanical and aerodynamic sources. Both mechanical and aerodynamic noise may result in propagation to areas within 2km of the WTGs. Mechanical noise is radiated by the surface of the turbine and by openings in the nacelle housing and will emanate from generator, gearbox, yaw drives etc. These components produce their own characteristic noise. Aerodynamic noise will be produced by the flow of air over the blades. This is the major source of noise during operations and it generally increases as rotor speed increases.

In order to assess the noise impacts on receptors, a detailed noise modelling was undertaken as part of the Project specific ESIA in accordance with the IFC EHS Guidelines on Wind Energy. The outcome of the modelling showed that the magnitude of impact at 10m/s at one herders' structure (within the Project site – R6) is anticipated to be moderate and does not comply with the IFC/World Bank Group EHS Noise level guidelines and the Uzbek noise limits under SanPiN No. 0339-16 (45(dBA) during the night) as shown in the table below. As such, resettlement of this receptor has been proposed as the most appropriate mitigation measure. In addition, the Project is required to implement a noise HPZ of 1000m from each WTG which will require this receptor to be resettled on alternative land as it is located approximately 509m to the nearest WTG.

The magnitude of impact at 10m/s at the second herder's structure (within the Project site -R7) is anticipated to be negligible as the predicted noise level complies with the IFC/World Bank Group EHS Noise level guidelines and the Uzbek noise limits. In addition, the herder's structure (R7) is located over 1000m from the nearest WTG and within the gecko reserve where access of construction workers & machinery is prohibited. Based on this, resettlement of receptor R7 is not required.

Figure 6-4 Location of Receptors Impacted by Noise



Table 6-6 Derived Background Noise Limits for Receptors within the Project Site

LOCATION	NOISE LEVEL AT REFERENCE WIND SPEED (10 M/S AT 10M), LA90,T DB DAY/NIGHT	DERIVED CRITERIA BASED ON BACKGROUND NOISE LEVELS, LA90,T DB (10 M/S) DAY/NIGHT	PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS
R6 (Herders 1A, 1B & 1C)	37/22	53/43	49.8
R7 (Herders 2 & 3)	40/31	53/43	26.1

Note: Refer to the Dzhankeldy WF ESIA Vol 2 for more details on the noise modelling.

6.1.6 Impact from the Health Protection Zone

The Project will be required to implement a 1000m HPZ between WTGs and accommodation areas. The distance between the settlements within the Project and nearest WTG is provided in the table below.

Table 6-7 Distance between settlements & nearest WTG

HERDER'S ID	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST WTG (M)	COMPLIANCE WITH 1000M HPZ
Herders with structures within the Project site		
R6 (Herders 1A, 1B & 1C)	509	No
R7 (Herders 2 & 3)	6740	Yes

As shown in the table above, 1 of the 2 settlements within the Project site does not comply with the 1000m HPZ requirement. This is also the receptor location that will be impacted by noise (as discussed above) and hence the need for the PAPs to be resettled. R7 is located over 6km to the nearest WTG and complies with the HPZ requirements.

Any other construction impacts to the settlement outside the HPZ will be mitigated through prohibition of Project workers and machinery from encroaching/accessing areas outside of the construction footprint or laydown areas. In addition, the herders (and other PAPs) will have access to the grievance mechanism so that they can raise any concerns about the construction and operational phase of the Project.

Future construction of new accommodation facilities by herders cannot be completely ruled out considering the operational period of the Project (25 years). As such, construction of any structures within 1000m of the WTGs will be prohibited in coordination with SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC and on-going consultations with herders using the site.

6.1.7 Loss of Wages

SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC has stated that Project development will not have adverse impacts on their activities. In addition, the location of alternative land where the herders within the Project site can be resettled with their livestock has been provided and accepted by the herders (reference section 7.10 on more details on suitable alternative land).

As such, it is highly unlikely that any of the herders or their workers will lose their jobs. In the unlikely event of this happening, only 2 herders (within the project site) and their 4 permanent and 2 seasonal workers would be impacted.

6.2 OHTL

6.2.1 Land Requirements

The construction of the Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL will only lead to temporary economic displacement and no physical displacement. Even though the alignment of the OHTL has been approved by NEGU and will not change, it is noted that the design of the 128.5km OHTL

has not been finalised (i.e., location of the pylons/towers etc.). As such, the Client has advised that an assessment of impacts is undertaken within a 50m¹⁵ on each side of the OHTL which also accounts for the required HPZ of 30m on each side and laydown areas.

Taking into consideration the typical OHTL construction requirements, the permanent land take is expected to result from the construction of the pylons/towers. It is therefore expected that the majority of the PAPs will experience short-term temporary impacts (during the construction period) but they will be able to resume their land use activities such as grazing during the operational phase of the Project.

6.2.2 Impacts on Land

The land along the OHTL crosses through 3 districts and the land use includes grazing and forestry. The OHTL Area of Influence (Aoi) will include an area of 50m on each side and the magnitude of impact for different PAPs varies depending on the total area of land owned.

The table below provides a summary of the impacted area per land user.

Table 6-8 Impacted Land within 100m

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT	APPROXIMATE TOTAL LAND OWNED (HA)	APPROXIMATE LAND IMPACTED BY THE OHTL	
					HA	%
Gijduvon District						
1	Kokcha LLC	Pastoral	49	297,465	293.9	0.098
Peshku District						
2	Dzhankeldy LLC	Pastoral	49	756,121	93.9	0.012
Konimekh District						
3	Karak-ata Klaster" LLC	Pastoral	49	201,000	133.5	0.066
4	Konimekh District Forestry Fund	Forestry	N/A	390,000	759.9	0.195

Note: The total area owned and total area impacted within 100m Aoi has been estimated using Google Earth. A letter containing these estimates was sent to Bukhara Municipality on 31st March 2022 for confirmation and no response has been received to date on this specific request.

¹⁵ The 50m Aoi on each side of the OHTL accounts for temporary land requirements for construction of any laydown areas required, tower locations, HPZ and RoW. As such, no additional impacts are expected outside of the defined 100m Aoi.

As shown in the table above, the majority of the PAPs will not suffer from significant impact due to the designated Aol as the percentage of land impacted by the OHTL is less than 1% for all PAPs and given that the analysis is based on a 100m Aol, the permanent impact will be limited to the location of OHTL pylons and impacts will be much less. In addition, it is expected that grazing and forestry activities can still be undertaken (albeit with some restrictions) once the OHTL has been constructed. The total area of land lost will be based on where the OHTL pylons are located which is not available at this moment.

6.2.3 Impacts on Structures

The majority of the land along the OHTL is located in areas without any human settlements. As such the level of impact on structures is very limited on the PAPs. Structures found along the 100m Aol are shown in the table below. This also accounts for structures located within the health protection zone of 30m on both sides of the OHTL.

Table 6-9 Structures along the OHTL

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION
Peshku District				
Dzhankeldy LLC	Pool	Concrete foundation, concrete walls and floors	24.5	Satisfactory
	Concrete Container	Concrete walls and floors	10	Good
	Well	Concrete Walls, priming Floors	1	Buried (unsatisfactory)
Konimekh District				
Herder 12	Well	Concrete walls, priming floors	1	Satisfactory
	Concrete Container	Concrete walls and floors	10.5	Satisfactory
	Pool	Concrete foundation, concrete walls and floors	3.96	Satisfactory
	Well	Concrete walls priming floors	1	Satisfactory

As can be seen from the table above, there are no living or accommodation structures within the 100m Aol hence no physical displacement is expected

Cash compensation will be provided for the affected structures above at full replacement cost (reference section 7.6.2 for more details).

6.2.4 Impacts on Workers

It is highly unlikely that the construction of the OHTL will lead to job losses for permanent and/or temporary workers along the OHTL. However, compensation and entitlements for workers will be provided within this RAP, in the rare event that any job is lost as a result of the project. The number and type of workers along the OHTL is provided in the table below.

Table 6-10 Workers along the OHTL

LAND OWNERS (PAPs)	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TEMPORARY WORKERS
Konimekh District		
Herder 12	2	n/a

Information about workers working for the LLCs at Peshku & Gijduvon districts and the Konimekh Forestry Fund was not provided to the social team.

6.2.5 Impact on Infrastructure and Utilities

The OHTL alignment is located in the same area as some existing infrastructure such as existing OHTLs, access road and railway line. Although unlikely, the construction phase of the OHTL may potentially damage existing infrastructure which may potentially result in disruption of services. Please note that the disruption of services is not part of the planned construction methodology.

Additionally, such disruption of services will be highly unlikely because the OHTL designs will meet all relevant legal requirements and construction and movement of machinery, equipment and workers will be within the allocated footprint and buffer zones.

6.2.6 Impacts on Forest Land

The impacts on forest land are expected to be minimal and based on the OHTL footprint, no trees were recorded within the 100m Aol. In addition, the EPC Contractor will be required to restore the habitat after the completion of the construction phase.

6.3 Summary of Physical & Economic Impacts

The tables below provide a summary of the impacts within the Wind Farm and the OHTL.

6.3.1 Wind Farm

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		NO. OF PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
Impact on land	Construction of temporary facilities will impact 9.0287ha of the Dzhankeldy LLC land which accounts for 0.0011%.	Construction of project facilities will impact 126.26ha which is approximately 0.017% of the land owned by Dzhankeldy LLC.	Dzhankeldy LLC
Grazing land for herders with contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC	This impact will be based on the impact from construction activities and temporary laydown areas. Due to health, safety and worker influx impacts etc the herders will experience temporary restriction in accessing their land within the project site.	Permanent impact will lead to loss of grazing land within the Project footprint such as location of WTGs, sub-station.	4 herders with contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC.
Herders from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata village without contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC.	Access to grazing areas within the Project site will be restricted during the 2 years of the construction phase.		9
Physical displacement	n/a	Physical displacement of herders with accommodation structures within the project site. This will require for these PAPs to be resettled.	3
Impact on assets	n/a	The impact on immovable assets will be mostly on accommodation structures, stables, fencings, wells and toilets etc.	4
Impacts from reptile relocation fencing	The reptile relocation fencing will be in place during the 2 years of construction and has been erected through the grazing areas of one herder	n/a	1

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		NO. OF PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
	The fence will be removed at the end of the construction phase.		
Noise impact	n/a	<p>The magnitude of operational noise impact on one herders' structure (within the Project site – R6) is anticipated to be moderate and does not comply with the IFC/World Bank Group EHS Noise level guidelines and the Uzbek noise limits under SanPiN No. 0339-16 (55(dBA) & 45(dBA) during the day and night respectively).</p> <p>As such, the herders at this structure will need to be resettled.</p> <p>The magnitude of operational noise impact at the second herder's structure (within the Project site -R7) is anticipated to be negligible</p>	3
Impact from the Health Protection Zone	n/a	The health Protection zone will require a 1000m buffer zone to be established. Herders with structures within the 1000m will need to be resettled and no structures can be erected within this buffer for the lifetime of the project which is 25 years.	3
Loss of wages	n/a	The project development will not have adverse impacts on herding activities as alternative land has been identified for the herders with	2 herders with 6 workers.

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		NO. OF PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
		structures within the Project site and the herders from Dzhankeldy & Kalata village that graze at the site. However, in the unlikely event that herders terminate workers contract due to relocation to alternative land, this may affect wages	

6.3.2 OHTL

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		NO. OF PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
Impact on land under LLCs	Temporary impact will be within construction laydown areas which will be restored after the completion of the construction phase.	This will be in areas where the pylons, HPZ and RoW will be located.	5
Impact on land under Forestry Fund			1
Impact on structures	n/a	Assets belonging to Dzhankeldy LLC, Qaraqo'ta Klaster" LLC and 1 herder found within the 100m Aol will be impacted by the project.	3
Impacts on workers	The construction of the OHTL will unlikely lead to job loses for permanent and/or temporary workers due to the temporary and permanent land impacts.		2 permanent workers
Impact on infrastructure & utilities	Potential disruption and damage to existing OHTLs, access roads and railway line in the unlikely event that the EPC does not adhere to construction methodologies and buffer zones.	n/a	-

Note: The design of the OHTL has not been finalised and as such, the number of PAPs in the table above has been determined using the defined 100m Aol. It is expected that the area of permanent impacts for the PAPs above will be much less once the design and the location of pylons/towers has been determined.

7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

7.1 Eligibility

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) eligible for compensation or support under the Project are:

PROJECT SITE

- The Dzhankeldy LLC who will be losing part of their grazing land to the development of the Project site.
- All herders using the project site (with legal or without legal rights).
 - Herders who graze & have settlements & other structures on the Project site (and have a contract with the Dzhankeldy Livestock).
 - Herders affected by the health protection zone (included the herders with structures within the project site).
 - Herders who only graze at the Project site and do not own any accommodation settlements at the site (Includes herders from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages)
 - This includes the 10 households that employ a herder to graze their livestock on the Project site.
- Permanent and temporary workers working under the affected herders.

OHTL

- PAPs losing structures located within 100m of the OHTL AoI.
- PAPs losing structures within 30m on each side of the OHTL as a result of the health protection zone. This impact has been assessed under the 100m AoI.
- All PAPs losing part of their land to the construction of the OHTL.
 - This will include land users covered by legal rights or without legal status.
- Permanent workers working at the affected land plots in case of disruption in their work.

WIND FARM & OHTL

- PAPs who might lose their assets due to non-land related impacts such as dust, pollution etc.

7.2 Cut-off-Date

WIND FARM

The determination of the cut-off date was faced with challenges arising from some herders and their workers being absent from the site because they work based on 15 to 20 rotational days shifts. They also expressed that they were not keen to attend regular meetings with the Project team because it disrupted their herding activities and rotational work shifts.

As such, the cut-off date was determined based on engagement with the herders and their workers and it was tailored to their work schedule in order to ensure their herding activities were not disrupted.

OHTL

The determination of the cut-off date along the OHTL was determined in consultation with the various LLCs and the Forestry Fund. This is because prior arrangements had to be made to have a representative available during the inventory process.

The table below shows the cut-off dates established for the different components of the Project.

Table 7-1 Cut off Dates

PROJECT COMPONENT	CUT-OFF DATE ISSUED ¹⁶	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
Project footprint	13 th September 2021	All herders	Structures and other assets located within the project site	The inventory of herders' assets within the Project site was conducted including socio-economic surveys.
	2 nd December 2021	Herder's Workers	N/A	Targeted workers working for herders with structures within the project site and those living outside the project site.
	13 th January 2022	Herders with structures within the project site	-	Validation of herders' assets in the presence of Dzhankeldy LLC in order to verify ownership.
OHTL	28 th February to 1 st March 2022	All PAPs along the 100m AoI along the OHTL	All assets within the 100m AoI	-

Refer to Appendix C for a sample of the notification letter sent to PAPs regarding the cut-off date.

¹⁶ The cut-off date for the Project footprint and OHTL refers to the date by which inventory was completed and any assets installed after these dates will not be compensated.

7.3 Entitlement Matrix

7.3.1 Wind Farm

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Land	Grazing land within the Project footprint	1	Dzhankeldy LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dzhankeldy LLC (and Committee of Sericulture & Wool Industry) will be provided with a minimum of three months' notice before any of their herders are expected to be relocated from the Project site. Cash compensation for lost grazing land (within the project footprint) in accordance with the grazing land value established by Buxvilyeloyiha¹⁷ in line with the Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan No. 317 dated 21.09.2016. Restoration of grazing land in areas with temporary construction facilities after the completion of the construction phase. Removal of the reptile exclusion fencing and restoration of the fence line areas.
		11	All herders who use the project site for grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of grazing land for herders employed by Dzhankeldy LLC will be covered through the provision of suitable alternative grazing land in consultation with the Committee of Sericulture &

¹⁷ Institution charged with valuing grazing land in Uzbekistan though it is noted that any licensed valuator can value grazing land as well. However, guidance on the valuation methodology should be obtained from Buxvilyerloyiha.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				<p>Wool Industry (refer to section 7.10 on details of alternative grazing land).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herder's from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages will still be allowed to graze on Dzhankeldy LLC's land as is provided in the Uzbek law.
Loss of residential structures	Accommodation structures within the Project site.	3 (brothers that belong to the same extended family)	Herders with structures within the Project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Replacement residential structures of equal or higher value. These will be built based on the building/housing standards in Uzbekistan. Or... (ii) Cash compensation for the accommodation structures at full replacement cost¹⁸ with a minimum of three months' notice to move from the Project site in order to provide them with enough time to build new structures within the identified resettlement location If the herders opt for cash compensation (for the accommodation structures) they will be provided with a minimum of three months' notice to move from the Project site in order to provide them with enough time to build new structures within the identified resettlement location. Provision of assistance to demolish the structures within the Project site. The owners can salvage building materials if they wish to. Assistance in transporting the salvaged materials and movable assets to the location of their

¹⁸ According to EBRD, replacement cost is usually calculated as the market value of the assets plus the transaction costs (taxes, stamp duties, legal and registration fees, relocation costs) related to restoring such assets. Compensation at full replacement value is sufficient for the affected person to replace the project-affected land, structures and other assets to the same or better standard in another location.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				<p>choice i.e., to the resettlement site. This will include a moving allowance or provision of vehicles to transport the materials and other movable assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The herders will be provided with support in registering their new structures with Dzhankeldy LLC and/or Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry so that they can receive cadastral documents for legal ownership. Payment of compensation directly to the herders' personal bank accounts. Project Company will pay the income tax on top of the compensation packages (at 11.9%) directly to the tax office in line with Uzbekistan tax laws. Herders will be provided with transitional support i.e., training on livestock breeding by qualified experts, financial training, promotion of pasture management, transportation services etc.
Loss of non-residential structures	This includes livestock pools, wells etc.	4	Herders living within the Project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them.
		1	Dzhankeldy LLC	
	3 animal stables at the Project site	3	Herders from Dzhankeldy village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them. Herders from Dzhankeldy village will be provided with transitional support i.e., training on livestock breeding by qualified experts, transportation services etc.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Livestock	Sheep, goats etc	3	All herders with animal stables within the Project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders will be provided with at least three months' notice before being asked to move from the Project site. • Assistance or moving allowance will be provided to herders in order for them to be able to move their livestock to the resettlement location. • Provision of one month animal feed (or equivalent allowance) in order to allow the herders and their livestock to seamlessly settle in the new location. • Access to project land that are not used by the project and in consideration of safety requirements including access to alternative grazing land. • Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.
		8	Herders from Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of one month animal feed (or equivalent allowance) in order to allow the herders and their livestock to seamlessly transition to new grazing areas. • Access to project land that are not used by the project and in consideration of safety requirements including access to alternative grazing land. • Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.
Employment	Loss of employment	4	Herders employed by LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-establishment of herding activities in another location or any other income generating activity).

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood restoration assistance will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of training such as financial advice on how to manage their compensation amounts. - Support to access fodder crop during the construction phase of the Project when the Project site will be accessible to herders. - Career training to those herders who may want to transition to new areas of employment. - Access to project employment or assistance in accessing or registering at local employment agencies.
		6	Workers employed by the herders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent workers with contractual agreements and informal/temporary workers with no agreements will be paid an allowance of six months of the national minimum wage¹⁹ or their current salaries (whichever is higher). • Workers who own livestock grazing at the Project site will be provided with transport and one month's animal feed allowance. • Those who own livestock will also be provided with transitional support.
Vulnerable Households	-	10 herders & 6 workers	PAPs receiving government support, all herders, female led	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be entitled to additional support which will be intended to improve their standard of living based on the

¹⁹ The Uzbekistan government establishes a minimum wage applicable to all workers in different sectors. This rate is revised every year. The minimum wage is 822,000 UZS as per the Presidential Decree "On increasing wages, pensions, scholarships and allowances" No. 6279 dated 17.08.2021.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
			households, heads of households with chronic illnesses.	<p>needs of each household (refer to section 7.8 on the nature of support provided).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support in the compensation process including preparing relevant documentation, accessing compensation (i.e., opening bank accounts and how to access the money in accounts etc.)

7.3.2 OHTL

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ²⁰	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Uncultivated land	Mostly grazing land within the desert.	5	Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry and its impacted clusters (LLCs) Konimekh District Forest Fund, and any other grazing land lease owners along the OHTL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinstatement of grazing land along the OHTL after the completion of the Project construction phase. Land lease owners and users will be notified 1 month in advance in case there will be temporary restrictions to certain grazing areas or blocking of pathways for herders and alternative routes provided.
Loss of non-residential structures	Structures within 100m Aol	1	Herder 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures.

²⁰ The exact number of PAPs will be determined once the design of the OHTL and the location of the pylons/towers has been determined. The number of PAPs included in this section are based on the 100m Aol defined by the Client based on the OHTL alignment which covers all the expected impacts.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPS ²⁰	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving allowance for movable assets and salvaged materials or assistance to move them.
Employment	Loss of employment from affected land	2	Permanent workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent workers with contractual agreements will be paid an allowance of six months of the national minimum wage or their salaries (whichever is higher). The minimum wage will be as per the national requirements. Prioritisation of workers who may potentially lose their jobs during the Project recruitment process. All workers who lose their job will be provided with training and additional assistance to find alternative employment i.e., employment with the Project based on their qualifications and project needs. Payment of compensation directly to the herders' personal bank accounts. Project Company will pay the income tax on top of the compensation packages (at 11.9%) directly to the tax office in line with Uzbekistan tax laws.
Vulnerable Households	-	1	Herders along the OHTL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority employment in Project related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment assistance. Vulnerable households will be entitled to additional support which will be intended to improve their standard of living based on the needs of each household.
Impacts on existing infrastructure and utilities	Access road, OHTL etc	n/a	Owners/operators of the infrastructure and utilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-project level.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ²⁰	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for any income losses or repair costs incurred during the period of service disruption.

Note: Any unanticipated impacts identified during the Project & OHTL construction and operational phase will be compensated in full replacement cost, subject to independent valuation.

7.4 Valuation Methodology

The valuation of all affected land, structures and crops/trees impacted by the Project and OHTL will be made in accordance with EBRD PR5, IFC PS 5 and ADB Involuntary Settlement Safeguards including the Uzbekistan legislative requirements. Further information about the relevant legal requirements is provided in Chapter 3 Legal Framework & Standards.

This section describes the valuation methodology adopted for the Project compensation which has been applied for all impacted PAPs.

7.4.1 Land Loss

Compensation for land loss is calculated according to Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.146 dated May 25, 2011 "On measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes". This establishes the procedure for determining the size and compensation of losses to owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots as well as losses of agricultural (and pastoral) and forestry production.

Additional regulations include:

- Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes.
- Regulation on the procedure of compensation for losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors as well as losses of agriculture and forestry.
- The Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions.

The Regulation on the procedure of compensation for losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors as well as losses of agriculture and forestry applies to:

- Compensation for losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors;
- Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot provided for seized irrigated agricultural land;
- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Coefficients on location of seized land plots.

It is noted that the Law requires for the losses to be compensated before granting documents certifying rights on land plots. As such compensation must be provided to all PAPs before the start of any construction works.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

In-kind compensation i.e., land for land will be provided to the PAPs in the form of replacement land based on their preference. This land will be of equal size, productivity etc., as what has been lost by the PAPs. Where this is not available, cash compensation will be provided. Additional support will also be provided in line with the entitlement matrix.

Note: *The consideration for all unviable land (i.e., where the PAPs lose more than 50% of their land to the Project or/and OHTL will be compensated in full in line with the methodologies herein.*

7.4.2 Compensation for Residential & Non- Residential Structures

The Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers No 911 (16.12.2019) 'On further improving procedures for providing property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots', determines the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities who own demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures due to land seizure for state and public needs. The Resolution covers the following key aspects:

- Methodology for calculating the amount of compensation of individuals and legal entities for the demolishing houses (apartments, buildings, structures and plantings) due to seizures of land plots for state and public needs.
- Conditions for providing residential premises for owners of demolished houses;
- Requirements for providing land plots to individuals for individual housing construction in place of the demolished houses.
- Requirements of compensating losses to legal entities due to take back of land plots for state and public needs;
- Procedure and calculation terms for transfer and reinstatement at the new place of dwelling, housing, buildings and structures; and
- Procedures and calculation terms in case of construction of a new place of residence or building for individuals and legal entities for those demolished.

Chapter 3 of the Resolution also requires the compensation to be calculated to include:

- The market value of real estate objects located on the acquired land plot;
- The market value of the right to the acquired plot;
- Costs associated with relocation, including the temporary acquisition of immovable property;
- Lost profits of individuals and legal entities; and
- Other expenses and damages provided by the legislation or the agreement.

The Uzbek law requires compensation should be provided in cash or a similar real estate asset of the same value.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

It is noted that the Uzbek valuation process requires consideration for depreciation which impacts the total value of assets. However, lenders require compensation to be provided in full replacement value and as such the cost of depreciation will not be deducted from the compensation packages of the PAPs.

Where in kind compensation is preferred by the PAPs, and appropriate replacement structures are available, the value of the replacement residential and/or non-residential structure will be equal to or over the full replacement cost of structures that have been lost.

Note: *The Laws and Regulations mentioned above state that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation. As such, the compensation will be undertaken in line with EBRD, ADB and IFC requirements that recognises formal and informal land users and their different entitlements. Informal land users are also entitled to reimbursements for costs of improvements made on the land during use.*

7.4.3 Compensation for Workers

The Labour Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires for compensation to be provided to any worker who loses their job for a period of two months. The Code also sets three months where the employee is actively looking for another job. According to the Code, compensation should be based on the monthly salary of the employee who is losing a job.

The calculations will be based on their current salaries but the Uzbekistan minimum wage for 2022 which is 822,00 UZS²¹ will be used if their salaries are lower.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

According to PR5, Guidance Note under Valuation of Business “Where the enterprise cannot be re-established for whatever reason, providing employees for six months of lost income is generally adequate. Assistance to re-employment, including training, can also be proposed.”

The same principle will be applied to the workers within the Project site and along the OHTL with compensation for lost income provided for six months for permanent and temporary/informal workers.

²¹ Presidential Decree of August 17, 2021 No UP-6279

7.4.4 Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

The Uzbekistan law does not provide any requirements for the support or assistance of vulnerable groups impacted by Project development. However, the Project will be required to provide support to vulnerable groups in order to meet EBRD, IFC and ADB requirements. The vulnerable PAPs have been identified in the socio-economic survey details of which are provided in section 5.1.15 and table 5-10 .

7.5 Valuation Verification

The inventory and valuation process has been conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Gulistan Bohalash Kansalting) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition. The valuator has been involved in the inventory and valuation of all assets within the Project site and along the OHTL.

The valuation calculations will be disclosed to the PAPs who will have the right to contest the valuation. In case any of the PAPs disagree with the valuation, this will trigger a validation of the inventory and another valuation if considered necessary. This would be undertaken at no cost to the PAPs.

7.6 Compensation Entitlements

7.6.1 Wind Farm

The compensation costs for each category are presented in the tables below as follows:

- Table 7-2: Compensation for lost grazing land (based on Project footprint).
- Table 7-3: Compensation for fixed assets.
- Table 7-4: Compensation for herders' workers

Table 7-2 Compensation for grazing land

LAND TYPE	HA	TOTAL COMPENSATION (UZ SOUMS)
Grazing land	119.3	1,186,331,196

Table 7-3 Compensation for Assets

CODE	FIXED ASSETS (UZBEK SOUMS)	MOVABLE ASSETS ²²
LLC	318,322,523	n/a
Herder 1	41,847,252	6,336,685
Herder 2	61,349,939*	9,837,055
Total	421,519,715	16,173,740

It is not anticipated that herder 2 will require to be resettled to a new site as his structures are located approximately 6km from the nearest WTG and other Project impacts. However, the compensation amount has been included herein as a precaution in case there are any unforeseen impacts on his assets.

Table 7-4 Calculation for loss of income for herders' workers

NUMBER OF WORKERS	MONTHLY SALARY PER WORKER (UZS)	TOTAL COMPENSATION
Permanent workers (6 months compensation)		
Worker 1	1,400,000	8,400,000
Worker 2	1,400,000	8,400,000
Worker 3	1,400,000	8,400,000
Worker 4	1,400,000	8,400,000
Seasonal workers (6 months compensation)		
Worker 5	1,000,000	6,000,000
Worker 6	2,500,000	15,000,000
Total		59,532,000

Note: It is highly unlikely that any workers have will lose their jobs. As such, the compensation packages above have been provided in case any workers are impacted by the project leading to loss of employment.

7.6.2 OHTL

The compensation costs for fixed assets and workers along the OHTL is presented in the tables below.

²² PAPs will be provided with additional support for the transportation of movable assets (refer to section 7.7 below). However, the value of movable structures is provided in this table in case of any damages or if the assets cannot be moved due to any unforeseen circumstances.

Table 7-5 Compensation for Fixed Assets

AFFECTED PAP	UZS
	FIXED ASSETS
Dzhankeldy LLC	9,593,758
Herder 12	10,367,712
Total	19,961,470

Table 7-6 Compensation to Workers

LAND OWNERS (PAPs)	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TOTAL COMPENSATION
Konimekh District		
Herder 12	2	9,864,000

7.7 Transitional Support

Transitional support will serve as supplementary assistance so that PAPs can be able to restore their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. The breakdown of the transition support to be provided to PAPs is as provided below.

7.7.1 Demolition Costs

The PAPs will be provided with compensation to cover the costs demolition and/or cutting down of fruit and/or decorative trees within the Project Aol and along the OHTL Aol. These assets will include accommodation structures, animal stables, storage areas etc. In addition, the PAPs will have the right to salvage all recoverable materials prior and after demolition occurs.

7.7.2 Transportation Costs

All PAPs with assets within the Project and OHTL footprint will be provided with compensation for transporting these assets to the alternative land. Assets that will require to be transported will include:

- Demolished materials (from accommodation structures, stables etc);
- Household items and personal belongings and all movable assets belonging to the PAPs;
- Livestock (the transportation means provided will be appropriate and safe for the animals to prevent injury or death); and
 - Transportation services/allowance will also be provided to the workers with livestock within the Project site.

7.7.3 Financial Management

All PAPs will be eligible for financial management training by qualified and certified financial advisors in Uzbekistan. The experts will have prior experience in agricultural (including livestock) and commercial sectors. The training topics will be tailored to match the needs of the target group (i.e., herders) and will include the following as a minimum:

- Basic numeracy skills.
- Record keeping.
- Money management and basic household budgeting.
- Savings and income management.
- Investment options.

Financial management training will commence immediately after the PAPs have received their compensation and follow-up training will be provided after one year in order to support the PAPs in managing any new sources of incomes developed after the compensation.

The spouses of the affected PAPs will be encouraged to attend the trainings in order to ensure financial empowerment especially for the women.

7.7.4 Other Support

The PAPs will also receive the following additional support:

- Support in registering the new structures with SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC so they can receive cadastral documents for legal ownership.
- Opening of bank accounts for any of the PAPs who do not have bank accounts where the compensation allowances will be paid into.
- Legal advice on the payment of taxes where applicable or assistance where PAPs are required to justify the source of the funds deposited into their accounts.

7.8 Support to Vulnerable Households

7.8.1 Wind Farm

Support provided to vulnerable households will vary based on the consultations held with each PAP and assessment of their needs. This has been broken down per household as provided in the table below.

Table 7-7 Support to Vulnerable Households - Herders

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Herder 1A	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land at Ataniyaz* will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	12,840,000
	Provision of financial support for medical treatment of himself and younger son as they are considered 2 nd group disabled persons	3,000,000	One time support	
	Provision of financial support for elder son who studies at Kazakhstan and tuition costs 9.840.000 UZS (883 USD) per year	9,840,000	One time support	
Herder 1B	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 1C	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land at Ataniyaz* will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	N/A
Herder 2**	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land at Ataniyaz will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	N/A
Herder 3**	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land at Ataniyaz will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	N/A
Herder 4	Request assistance in the purchase of a car for livestock transportation activities	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Herder 5	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 6	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Herder 7	Request assistance in securing a job as he has both Category B - for passenger car and Category C - heavy vehicles driver license.	N/A	EPC contractor will be requested to offer job to this herder based on his skills and experience once construction commences	N/A
Herder 8	Request assistance in obtaining medication for his spouse who suffers from cardiac insufficiency/heart failure	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Herder 9	Request assistance in securing job as an electrician	N/A	EPC contractor will be requested to offer job to this herder based on his skills and experience once construction commences	N/A
	Request assistance in finding alternative land to continue livestock activities	N/A	As communicated by Dzhankeldy LLC, Herder will be allowed to graze on the available land near his village	N/A
Herder 10	Request assistance in finding alternative land	N/A	As communicated by Dzhankeldy LLC, Herder will be allowed to graze on the available land near his village	N/A
	Request assistance in paying loan taken from the bank by his son	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
	Request assistance in paying daughters tuition fees	To Be Determined	1 year tuition fee	To Be Determined
Herder 11	Request financial assistance in medical service/medicines for his spouse	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Total	N/A	N/A		25,840,000

*Please see section 7.8 below on Availability of Suitable Replacement Land

** It is not anticipated that herder 2 & 3 will require to be resettled to a new site as their structures are located approximately 6km from the nearest WTG and other Project impacts. However, the support to their household has been included herein as a precaution in case there are any unforeseen impacts on their assets.

Table 7-8 Support to Vulnerable Households - Workers

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 1	Request assistance in purchasing refrigerator and washing machine	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 2	Request assistance in renovating his gas pipes	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
	Request assistance in renovating his house			
	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for disabled daughter			
Worker 3	Request assistance in purchasing refrigerator and wood for heating	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 4	Request assistance in purchasing a TV	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 5	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 6	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for mentally ill sister	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Total	N/A	N/A		10,000,000

7.8.2 OHTL

Support to vulnerable households identified in Table 5-10 is provided in the table below.

Table 7-9 Support to Vulnerable Households - OHTL

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Herder 13	Request assistance in medical treatment for his brother-in-law's chronic lung illness	n/a	One time support	3,000,000
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000,000

ACWA Power will pay the above support directly to the PAP's bank accounts.

7.9 RAP Contingency Fund

ACWA Power will put aside UZS 300 million as a contingency sum to cater for additional future costs that may arise during the implementation of the RAP within the wind farm and UZS 50 million for the OHTL (even if NEGU will take over the operation of the OHTL in order to ensure the lenders requirements are met).

It is noted that where the unanticipated impacts identified during the Project implementation exceed the amounts allocated to the contingency fund, compensation will still be provided at full replacement cost.

7.10 Availability of Suitable Replacement Land

7.10.1 Grazing Land

7.10.1.1 Wind Farm

HERDERS WITH SETTLEMENT & STRUCTURES AT THE PROJECT SITE

Consultations with SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC have identified three locations as suitable for the resettlement of herders with structures within the Project site. Location of the sites is shown in the figure below.

Figure 7-1 Location of Proposed Alternative Land



Table 7-10 Alternative Land Proposed by Dzhankeldy LLC

LOCATION	COORDINATES	AREA OF LOCATED LAND	NOTES	DISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY
Kok sau	40.985152° 63.189096°	Not provided by Dzhankeldy LLC.	There is a well with a depth of 35m	Approximately 35km from Dzhankeldy village.
Shoqan well	40.957283° 62.835474°		There is a well with a depth of 85m	Approximately 20km from Dzhankeldy village.
Ayu-2	41.037957° 62.958572°		There is a well with a depth of 40m	Approximately 80km from Dzhankeldy village.

A site visit was organised on 24th March 2022 with a representative of Dzhankeldy LLC and herders with structures within the Project site (Herders 1B and Herder 3) in order to visit the proposed alternative grazing land areas. The aim of the site visit was to show the three sites to the herders and also assess its suitability for grazing activities.

However, prior to visiting the proposed alternative sites, the herders rejected the proposed sites as they were familiar with the condition of pasture land in Peshku district. The reasons for rejecting the proposed locations are:

- The climate of this area is not suitable for grazing all year round;
- Barkhan and sand dust prevent livestock from moving & grazing during summer and
- Livestock will suffer from pest infestation in the summer months.

As such, the herders requested for an alternative land besides the three proposed land.

Herder 1B proposed a new alternative land Ataniyaz located near Kalaata village which he said was the best option for him and his brothers as there are two (2) existing wells for watering livestock at this land. Although this alternative land proposed by Herder 1B is approximately 30km from Dzhankeldy (place of residence), he indicated this is his and brothers' preference.

Dzhankeldy LLC director agreed with the suggestion by Herder 1B and requested that the social team visit the site to confirm the suitability. The table below provides the characteristics of the alternative land "Ataniyaz" proposed by Herder 1B.

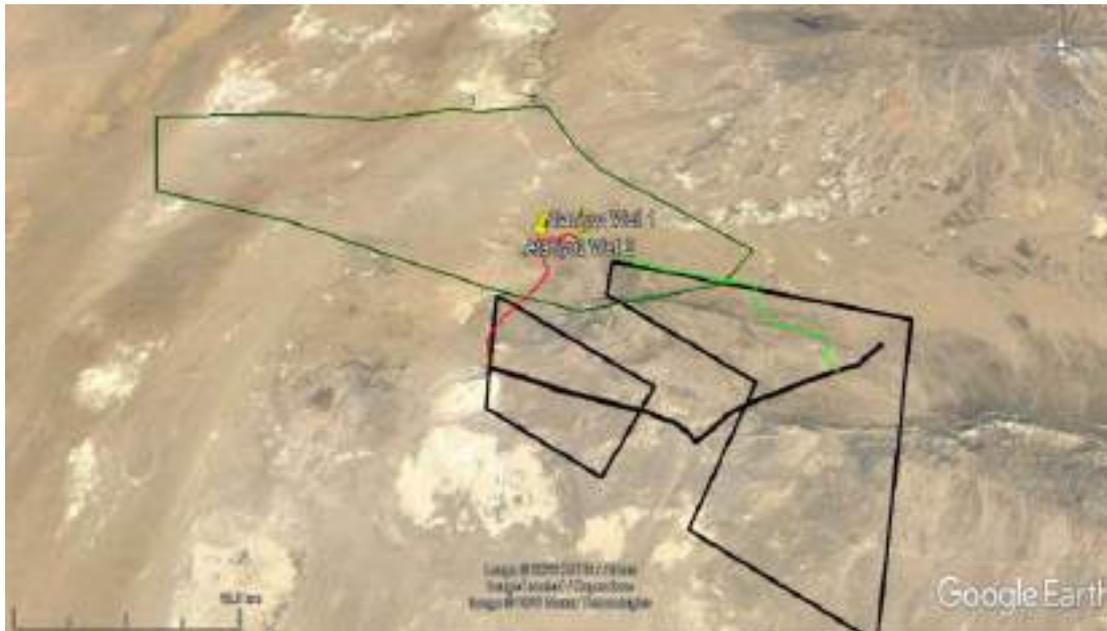
Table 7-11 Alternative Land Proposed by Herder 1B

LOCATION	COORDINATES	AREA OF LOCATED LAND	NOTES	DISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY
"Ataniyaz"	40.97843 63.21685	50ha	There are 2 existing wells at the land. Both wells are in satisfactory condition. One of the wells require repair and the other well is currently used by Herder 11 from Kalaata village. No other land user was identified There are 2 access roads to the grazing land.	Approximately 15km from Kalaata village and 30km from Dzhankeldy village.

Plate 7-1 View of the land at Ataniyaz



Figure 7-2 Location of the Ataniyaz Grazing Area in Relation to the Project Site



Following the site visit to Ataniyaz, Herder 3 rejected the proposed locations as he does not want to be resettled and prefers his current grazing land and structure south of the Project site (R7). As earlier discussed, herder 3 is out of the Project's area of impact and as such, he does not need to be relocated. However, he will be provided with support in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

After the site visit, a request was sent to Bukhara Region Municipality on 31st March 2022, requesting for an official confirmation that the land in Ataniyaz. A response was received on 4th April 2022 stating that the herders could use this land based on a verbal or written agreement with Dzhankeldy LLC.

HERDERS WHO ONLY GRAZE WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Five (5) herders from Dzhankeldy and three (3) herders from Kalaata village use the land within and outside of the Project boundary. In order to ensure that there are no disruptions to the herders' livelihoods, consultations were conducted on 30th and 31st March 2022 with the Deputy Mayor of Investment & External Trade in Peshku district via an official phone call requesting for additional land to be made available to the impacted herders.

During the call and in consultation with Dzhankeldy LLC, it was confirmed that the herders can graze in the proposed Ataniyaz grazing area and Qayqir uya land. The social team was also informed that these herders can use the land without an official contract with Dzhankeldy LLC and no fee would be charged to them. A follow up letter was sent on 1st April to Peshku district requesting for a written confirmation of the same but no response has been received at the time of writing.

It is expected the herders will be able to graze on the land within the Project site during the operational phase and only approximately 0.5% of their current land will be impacted by the Project footprint (see Table 6-3)

7.10.1.2 OHTL

Consultation was undertaken with Herder 12; the only PAP with structures within the 100m OHTL AoI on whether the structures can be moved in other areas of the land they already own and this herder confirmed that the structures can be moved to other areas of land he owns outside the OHTL AoI.

7.11 Livelihood Restoration Programs

Livelihood restoration programs are not required under Uzbek law but this is a lenders requirement and therefore applicable to the Project and OHTL. The main objective of the livelihood restoration program is to ensure that the PAPs are better off as a result of the Project, or not left worse-off than they were before the Project development. It is also meant to ensure that the standard of living for the vulnerable PAPs is improved.

The consideration for the livelihood restoration programs is based on consultations with PAPs and is guided by the data collected through- out the RAP process.

Table 7-12 Livelihood Restoration Programs

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
Grazing Land	Livestock Breeding and Management	All impacted herders	<p>All herders will receive training from qualified livestock experts (with prior experience) on the following aspects as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on livestock breeding i.e., potential artificial insemination, how to improve their livestock breeds etc. • Pasture management including pasture rotation to allow for pasture regrowth, reseeding etc. • How to reduce death of livestock during lambing season. • Livestock disease prevention and management. • Analysis of local markets and identification of buyers for their private livestock. <p>In addition, the herders (and workers with livestock) will be provided with 3 years of veterinary professional access who will check up on their livestock and provide medication as appropriate.</p>
N/A	Access to Project Employment	All impacted permanent workers	<p>Providing employment to any permanent employees who may lose their jobs will offer short term benefits such as providing a regular source of income for the duration of the construction phase of the Project and the OHTL. In the long-term, this will provide certain opportunities for training and skill enhancement.</p> <p>The RAP implementation team will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the EPC Contractor and sub-contractors on the employment screening and recruitment procedures which must be met before the PAPs are provided with a job. • Ensure that the employment requirements are gender sensitive and inclusive. • Employment opportunities will be communicated to the PAPs including the recruitment requirements and deadlines. <p>Where employment opportunities are not available the PAPs will be provided support in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering in local employment agencies (where they exist)

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation in job placement (where possible and based on the skills of the workers). • Support to access and register with national/local social support programmes.

7.12 RAP Implementation Cost

ACWA Power has advised that the costs of hiring experts and monitoring the implementation of the RAP will be provided at the implementation stage. These additional costs will include:

- Hiring of experts which will include financial advisor, livestock expert, and a business expert.
- Independent E&S Consultant to conduct monitoring and auditing.
- Any other administrative costs.

These costs will be captured in the first monitoring report submitted to the lenders.

7.13 Payment of Compensation & Livelihood Restoration Programs

The summary of the total costs associated with the implementation of the RAP are provided in the table below.

Table 7-13 Summary of Total Costs Associated with RAP

ITEM	AMOUNT IN SOUMS
Wind farm	
Compensation for fixed assets within the Project site	421,519,715
Compensation for grazing land	1,186,331,196
Potential compensation to herders' workers	59,532,000
Vulnerable households - Herders	25,840,000
Vulnerable households - Workers	10,000,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000
OHTL	
Compensation for structures along the OHTL	19,961,470
Vulnerable households	9,864,000
Contingency Fund	50,000,000
Wind farm & OHTL	
Transitional support	Internal costs to ACWA Power
Livelihood restoration programs	Internal costs to ACWA Power
Hiring of experts	TBC
Administrative costs	TBC
Monitoring costs	TBC
RAP close out audit costs	Internal costs to ACWA Power
Total	2,083,048,381

7.14 Payment of Compensation Packages

After the completion of the compensation packages additional consultations will be held with the PAPs to disclose the methodologies, payment timelines, additional support etc. Thereafter, agreements (provided in Uzbek) will be signed between ACWA Power and the PAPs. The agreements will clearly state the total compensation amounts both in cash or in-kind and the specific payment timelines.

Disputes on valuation of assets, land or crops/trees etc will be addressed through the grievance mechanism. In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved or court proceedings will be initiated by ACWA Power to have a legal determination of the valuation.

ACWA Power RAP implementation team will be responsible for contacting all the PAPs on the compensation payment requirements such as submission of legal identification details, bank accounts etc.

Upon completion of the disbursement of compensation packages, the RAP implementation team will prepare a RAP Compliance Report and submit it to the lenders for review prior to the commencing of works in the sections/components with involuntary resettlement impacts.

8 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

8.1 General Overview

Stakeholder identification and consultations were initially conducted during the Scoping and ESIA Stage. The stakeholder identification process identified impact based, interest based and decision-making stakeholders as detailed in the Project ESIA and SEP.

The methods used for the on-going stakeholder engagement process include bilateral meetings, emails, telephone calls and letters with national, regional and local authorities. Public consultations and meetings were also held between 15th April and 24th June 2021 for the Project site and 6th to 7th October 2021 along the OHTL.

8.1.1 Summary of Consultations at the Project Site

- Peshku District. Consultation held on 16th April 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with eight (8) participants to discuss issues related to the environmental and social impact of the project. The participants included 6 male and 2 females.
- Dzhankeldy Village. Informal & formal consultation and survey at this village was held between 12th March 2021 to 21st June 2021
 - Informal consultation was held with 1 representative of Dzhankeldy village
 - Formal consultation was held with 26 participants. Out of which 9 were women and 17 were men
 - In addition, project brochures and leaflets were distributed in the village to members of the community who were not able to attend due to concerns regarding COVID-19
- Kalaata Village. Consultation and survey at this village was held on 22nd June 2021
 - Formal consultation was held with 17 participants comprising of only men
 - Females refused to participate in the arranged meeting due to concerns regarding COVID-19 and so project brochures and leaflets were distributed to female residents and other members of the community who were not able to attend the meeting.
- Peshku Khokimiyat. Consultation was held on 24th June 2021
 - This meeting was attended by 14 participants and targeted unemployed youth, women and head of community/elderly people. The participants included 7 male and 7 females.
- Herders using the Project site. Consultations was held 21st & 22nd June 2021.
 - Consultations were held with individual herders instead of a public meeting so as not to disrupt their herding activities.

- For herder that was not in the project area during the consultation, project brochures and leaflets were left at the herder's area

8.1.2 Summary of Consultations along the OHTL Alignment

- Konimekh District. Consultation held 7th October 2021
 - This consultation was attended by 16 participants and included ten (10) representatives of the local municipality and six (6) representative of local community including elderly age people and unemployed youth.
- Gijduvon District. Consultation held on 7th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with 11 participants comprising of representatives of the local municipality only.
 - Representative of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting because it is cotton harvesting season.
- Herders along the OHTL route. Consultation & distribution of visual aids was undertaken on 3rd October 2021.
 - Consultations were held with individual herders instead of a public meeting as herders are located far away from one another.
 - For herder that was not in the project area during the consultation, project brochures and leaflets were left at the herder's settlement.

8.2 Consultations as Part of the RAP

As demonstrated above, consultations were conducted at various stages of the ESIA process for the Project site and along the OHTL. In addition to public consultation as part of the overall ESIA process, additional consultations with the PAPs were undertaken as part of socio-economic surveys and assets inventory and valuation outcome. Consultations with PAPs will be on-going during the RAP implementation process and during the construction and operational phase of the Project.

8.2.1 Identification of Stakeholders and Method of Consultations

A systematic approach was used to identify the PAPs and those who may have interest in the Project. The key stakeholders identified for the Project include:

Table 8-1 Stakeholder Engaged During the RAP (Ongoing)

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
Project Site				
Land Users (Physically and economically displaced Persons PAPs)	Herders with structures on site	A: Direct impacts due to physical displacement and loss of grazing land.	Issues regarding physical displacement and loss of grazing land. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform ²³ and individual meetings with each PAP.
	Herders from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata village	A: Direct impacts due to partial loss of grazing land.	Some areas of the project site will not be accessible during the construction phase leading to temporary disruption in grazing activities. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings	
Workers	Permanent and temporary workers employed by the herders.	A: Herding activities will potentially be disrupted during the construction phase of the Project and during relocation of herders with structures within the Project boundary.	Issues regarding disruption of their herding activities and any impacts relating to their income. Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Consultations through phone calls	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform.

²³ The CLO in co-ordination with the RAP implementation team will set up a telegram messaging channel where general information about the Project will be shared. The messaging channel will be communicated to the PAPs in coordination with community leaders.

It should be noted that only general information will be shared on this channel and no private information will be shared. In addition, all PAPs do not have access to the internet and as such, other methods of communication will still be used (telephone calls, individual meetings, etc.)

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
Dzhankeldy LLC	The land within the Project site is under the management of Dzhankeldy LLC which is a cluster under the Committee of Sericulture and Wool Industry.	A: Dzhankeldy LLC will lose part of their grazing land to the Project footprint. They also have some assets within the Project boundaries.	Issues regarding the land lease, impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings &	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
Government Entities/Agencies	Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry	A: The overall Committee which is tasked to implement unified state policy in the field of sericulture & karakul breeding. Dzhankeldy LLC is a cluster under the Committee.	Issues regarding the land lease, impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Official letters	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
	O'zdavyeloyiha Institute	D: Responsible for determining land boundaries and preparation of allotment orders.	The Institute will determine the exact borders of land belonging to the Committee of Sericulture vs land allocated for the Project site. Official meetings & letters	Official letters & telephone calls
Regional Government Authorities	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	D: The Project is located in their region and these government authorities will be responsible for different aspects relating to the land	These departments will be involved in elements of the Project development such as issuing the land lease, providing	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Peshku District			

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
		lease agreement	Official Correspondence	
OHTL				
Land Users (Economically displaced Affected Persons PAPs)	Herders along the OHTL including their workers	A: Direct impacts as access to certain grazing areas may potentially be disrupted during the construction phase and operational phase maintenance requirements.	Issues regarding grazing areas within the construction corridor and any temporary disruption to grazing activities Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP
	Forest Fund	A: Sections of the land along the OHTL belongs to the Forest Fund	Issues relating to land ownership, lease etc Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters	Official letters & telephone calls
	SWID including the impacted LLCs under its management	A: The Committee grazing land along the OHTL which is under the management of different clusters which include: Karak-ata Klaster" LLC, Dzhankeldy LLC & Kokcha LLC	Issues relating to land ownership, lease, confirmation of LLC impacted etc. Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters	Official letters & telephone calls
Regional Government Authorities	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	D: The OHTL alignment goes through these districts and these government authorities will be consulted regarding land ownership	Determine land ownership along the OHTL alignment including the affected PAPs. Official meetings & letters	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc
	Navoi Region Khokimiyat			
	Gijduvon District Khokimiyat			
	Peshku District Khokimiyat			

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
	Konimekh District Municipality	issues, land lease agreement etc.		
	Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency	D: Provide the Project with the official land boundaries, owners etc of the land along the OHTL alignment.		
	Cadastral departments in Gijduvon, Peshku, and Konimekh districts			
	Bukhara Department of SWID Committee			
Project Site & OHTL				
Government Agencies	Agency on Sanitary Epidemiological Wellbeing under the Ministry of Health	D: To provide conclusions on the applicable health protection zone for the Project site & OHTL.	They will determine the applicability of the HPZ for the Project & OHTL Official Correspondence	Telephone calls
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP)	D: Decision on compensation requirements for the Project in case there are trees or bushes within the Project boundary & alignment of the OHTL found within the Red Book of Uzbekistan or in the State Forest Fund.	Project & OHTL requirements regarding the moratorium against cutting trees found in the Red Book of Uzbekistan or in the State Forest Fund. Official Correspondence	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology &	D: Conduct bush & trees survey within the Project site & along the	Issues regarding tree and bush survey within the Project site & OHTL alignment	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
	Environmental Protection	OHTL alignment to determine if there are species found within the Red Book of Uzbekistan or the State Forest Fund	and preparing a report to be submitted to SCEEP. Official Correspondence and Meetings	tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Ministry of Transportation	A: Provide information on the roads/highways that intersect the OHTL route	Issues regarding land use and ownership along OHTL. Bi-lateral meetings	Letter correspondence
Government Ministries/Agencies	Ministry of Energy	D: Responsible for the development of the Project & OHTL.	Consultations to be undertaken by ACWA Power as applicable.	N/A
	National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU)	NEGU will also be responsible for the operation of the OHTL.		N/A
Financial Institutions	EBRD/ADB	I: Interest in ensuring that the relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements.	Ensuring that relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements and conduct consultations in any arising issues. Official Correspondence, Calls, Emails.	Official consultations

8.2.2 Consultations at the Project Site

8.2.2.1 Consultations with Dzhankeldy Livestock and Sericulture LLC

A letter requesting additional information on Dzhankeldy LLC's land lease and use was sent by 5 Capitals on 26th May 2021 but no response was provided. A face-to-face consultation was however undertaken with the Director of the LLC on 1st September 2021 and the following information was received.

- No specific land is allocated to herders. All hired herders are free to choose the land that belongs to LLC. After choosing a specific place, hired herder is obliged to inform LLC.
- Local communities are allowed to graze livestock within 5km of their community.
- As majority of herders belong to Kazakh nationality, management of LLC gives them freedom of choosing a land and other activities. This is so as to avoid conflicts between administration of LLC and representatives of Kazakh nationality
- There are no specific parameters or rules for land allocation to herders
- LLC has approximately 50 structures, 12 of which are buildings for living, located all around the land allocated for Dzhankeldy LLC. The number of LLC buildings and structures within the project site is not known.
- Herders are strictly obliged to get a permission from LLC in order to make any constructions.
- Herders hired by LLC are also allowed to graze their own livestock. The herders are not charged any fees for grazing their own livestock on LLC land
- LLC only monitor the grazing activities of herders they hire. They do not monitor the activities of herders that are not hired by the LLC.
- There is only one settlement within the project site that is owned by LLC. There are also 4 wells that are located within the Project site that are owned by the LLC.
- The Director of Dzhankeldy LLC stated that he is concerned on the provision of alternative land for grazing and the relocation of herders to a new area. He indicated that for herders grazing their livestock and LLC's livestock, existing water source is important and currently the project site is suitable for grazing as it is a fertile pasture land and there is water available for watering livestock.

During the stakeholder consultation process with Peshku District Municipality, a copy of a letter between the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry (formerly the Development Sericulture and Karakul Farming) and the Bukhara regional municipality regarding the land ownership dated 31st December 2020 was provided to Juru Energy. Of importance to the Project, the letter stated:

- According to the Presidential Decree No. 6059 dated 2.09.2020 "On measures for further development of Sericulture and Karakul Breeding in the Republic of Uzbekistan" 17.3 million ha of land and particularly 2356 thousand ha of grazing land

were allocated to Sericulture and Karakul Farming Development Committee for permanent ownership.

As a result, a meeting was held with Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry on 4th August 2021 a summary of which is provided below.

8.2.2.2 Meeting between ACWA Power and Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry on 4th August 2021

In order to address the issues raised by the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry (Committee), a web-conference meeting was held on 4th August 2021 the outcome of this meeting is summarised below:

DATE OF CONSULTATION	4 th August 2021
TIME	11:30 – 12:41
VENUE	Zoom
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	9
COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Deputy Head of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	Head of Pasture Development Association ²⁴
BUKHARA REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Head of the Bukhara region Pasture Development Association.
REPRESENTATIVE OF DZHANKELDY LLC	Director of LLC
ACWA POWER	Senior Manager BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Head of Team E&S Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	n/a
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Online meeting instead of organising a physical meeting.
MAIN OUTCOMES	
<p>A summary of the meeting is as provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACWA Power stated the 280ha allocated to the project will not be fenced and grazing will be possible during operational phase of the project. Due to safety reasons. Due to safety reasons and in line with required buffer zones, the substation will be fenced. 	

²⁴ Karakul association is subordinate organisation of the Committee. This organisation is primary responsible for karakul activities of the Committee

- In addition, the land allocated to the project will be based on the project layout and BoP and not the entire 280ha
- ACWA Power will sign the land lease agreement with the organization that has the rights to the land and in line with the Presidential Decree which refers to the Bukhara Regional Municipality.
- The Committee of Karakul Farming & Development was informed by ACWA Power that the turbine placement would not prevent the herders from grazing after the completion of construction works.
- Pasture Development Association requested that their departments in Peshku and Gidovan municipalities are involved in future meetings so that they are aware of Project progress and can be able to communicate with their clusters and herders if needed.

After the meeting, further clarification was sought regarding the Presidential Decree (PD) No. 6059 (updated with PD 6259 dated 08.07.2021) which states " *all pastures specified in the target parameters for the development of karakul breeding in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2025 are transferred to the permanent ownership of the Committee.*" According to the Head of Karakul Association, this related to the activities such as breeding, grazing, production of wool, meat etc but not to the direct ownership of land. Hence, the Committee is able to issue land lease agreements to ACWA Power for the number of years required.

8.2.2.3 Meeting between ACWA Power and Committee For the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry on 18th August 2021

Further to the meeting held with the Committee on 4th August 2021 an additional meeting was held on 18th August 2021 in order for the Project's team to provide more details regarding the proposed Bash Project to their staff and obtain information on their operations. The outcome of the meeting is as summarised below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	18 th August 2021
TIME	15:30 – 17:05
VENUE	Zoom
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	8
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	Deputy Chairman of Association on Development of Pastoral Farming (grazing) ²⁵
BUKHARA REGION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND	Head of the Bukhara Regional Department for Karakul Farming

²⁵ The previous name of the Association on Development of Pastoral Farming was Karakul Association. Association on Development of Pastoral Farming is a subordinate organisation to the Committee. This organisation is primarily responsible for pastoral land activities of the Committee located in the territory of Uzbekistan.

WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	
REPRESENTATIVE OF DZHANKELDY LLC	Director of "Dzhankeldy" LLC
ACWA POWER	BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Head of Team E&S Social Consultant Senior Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	n/a
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Online meeting instead of organising a physical meeting.

MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING

- Herders hired by the local departments of the LLC use the land for grazing all year round and the Committee does not employ any of the herders seasonally. In addition, the Committee has not recorded any nomadic herders on the sites and it does not keep a record of such herders.
 - The Committee does not have any standard recruitment process for herders and more often than not it is the herders who send request with interest of being hired. Typical agreement between the Committee and herders is between 1-2 years depending on land availability.
 - According to the Committee, the main advantage of being employed by them is that herders can also graze their own livestock together with that belonging to the LLCs. In addition, the Committee and its agencies do not monitor the herding of private livestock by herders under their contracts.
 - The Committee has employment agreements with the herders but it is up to the herders to employ their own workers/assistants. This process of herders employing their own workers is not monitored by the Committee.
 - The Committee would like to be informed 3 months prior to start of construction so that they can inform their workers (herders) and have a clear plan for resettling them and their livestock.
 - The Committee confirmed that the relocation of the herders to other areas will not impact their employment agreements. However, compensation must be provided to the herders in case any of their assets cannot be relocated or it is damaged. The Committee will only take responsibility for the relocation and not for the compensation process.
- In addition to the herders employed by the LLC, communities located close to the sites use the land to graze their own livestock. The Committee does not monitor or limit their grazing activities as the number of their livestock is relatively small. In addition, they are not required to pay taxes or any other form of payment for the land use. The Civil Code allows communities to graze their livestock in a radius of 3-5km from their homesteads.
- The Committee has 10-12 wells for watering the livestock. According to the Bukhara Regional Karakul Association, the wells are approximately 600m deep and cost between 300 million to 1 billion UZs. They would prefer that these wells are not impacted by the Projects especially due to the scarcity of water in the Project areas.

- According to ACWA Power, grazing of livestock will be allowed after the construction and installation of the turbines. The WTGs will be fenced to avoid accidents such as those related to ice throw etc.
 - Access to the site during construction will be restricted due to safety reasons.
 - ACWA Power also clarified to those in attendance that the total area of land for the sites is 280ha for Dzhankeldy and not 30,000ha as initially communicated to the Committee by the local municipality.
 - According to the Committee, the overall size of land in Dzhankeldy is 779,000ha but only 632,000ha is suitable for grazing. The LLC does not have any alternative land for grazing besides the land allocated to the LLC.
- The land allocated for the Projects was given to the permanent use of the Committee and as such the consultations on land should be through them and not the local municipality. In addition, the land lease agreement should be between the Committee and ACWA Power.
 - Pasture Development Association stated that even though they gave consent to the use of the site they were not aware of the additional steps required for the land allocation. They were assured that consultations between the Project and the Committee and its agencies would continue in order to resolve any arising issues and keep them informed on the Project progress.
- The Committee stated that they would have one of their representatives accompany Juru Energy's team during site visits in order to identify the assets within the Project site and the herders under their contract.
- The LLCs have leased the land to the LLCs for 49 years and they are required to pay land taxes in accordance with the national requirements. Based on new directives from the government in 2020, all LLCs are allowed to pay 50% of land taxes for the first three years.

Based on the Presidential Decree issued on 8th July 2022, the Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region will allocate land to the Ministry of Energy who will sign the LLA with the Project Company. As such, ACWA Power/Project company cannot sign the LLA with the municipality or Committee.

It is understood from ACWA Power that these changes/updates have been communicated across all levels of government.

8.2.2.4 Meeting between ACWA Power and Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry on 9th March 2022

After multiple efforts to obtain Project specific information from Dzhankeldy LLC, a meeting was requested with SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC to address the key issue relating to identification of alternative land for the herders impacted by the Project. The director of Dzhankeldy LLC was not available to attend this meeting.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	9 th March 2022
TIME	11:00 – 11:50
VENUE	Zoom
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7
PARTICIPANTS	SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Department for Investment and Foreign Trade of Bukhara region municipality Bukhara regional department of SWID Committee Peshku district municipality Gijduvan district municipality
ACWA POWER	BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Senior Social Consultant Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Rfi previously shared with SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC
MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukhara Regional Dept of SWID stated that the alternative land for PAPs will be discussed with Dzhankeldy LLC director who was not present at the meeting and this will be provided. • It was also clarified that SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC have not planted any seeds within the Project area. As such, no compensation is expected on this. • SWID stated that the land allocated for the Project will not adversely impact the activities of Dzhankeldy LLC and they do not have any concerns with the Project. • Bukhara Department of SWID stated that they would provide coordinates of the alternative land for herders at Dzhankeldy project site and a representative from Dzhankeldy LLC will be appointed to accompany the social team and herders during the alternative land site visit. 	
POST MEETING INFORMATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordinates of the alternative land were provided by telegram messenger by Dzhankeldy LLC director (Ref section 7.8) 	

8.2.3 Consultations along the OHTL

8.2.3.1 Consultations with Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry

In a letter dated 30th September 2021, the Deputy of the Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry confirmed that they owned part of the land along the OHTL alignment in Gijduvon, and Peshku districts. The Deputy stated that the Project should contact Uzdaverloyiha Institute for more details on the exact location of their land plots.

The Committee is authorised to approve a pasture plot that is in their permanent possession in compliance with the Uzdaverloyiha Institute. Consultation with the Institute was undertaken on

19th November 2021 and a preliminary map showing the location of land belonging to the two LLCs under the SWID in Gijduvon and Peshku districts. The Institute did not provide details regarding the land in Konimekh district which has been allocated to Karak-ata Klaster" LLC under SWID.

An additional meeting was held on 14th January 2022 with Bukhara department of SWID and representatives from the LLCs along the OHTL. The purpose of the meeting was to provide the LLCs with the Project information (and impacts) and introduce the Project social team and Valuator. During the meeting it was determined that Dzhankeldy & Kokcha LLC in the Project and OHTL region are impacted by the Project as provided in section 4.2.2.2 of the RAP. The representatives from the LLCs were also requested to be present during the planned site visits (based on the cut-off date) to avoid any future disputes on the asset inventory.

Refer to Appendix D for full MoM.

8.3 RAP Disclosure Meetings

As part of the Project specific ESIA public disclosure timetable (Reference chapter 6 of the SEP), hard copies of the RAP (and the NTS, SEP) were printed and distributed from 18th to 19th June 2022 at key locations within the local communities and among the PAPs in both Russian and Uzbek as shown in the table below.

Table 8-2 Distribution of RAP (ESIA) Documents

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Wind Farm	
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village.
Kalaata Village	Village representative Kalaata village
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at the settlement of Herder 1 and other herders and their workers were informed.
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners
OHTL	
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality.
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality
Dzhankeldy village	Makhalla Committee of the village
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder 12

Note: The Project will continue to utilise the above locations to provide publicised Project information to the PAPs. This will be undertaken in consultation and coordination with the Makhallas who play a critical role in the dissemination of information in their communities.

The RAP disclosure meetings were held as part of the wider ESIA public disclosure meetings held from 26th June to 5th July 2022 following approval from the Bukhara Regional Municipality. The meetings included presentation of the Project and distribution of brochures which summarised key project impacts, where to find the project materials (as in table 8-2 above) and details of the grievance mechanism).

The summary of the outcome of the disclosure meetings with the PAPs at the Dzhankeldy WF and along the OHTL are provided below.

8.3.1 Wind Farm

DATE OF DISCLOSURE MEETING	3 rd July 2022
PARTICIPANTS	Herder 1A
VENUE	Local school at Dzhankeldy village
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
MATERIALS USED	Brochures and project presentation
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following description of the project, its impacts, and providing information on the grievance mechanism, Herder 1A requested to know when construction will start and how many turbines will be placed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project representative responded that site mobilisation is planned to commence 8th July 2022 and 79 wind turbines will be installed at the site. 	

8.3.2 OHTL

8.3.2.1 Disclosure Meeting at District Municipalities along the OHTL Alignment

A request was sent to Bukhara Regional Municipality and Navoi Regional Municipality requesting assistance in organizing meetings at three (3) district municipalities where the OHTL runs through. The Regional Municipality informed all district municipalities about the meetings. The summary of meetings is provided below

Table 8-3: Summary of Consultations with Municipalities

DISTRICT	ATTENDEES	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS	MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Peshku District 29th June 2022	16 participants and representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA & DEG including social team from Juru Energy & 5 Capitals.	Disclosure of the ESIA and RAP documents. These meetings also included disclosure of the land impacts and mitigation measures.	Project PPT Brochures	<p>After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), the participants requested clarifications on the below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job application: ACWA Power and the EPC Contractor will notify local communities on job announcements and the application process. • Accommodation for workers: The accommodation areas will be managed according to EBRD & IFC Workers' accommodation guidelines and the workers will also have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints. • Survey of ground water: Participants were informed this was part of the geotechnical studies and it was included in the ESIA. 	
Gjduvon District 29th June 2022	14 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA and the social team.	Disclosure of the ESIA and RAP documents. These meetings also included disclosure of the land impacts and mitigation measures.	Project PPT Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key issues related to the project impact on land and whether there would be sufficient alternative land to relocate all livestock located at the Wind Farm. A clarification was provided stating that there was sufficient productive land and grazing activities would not be impacted. • Participants also wanted to know who would take the compensation for the land along the OHTL. They were informed that compensation would be provided based on the impacted land and assets. 	

DISTRICT	ATTENDEES	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS	MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of conflict would happen if the affected herders are relocated to another land? The social rep. stated that issues with water could arise. • Participants also wanted to know how the compensation was calculated and they were informed that it was calculated based on local laws and decrees including the international requirements under the lenders financing the project. 	
Konimekh District 5th July 2022	7 participants including representatives from the municipality, Cadastral department, SCEEP, Forestry department	Disclosure of the ESIA and RAP documents. These meetings also included disclosure of the land impacts and mitigation measures.	Project PPT Brochures	After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), no questions, issues or concerns were raised by the participants	

8.3.2.2 Disclosure Meeting with Herders along the OHTL Alignment

DATE OF DISCLOSURE MEETING	3 rd July 2022
PARTICIPANTS	Herder 12
VENUE	At Herder's Settlement
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
MATERIALS USED	Leaflet and Project Presentation.
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanisms no comments or questions were asked by the participants 	
PHOTOS	
	

8.3.3 Summary of Consultations with the PAPs

All the PAPs within the Wind Farm and along the OHTL alignment were informed about the meetings and the locations. In addition, door to door consultations were undertaken where these PAPs could not travel to meeting locations at the districts or meetings with SWID in order to ensure minimal disruption to their economic activities. Where the PAPs were not available to attend meetings at the district level or door to door, telephone consultations were undertaken.

Refer to Appendix E for the visual aids and presentation slides used during the consultation meetings.

8.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

EBRD, ADB and IFC require the client to establish a Project specific grievance redress mechanism with suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolutions of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances. As a result, a Project level grievance mechanism has been established to allow the PAPs to submit their grievances arising from the land, assets compensation and livelihood restoration or any other issues in relation to the Project and OHTL impacts. The grievance mechanism for the Project will comply with the following principles:

- Inform the affected PAPs (and other stakeholders) of the grievance mechanism, purpose and how to access it during the engagement process;
- The process will be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project;
- The grievance mechanism will be made clear, understandable and easily accessible by providing information in the local language and orally where PAPs (and communities) cannot read;
- Ensure transparency, discretion and accountability to all stakeholders by putting it into writing, publicising it and explaining it to relevant stakeholders;
- Providing responses to complaints, concerns and/or request for Project information in a timely manner;
- Provision of the mechanism at no costs, retribution or retribution associated with lodging a grievance;
- Precautionary measures such as clear non-retaliation policy, confidentiality measures and safeguarding of personal data collected in relation to a complaint, as well as an option to submit grievances anonymously will be in place;
- Consideration of when to engage third-parties as mediators (such as community leaders) to resolve grievances between the Project and PAPs;
- The grievance mechanism will not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies; and
- Monitoring and analysis of trends that the grievance mechanism has established are of concern to PAPs and other stakeholders.

The established grievance mechanism for the Project allows for the following:

- PAPs to submit their complaints/concerns in written or verbal form.
- 5 Capitals as well as the local consultant (Juru Energy) to review and, within their authority be responsible for resolving submitted grievances (in co-ordination with ACWA Power).

The following details have been provided to the PAPs in order to submit their grievances or comments regarding the on-going valuation and compensation process.

Table 8-4 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
ACWA Power Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960
Juru Energy Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 Work: +998 712020440

The Project specific GRM as provided in the Project (including OHTL) specific SEP uses an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost; so, all affected parties will have the opportunity to raise a complaint. Under the Project specific GRM, the PAPs are allowed to seek redress/resolution mechanisms outside of the established Project GRM such as the courts.

In addition, where a solution has been provided to a grievance/complaint and the grievant is not satisfied with the proposed solution, the grievant can take the dispute resolution mechanism outside of the company/Project grievance mechanism. An example of such external grievance mechanism will be the people's "Reception Office" established in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'Regarding appeals of individuals and legal entities' No 378 dated 3.12.2014 (with amendments on 17th August 2017). The people's 'Reception Office' is tasked with ensuring the functioning of an effective system of appeals aimed at the full protection of citizens' rights, freedoms and legitimate interests. Any applications are considered within 15 days from date of receipt and any additional consideration is completed within 1 month.

Note: The project GM does not replace any other available grievance mechanism including legal ones.

The process flow and timeline below is being followed as part of the GRM. Where complex grievances, or other factors are extending the investigation time, the Grievant is informed of this delay and advised of an updated expected timeline for response.

Table 8-5 Grievance Process and Timeline

STAGE	TIMELINE
Grievance Received/Submitted	-
Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT	
Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.
Grievances that are not resolved at the project level - a grievance committee involving senior management from ACWA Power, Makhalla,	Within 30 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

STAGE	TIMELINE
municipalities and any other relevant authorities (if required).	

Note: Where complex grievances, or other factors are extending the investigation time, the Grievant will be informed of this delay and advised of an updated expected timeline for response.

RAP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE GRM

The following details will be provided to the PAPs during the implementation of the RAP in order to be able to submit their grievances or comments regarding the compensation and livelihood restoration processes.

Table 8-6 RAP Implementation Stage - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
Project Developer ACWA Power	Sherzod K Onarkulov Tel: +998 71 238 9960 Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com
Project Company ACWA Power Dzhankeldy LLC	Address: To be confirmed Telephone number: To be confirmed Email: To be confirmed
EPC Contractor	To be confirmed (before the start of the construction phase)
O&M Company	To be confirmed (before the start of the operational phase)

The GRM at the RAP implementation stage will be in line with the grievance process flow and timeline provided in table 8-3 above.

ACWA Power and the Project Company will provide the details of the grievance mechanism to the government agencies (refer to section 9.1) that will play a role in the implementation of the RAP. Follow ups with these agencies will be undertaken by the E&S Implementation Manager (and social experts) in order to ensure grievances relating to the Project are resolved in line with the principles established herein.

The E&S Implementation Manager will ensure on-going consultations with these agencies in order to be able to establish and monitor on-going government led resettlement processes as far as practicable and ensure that they fulfil their roles and responsibilities under this RAP.

PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

All the PAPs identified in this RAF will be fully informed of their rights to the GRM and of the procedures for lodging a grievance, addressing it whether verbally or in writing in accordance with the Project specific SEP. Information about the availability and accessibility of the GRM

will be communicated to the PAPs during on-going consultations and during the RAP implementation stage.

8.4.1 Grievances Received

To date three (3) grievances for the Wind Farm have been received from PAPs and resolved in accordance with the established grievance mechanism. The responses were provided in Uzbek. No grievance has been received for the OHTL

Reference Appendix F for details on the grievances received and responses provided.

9 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The planning, preparation and the implementation of the RAP will involve distinct processes and different parties/stakeholders with different roles and responsibilities. Various State Agencies and Institutions will be responsible for the different functions in the land acquisition and resettlement process and implementation. The Uzbek law stipulates that the decision on land acquisition for state and public needs is made by local state authorities (district authorities).

9.1 Government Agencies

9.1.1 Bukhara Regional Government

- Responsible for implementing state policies and Presidential decrees relating to the Project.
- Provide guidance to local administration government in Peshku district on how to implement the Presidential decree relating to the Project.
- Provision of the Project site land allotment order.
- Provide assistance in identifying the land users along the proposed OHTL in coordination with the relevant district cadastral departments.
- Notify the PAPs along the OHTL about the Project and take back the impacted land to the State reserve.

9.1.2 Peshku District

- Allocation of land in Peshku district to the Project.
- Change the status of allocated land for the Project from category of "agricultural land" to the category of "industry, transport, communication and other".
- Prepare the land lease agreement based on the rules and requirements of the investment agreement on "Construction of Dzhankeldy wind power plant with capacity of 500MW in Peshku district, Bukhara region" and PPA agreement.

9.1.3 Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry & its Clusters

- Provide alternative land for the resettlement of impacted herders.
- Provide information regarding the existing contractual agreements between the LLC and the impacted herders.
- Provide cadastral maps for LLC assets within the Project site.

9.2 NEGU

- Recommendation to appoint a social specialist who will ensure the implementation and monitoring of the RAP's OHTL operational phase requirements.

- Recommendation to implement a GRM to ensure that the PAPs grievances are addressed during the operational phase of the OHTL.
- Recommendation to provide the PAPs along the OHTL with compensation based on the principles established in the RAP in case of asset damages during the operational phase.

9.3 ACWA Power

ACWA Power as the Project Developer will play a vital role in the development and implementation of the RAP including the payment of compensation packages directly to the PAPs. Some of its roles and responsibilities will include:

9.3.1 Deputy CEO (Project Company)

- Understand the need and implementation requirements of the RAP.
- Ensure the public disclosure of the RAP documents on ACWA Power's website.
- Support the implementation of the RAP.
- Ensure that the human and financial resources are provided to allow for the implementation of the RAP and compensation of the PAPs.
- Ensure that an independent E&S consultant is appointed for the monitoring and auditing of the implementation of the RAP.
- Encourage NEGU as far as is practicable to ensure that any damages to assets during the operational phase of the OHTL are compensated in accordance with the compensation principles established in the RAP.
- Ensure that unforeseen impacts along the operational phase of the Wind Farm and the OHTL are addressed and compensation (where applicable) provided at full replacement costs.
 - Since NEGU will be in charge of the OHTL operational phase, ACWA Power will be required to close any gaps between the national requirements (which NEGU will adhere to) and lenders requirements.
- Ensure that the Wind Farm and OHTL Contingency Funds are set aside as provided in this RAP for the compensation of unforeseen impacts.

9.3.2 Business Development Team (Uzbekistan Office)

- Setting up the RAP implementation team which must include qualified resettlement/social experts separately for the Wind Farm and OHTL.
- Disclosure of the final entitlements and compensation packages to all the PAPs in coordination with the RAP implementation team.
 - The PAPs will be contacted to determine their preferred language (Uzbek or Kazakh) so that their individual entitlements and packages are disclosed in a language they can easily read and understand.

- Appointment of the experts required to provide support to the PAPs i.e., financial advisors, livestock experts in coordination with the HR Department.
- Ensure that the EPC Contractor will restore the land along the right of way, temporary laydown areas to the condition it was before the Project and provide compensation to PAPs in case of unforeseeable damages to assets, etc.
- Ensure that the EPC Contractor and O&M Company (if applicable) is aware of the compensation policies and are monitored to avoid any violations to such policies.

9.3.3 Financial Department

- Disbursement of the compensation packages/funds into the PAPs personal bank accounts and any other additional support in accordance with the RAP timeline.
- Ensure timely payment of income tax on top of all the PAPs compensation packages.

9.3.4 E&S Implementation Manager

- Notify the PAPs on the information required to prove eligibility of the compensation entitlements including transitional support.
- Notify the PAPs on the RAP implementations timelines and how this relates to the project schedule, relocation requirements etc.
- Coordinate with the Business Development Team in ensuring that sections with involuntary resettlement impacts are cleared and work commenced only after the completion of compensation and related assistance as per this RAP.
- Ensure the engagement with stakeholders such as SWID, Dzhankeldy LLC, Agricultural Dept in various districts etc during the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programs.
- Address any grievances received through the established GRM in coordination with the RAP implementation team including allocation of necessary resources.
 - It is noted that once the RAP is completed the GRM will be handed over from 5Capitals and Juru Energy to ACWA Power/Project Company.
 - ACWA Power/Project Company will also have to coordinate with NEGU in addressing grievances received along the OHTL since NEGU will be in charge of the OHTL operational phase.
 - Inform the relevant government agencies (in section 9.1 above) about the grievance mechanism, its importance, how grievances are resolved etc. These agencies will also be encouraged to submit any grievances received to the Project so that their resolution is ensured.
- Monitor and report on the status of implementing the RAP in collaboration with the social experts for the Wind Farm and OHTL.
 - This will also include monitoring of government led resettlement processes where possible through on-going engagement.
- Submit monitoring and audit reports to the lenders in coordination with the Business Development Team.

- Ensure no new herders' structures are constructed within 1000m of the WTGs during the life cycle of the Project. This will be coordinated with SWID and Dzhankeldy LLC.

9.3.5 HR Manager

- Prepare the individual PAPs compensation package agreements in coordination with the Business Development Team, RAP Implementation Team & Financial Department.
 - The compensation agreements will be either in Uzbek or Kazakh depending on the preference of the PAPs
- Prepare contracts for the appointment of any experts required to provide support to the PAPs i.e., financial advisor etc.
- Keep a record of all agreements between the Project Company and the PAPs including those signed with the various experts supporting the PAPs.

9.4 EPC Contractor

- Ensure that the Projects and OHTL impacts are limited to the defined footprint and no additional land is impacted.
 - This is especially critical for the designated gecko reserve area south of the Project site.
- Coordinate with the Project Company to ensure any additional impacts (outside of what is in this RAP) are assessed and mitigated in accordance with the principles established herein.
- Record any grievances in accordance with the SEP and inform the Project Company immediately on those relating to impacts on assets, crops, trees etc.
- Restore land within the Project site and OHTL to the condition it was before the construction phase to allow continued use by the PAPs.

9.5 Independent E&S Consultant

In order to meet the monitoring requirements of the RAP, ACWA Power/Project Company will appoint an Independent E&S Consultant to:

- Monitor the implementation process of the RAP and prepare monitoring reports on RAP implementation to be submitted to the lenders.
- Inform ACWA Power /Project Company of any arising issues during the valuation process and the implementation and monitoring of the RAP.
- Provide feedback on any non-compliance with the implementation of the RAP and corrective action in the monitoring reports submitted to the lenders.
- Provide recommendations on issues that require corrective actions in accordance with the lender's requirements.

- Provide confirmation on transfer of ownership or type of agreement between the LLC and herders regarding LLC's assets renovated by herders.

It is noted that the lenders will appoint an Independent E&S Consultant to conduct the RAP close out audit.

9.6 Valuation Consultant

The inventory and valuation process will be conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Gulistan Bohalash Kansalting) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition. The valuator will be involved in the inventory and valuation of all assets within the Project site and along the OHTL.

9.7 Project Lenders

EBRD and ADB as a Project lender will be involved in the review of the RAF, RAP and their disclosure on their website. In addition, EBRD and ADB will periodically review the Project and implementation of the RAP to ensure compliance with their requirements.

10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of the RAP will include the compensation to be paid to all the PAPs as well as the monitoring of this process. Compensation of the PAPs will be undertaken before the commencement of resettlement or any construction works.

The implementation of this RAP will need to be scheduled as per the overall Project implementation schedule. ACWA Power will therefore ensure that:

- Compensation is paid in full to each PAP;
- All the other entitlements listed in this RAP are provided to the PAPs;
- Livelihood restoration program are supported by adequate budgets, which will be in place to enable the PAPs improve or restore their incomes and livelihoods; and
- On-going consultations take place, the grievance redress mechanism remains implemented and monitoring during the implementation of the RAP continues.

10.1 Resettlement Action Plan - Schedule

The intended implementation schedule for this RAP is presented below. It is noted that the sequence may change or delays may occur due to unforeseen circumstances leading to adjustment in the implementation period. However, during the implementation stage, the PAPs will be notified immediately in case of any delays and reasons for such delays provided.

Table 10-1 RAP Preparation & Implementation Schedule

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Notification of PAPs about the Project	Peshku District & Bukhara Regional Municipality, Juru Energy/5C	From April 2021	From 8 th November 2021
Identification of PAPs	Bukhara Regional Municipality, SWID, Dzhankeldy LLC, ACWA Power, Juru Energy, 5 Capitals	From April 2021	From 23 rd September 2021 (during the OHTL technical stage)
Stakeholder Engagement	ACWA Power, 5 Capitals & Juru Energy	Consultations with PAPs and relevant stakeholders started in April 2021 for the Project site and September 2021 for the OHTL and will continue throughout the Project/OHTL implementation.	
Preparation of the Resettlement Action Framework	5 Capitals & Juru Energy	Completed on 11 th January 2022	

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Social Economic surveys of the PAPs	5 Capitals & Juru Energy	28 th to 30 th August 2021	27 th to 31 st January 2022
Issuance of cut-off date Inventory and valuation of affected assets	5 Capitals & Juru Energy, Valuation Officer	All herders- 13 th Sept 2021	28 th January to 1 st March 2022
		Herders' workers – 2 nd Dec 2021	
		Validation of assets -13 th January 2022	
Preparation of the compensation package (excludes transitional support & livelihood restoration programs)	5 Capitals & Juru Energy, Valuation Officer	February 2022	June 2022
Disclosure of the compensation package to PAPs which includes transitional support, livelihood restoration program including summary of impacts and compensation schedule)	ACWA Power, 5 Capitals & Juru Energy	August - September 2022	August - September 2022
Preparation of the RAP	5 Capitals, Juru Energy	February to July 2022	
Lenders' engagement on review of the RAP and the implementation schedule (draft)	EBRD, ADB	April 2022	
Lenders' engagement on review of the RAP and the implementation schedule (final)	EBRD, ADB, MIGA	August 2022	
RAP Implementation			
Signing of individual compensation agreements between ACWA Power & the PAPs	ACWA Power, PAPs	August - September 2022	

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Payment of compensation to PAPs	ACWA Power	August – September 2022	
RAP Implementation Compliance Report	RAP Implementation Team (ACWA Power)	October 2022	
Implementation of the livelihood restoration programs and provision of transitional support	ACWA Power	September 2022 to 1 st quarter of 2023	
Grievance Redress	ACWA Power, Project Company, EPC Contractor, O&M Company	On-going for the lifetime of the Project	
Monitoring			
RAP Implementation Compliance Report (Review by lenders)	ACWA Power, lenders	October 2022 Prior to the handing over of the site to the EPC Contractor in areas with involuntary resettlement impacts.	
Submission of quarterly and annual monitoring reports to the lenders	ACWA Power, Independent E&S consultant	1 st Monitoring report to be submitted in January 2023	
External 3rd party close-out audit	Independent E&S consultant	September 2024	
RAP closure audit	Independent E&S Consultant appointed by the lenders	24 months after the completion of RAP implementation	

Table 10-2 RAP Implementation Schedule

TASK	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
	2021									2022												2023-2024												
Notification of PAPs about the Project - Wind Farm																																		
Notification of PAPs about the Project - OHTL																																		
Identification of PAPs - Wind Farm																																		
Identification of PAPs - OHTL																																		
Stakeholder Engagement Wind Farm & OHTL																																		
Resettlement Action Plan Framework																																		
Social Economic Survey of PAPs - Wind Farm																																		
Social Economic Survey of PAPs - OHTL																																		
Issuance of Cut-off Date Wind Farm (Herders)																																		
Issuance of Cut-off Date Wind Farm (Herders workers)																																		
Valuation of Assets - Wind Farm																																		
Issuance of Cut-off Date OHTL																																		
Preparation of the compensation package (excludes transitional support & livelihood restoration programs) - Wind Farm																																		
Preparation of the compensation package (excludes transitional support																																		

TASK	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
	2021									2022												2023-2024												
& livelihood restoration programs) OHTL -																																		
Disclosure of the compensation package to PAPs which includes transitional support, livelihood restoration program including summary of impacts and compensation schedule) - Wind Farm & OHTL																																		
Preparation of the RAP																																		
Lenders' engagement on review of the RAP and the implementation schedule (draft) - Wind Farm & OHTL																																		
Lenders' engagement on review of the RAP and the implementation schedule (final) - Wind Farm & OHTL																																		
Signing of individual compensation agreements between ACWA Power & the PAPs - Wind Farm & OHTL																																		
Payment of compensation to PAPs																																		
RAP Implementation Compliance Report																																		
Implementation of the livelihood restoration programs and provision of transitional support - Wind Farm & OHTL																																		

TASK	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC						
	2021									2022												2023-2024																	
Grievance Redress	Available to the PAPs during the lifetime of the Project (Wind Farm & OHTL)																																						
RAP Implementation Compliance Report - Review by lenders																																							
Submission of quarterly and annual monitoring reports to the lenders																																							
External third-party close-out audit																																							
RAP closure audit	24 months after the completion of RAP implementation																																						

11 MONITORING & REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting will form an integral component in the implementations of actions discussed herein and subsequently in the implementation of the RAP. Key monitoring indicators will include the following as a minimum:

- Number and agenda of public discussions and consultations scheduled and held on the RAP.
 - This must include the MoMs and signed attendance sheets.
- Number and role of client staff or external consultants dedicated to resettlement and livelihood restoration. The breakdown will include:
 - Members of client's implementation team.
 - Members of other departments.
 - Skill trainers.
- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
 - Number and % of compensation agreements/contracts signed.
 - Number and % of PAPs who have declined to sign compensation agreements or are still undecided.
 - Number and % of compensation payments completed.
 - Disbursements against agreed payment timelines.
 - Amount and type of assistance provided to vulnerable groups.
 - Project Company has paid all the income tax on top of the compensation packages for all the PAPs.
- Number of PAPs with grazing land outside of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm boundaries whose pre-project productivity has been maintained or impacted during the construction phase of the project.
 - Corrective action taken in the event that the construction phase of the Project has impacted their pre-project productivity and herding activities.
- All herders and their assets have been resettled to suitable alternative grazing land.
 - Number & percentage of PAPs who have been physically displaced.
 - Number of accommodation facilities, animal stables, water wells and pumps constructed before the commencement of the Project construction phase.
- Assess grazing land productivity in areas affected by the construction of the Project and whether pre-project productivity and accessibility has been restored.
 - Assess whether PAPs, who are not achieving pre-project productivity are still receiving transitional support and type of support provided.
- Total area of grazing land reinstated at the Project site and along the OHTL after the completion of the construction phase i.e., for laydown areas, worker

accommodation areas etc. This will also include the restoration methodology and monitoring requirements.

- Overall spending on the resettlement and livelihood restoration.
 - Cash compensation.
 - Cost of providing assistance, by type of assistance.
 - Consultation and engagement costs.
 - Cost of legal fees (if any).
 - Costs of taxes and registration fees.
 - Other costs (by type).
- Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism.
 - All PAPs are aware of the grievance mechanism and have received notice on its availability and how to access it.
 - Total number of grievances received and logged, cases resolved at Project level, how long it took to resolve them through the defined process as accepted by lenders.
 - Number of grievances received and why.
 - Number of grievances taken to court and the timeline taken to resolve the matter in court etc.
- Reports from experts who might be hired to provide transitional support to the PAPs i.e., financial advisors, livestock experts etc.
 - To include details of the training materials, content including MoM on training provided to PAPs.
 - Duration of training.
 - Gender segregated data on the PAPs who attended the training.
 - How questions & concerns from PAPs were addressed.
 - Final assessment report on the outcome of the training provided to the PAPs and recommendations (if any).
- Satisfaction level of PAPs.
 - Outcome of satisfaction survey conducted on all PAPs and their level of satisfaction with their compensation entitlements (resettlement, livelihood restoration etc).
- Achieved activities against the agreed RAP implementation schedule.
- Nature of unanticipated physical and economic displacement impacts including:
 - Number of PAPs impacted.
 - Number of assets/structures impacted.
 - Corrective action taken to address unanticipated impacts.

Additionally, the outcome of measures implemented to demonstrate effective restoration of livelihoods will be tracked against the data collected during the socio-economic surveys. In particular, effort will be made to determine whether vulnerable PAPs have been able to

effectively resettle in a new location and/or restore their livelihoods. The outcome indicators to monitor livelihood restoration will include:

- Number and % of PAPs with improved household income;
- Number and % of PAPs with improved housing conditions;
- Number and % of PAPs improved asset ownership; and
- Number and % of PAPs with increased monthly expenditure level.

11.1 RAP Implementation Compliance Report

A RAP Implementation Compliance Report will be prepared and provided to the lenders prior to the handing over the site and commencement of works in areas impacted by involuntary resettlement (economic & physical displacement) for the Wind Farm and along the OHTL.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

The main objective for monitoring will be to assess the progress of implementing the RAP in regards to resettlement and livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of the PAPs and whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved and/or if any corrective actions are required. The monitoring indicators provided above will form the basis of the monitoring process.

The monitoring period for the implementation of the RAP will be undertaken during the entire construction phase of the Project. The monitoring will also include unanticipated physical & economic displacement impacts during the construction phase including grievances arising and corrective actions taken. During this period ACWA Power/Project Company will submit quarterly monitoring reports to the lenders. Any additional monitoring will be determined by the lenders based on the outcome of the close-out audit at the end of the construction phase.

The monitoring reports will be disclosed on the respective lenders' websites.

11.3 RAP Completion Audit

This audit will be undertaken by a third-party to verify that the RAP, as implemented has met its objectives and that the livelihoods of all the PAPs have been restored to pre-project levels and/or have been enhanced. This report will be provided to the lenders for review and determination on whether further actions are required.

APPENDIX A – PRESIDENTIAL DECREE (8TH JULY 2022)



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTINING QARORI

2022 yil « 8 » июль

№ПҚ–314

Қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини ривожлантириш учун зарур ер майдонларини ажратиш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг айрим ҳужжатларига ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритиш тўғрисида

Ўтган уч йилда қайта тикланувчи энергия учун норматив-ҳуқуқий база шакллантирилиб, қулай шарт-шароитлар яратилиши натижасида бугунги кунга келиб, **2,9 млрд АҚШ долларлик тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар ҳисобига жами 2 897 МВт қувватли 10 та қуёш ва шамол электр станциясини барпо этиш бўйича ишлар бошланди.**

Шу билан бирга, ерга оид мулкий ва ҳуқуқий муносабатларда барқарорликни таъминлаш, ерларни муҳофаза қилиш, ер эгаларининг мулкий ҳуқуқларини кафолатлаш, шунингдек, ернинг иқтисодий қийматини белгилаш орқали уни фуқаролик ҳуқуқий муносабатлар объекти сифатида эркин муомалага киритиш мақсадида ер участкаларини ажратишнинг барча учун **тенг, шаффоф ва бозор тамойилларига асосланган тартиби белгиланди.**

Қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишни кенгайтириш учун янги барпо этилаётган қуёш ва шамол электр станциялари қурилиши учун амалдаги қонунчиликка асосан ер майдонларини ажратиш мақсадида, шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 8 июндаги “Ер муносабатларида тенглик ва шаффофликни таъминлаш, ерга бўлган ҳуқуқларни ишончли ҳимоя қилиш ва уларни бозор активига айлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ–6243-сон Фармонига мувофиқ:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг айрим ҳужжатларига иловага мувофиқ қуйидагиларни назарда тутувчи ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритилсин:

хорижий инвесторлар билан тузилган инвестиция шартномаси ва электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда кўрсатилган шартларга мос келадиган шамол электр станциялари, подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларининг қуриш учун зарур бўлган ер участкаларини давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун Энергетика вазирлигига **доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи билан ажратиш;**

Энергетика вазирлиги томонидан ажратилган ер участкаларини шамол электр станцияларни қуриш ва уларни ишлатиш муддатига тенг даврга **инвесторларга ижарага бериш;**

шамол станцияларини қуриш доирасида ва уларни ишлатиш доирасида давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун ажратилаётган ер майдонлари, қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ер майдонларини ташкил этганда, ушбу ер майдонларини қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган саноат **мақсадларига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказиш;**

“Навоий вилоятида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида молия вазирига Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан Осиё тараққиёт банки харажатларини қоплаш тўғрисидаги битимни **имзолаш ваколатини бериш.**

2. Мазкур қарорнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош вазири А.Н. Арипов зиммасига юклансин.

**Ўзбекистон Республикаси
Президенти**



Ш. Мирзиёев

Тошкент шаҳри

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг айрим ҳужжатларига киритилаётган ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 22 декабрдаги “Навоий вилоятида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги”ги ПҚ–4933-сон қарорига:

а) 5-банддаги “Навоий вилояти ҳокимлигига” сўзлари “Энергетика вазирлигига” сўзлари билан алмаштирилсин;

б) қуйидаги мазмунда 7¹-банд билан тўлдирилсин:

“7¹. Молия вазирига Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖнинг аккредитив очадиган хорижий банк олдидаги тўлов мажбуриятлари Осиё тараққиёт банки кафолати орқали бажарилган тақдирда, Осиё тараққиёт банки билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукуматига мақбул шаклдаги Осиё тараққиёт банки харажатларини қоплаш тўғрисидаги битимни имзолаш ваколоти берилсин”;

в) 8-банд қуйидаги таҳрирда баён этилсин:

“8. Навоий вилояти ҳокимлиги 2022 йил 30 июлга қадар Инвестиция шартномаси ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда кўрсатилган шартларга мос келадиган ШЭС, подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун зарур бўлган ер участкаларини, таянч қурилмалар эгаллайдиган ер координаталаридан келиб чиқиб давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун Энергетика вазирлигига доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи билан ажратилишини таъминласин.

Энергетика вазирлиги мазкур бандга асосан давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун:

ШЭС ва подстанция қурилиши учун ажратилган ер участкасининг инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш муддатига тенг даврга Лойиҳа компаниясига;

ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун ажратилган ер участкасининг “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга ижарага берилишини таъминласин.

Ерни ижарага олиш ҳуқуқи учун бозор қийматида ҳақ тўлаш ерга нисбатан амал қилувчи ва Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан тўланадиган ижара тўловлари кўринишида ифодаланиши белгилансин.

Бунда, Лойиҳа компанияси ва “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан фойдаланганлик учун қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчилиги ўрнини қоплашдан (компенсация тўловларидан) озод қилинсин”;

г) қуйидаги мазмундаги 8¹-банд билан тўлдирилсин:

“8¹. Инвестициялар ва ташқи савдо вазирлиги, Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги, Сув хўжалиги вазирлиги, Навоий вилояти ҳокимлигининг Инвестиция лойиҳасини жойлаштириш учун Навоий вилоятининг Томди туманидаги мазкур қарорнинг иловасига мувофиқ 293,35 гектар ер майдонини қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат мақсадларига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказиш тўғрисидаги таклифига розилик берилсин.

Навоий вилояти ҳокимлиги 2022 йил охирига қадар ушбу қарор билан тоифаси ўзгартирилаётган ер участкалари майдонига тенг миқдорда қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган янги ерлар ўзлаштирилишини таъминласин”;

д) қуйидаги мазмундаги илова билан тўлдирилсин:

“Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг
2020 йил 22 декабрдаги ПҚ–4933–сон қарорига
илова

“Навоий вилоятининг Томди туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат ва бошқа мақсадларига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказилаётган ер участкалари

РЎЙХАТИ

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан, яйлов ерлар	Тупроқ балл бонитети
Шамол электр станцияси учун				
Томди тумани Томдибўлоқ массиви	364қ	12,97	12,97	баҳоланмаган
	371қ	33,99	33,99	баҳоланмаган
	566қ	9,25	9,25	баҳоланмаган
	565қ	1,35	1,35	баҳоланмаган
	571қ	18,56	18,56	баҳоланмаган
	572қ	35,04	35,04	баҳоланмаган
	573қ	8,0	8,0	баҳоланмаган
	576қ	4,2	4,2	баҳоланмаган
	577қ	24,26	24,26	баҳоланмаган
	584қ	28,34	28,34	баҳоланмаган
585қ	48,75	48,75	баҳоланмаган	

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан, яйлов ерлар	Тупроқ балл бонитети
Худуд бўйича жами		224,71	224,71	
Томди тумани Оқтов массиви	29қ	13,56	13,56	баҳоланмаган
	33қ	14,96	14,96	баҳоланмаган
	34қ	4,58	4,58	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		33,1	33,1	
Жами		257,81	257,81	
Подстанция қурилиши учун				
Томди тумани Томдибулоқ массиви	571қ	11,25	11,25	баҳоланмаган
Жами		11,25	11,25	
Ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун				
Томди тумани Томдибулоқ массиви	571қ	0,05	0,05	баҳоланмаган
Жами		0,05	0,05	
Қушларни қузатиш тизими учун ва шамолни қузатиш миноралари учун				
Томди тумани Томдибулоқ массиви	364қ	2,59	2,59	баҳоланмаган
	371қ	3,01	3,01	баҳоланмаган
	566қ	0,33	0,33	баҳоланмаган
	571қ	2,51	2,51	баҳоланмаган

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	<i>Шундан, яйлов ерлар</i>	Тупроқ балл бонитети
	572қ	2,76	2,76	баҳоланмаган
	573қ	2,18	2,18	баҳоланмаган
	576қ	0,17	0,17	баҳоланмаган
	577қ	2,26	2,26	баҳоланмаган
	584қ	2,59	2,59	баҳоланмаган
	585қ	2,92	2,92	баҳоланмаган
Худуд жами		21,32	21,32	
Томди тумани Оқтов массиви	29қ	0,5	0,5	баҳоланмаган
	33қ	2,34	2,34	баҳоланмаган
	34қ	0,08	0,08	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		2,92	2,92	
Жами		24,24	24,24	
Лойиҳа бўйича жами		293,35	293,35	

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги “Бухоро вилоятининг Пешку туманида қуввати 300 – 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ–5001-сон қарорида:

а) 5-банддаги “Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлигига” сўзлари “Энергетика вазирлигига” сўзлари билан алмаштирилсин;

б) 8-банд қўйидаги таҳрирда баён этилсин:

“8. Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлиги 2022 йил 30 июлга қадар Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимдаги ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда кўрсатилган шартларга мос келадиган ШЭС, подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун зарур бўлган ер участкаларини, таянч қурилмалар эгаллайдиган ер координаталаридан келиб чиқиб давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун Энергетика вазирлигига доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи билан ажратилишини таъминласин.

Энергетика вазирлиги мазкур бандга асосан давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун:

ШЭС ва подстанция қурилиши учун ажратилган ер участкасининг инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш муддатига тенг даврга Лойиҳа компаниясига;

ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун ажратилган ер участкасининг “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга ижарага берилишини таъминласин.

Ерни ижарага олиш ҳуқуқи учун бозор қийматида ҳақ тўлаш ерга нисбатан амал қилувчи ва Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан тўланадиган ижара тўловлари кўринишида ифодаланиши белгилансин.

Бунда, Лойиҳа компанияси ва “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан фойдаланганлик учун қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчилиги ўрнини қоплашдан (компенсация тўловларидан) озод қилинсин”;

в) қўйидаги мазмундаги 8¹-банд билан тўлдирилсин:

“8¹.Инвестициялар ва ташқи савдо вазирлиги, Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги, Сув хўжалиги вазирлиги, Бухоро ва Навоий вилоятлари ҳокимликларининг инвестиция лойиҳасини жойлаштириш учун Бухоро

вилоятининг Пешку ва Ғиждувон туманларида ҳамда Навоий вилояти Конимех туманидаги мазкур қарорнинг иловасига мувофиқ жами 154,2 гектар ер майдонини қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат мақсадларига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказиш тўғрисидаги таклифига розилик берилсин.

Бухоро ва Навоий вилоятлари ҳокимликлари 2022 йил охирига қадар ушбу қарор билан тоифаси ўзгартирилаётган ер участкалари майдонига тенг миқдорда қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган янги ерлар ўзлаштирилишини таъминласин”;

г) қуйидаги мазмундаги илова билан тўлдирилсин:

**“Бухоро вилоятининг Пешку туманида қуввати 300–500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш”
инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат
мақсадларга мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказилаётган ер майдонлари**

РЎЙХАТИ

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	<i>Шундан, яйлов ерлар</i>	Тупроқ балл бонитети
Шамол электр станциясини қўриш учун				
Пешку тумани Жонгелди массиви	39қ	4,63	4,63	баҳоланмаган
	86қ	11,65	11,65	баҳоланмаган
	42қ	0,5	0,5	баҳоланмаган
	44қ	32,84	32,84	баҳоланмаган
	45қ	26,04	26,04	баҳоланмаган
	87қ	41,84	41,84	баҳоланмаган
Жами		117,5	117,5	
Ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларининг таянч қурилмаларини қуриш учун				
Пешку тумани Жонгелди массиви	86қ	0,1	0,1	баҳоланмаган
	87қ	1,25	1,25	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		1,35	1,35	

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	<i>Шундан, яйлов ерлар</i>	Тупроқ балл бонитети
Гиждувон тумани Кўкча массиви	117қ	0,73	0,73	баҳоланмаган
	118қ	0,35	0,35	баҳоланмаган
	120қ	0,32	0,32	баҳоланмаган
	123қ	0,59	0,59	баҳоланмаган
	161қ	0,38	0,38	баҳоланмаган
	159қ	0,14	0,14	баҳоланмаган
	160қ	0,29	0,29	баҳоланмаган
	175қ	0,33	0,33	баҳоланмаган
	176қ	0,32	0,32	баҳоланмаган
	177қ	0,61	0,61	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		4,06	4,06	
Навоий вилояти Конимех тумани “Қарақата” ОФЙ ҳудуди	125қ	0,65	0,65	баҳоланмаган
	126қ	1,05	1,05	баҳоланмаган
	127қ	0,9	0,9	баҳоланмаган
	128қ	0,15	0,15	баҳоланмаган
	129қ	0,45	0,45	баҳоланмаган
	130қ	0,6	0,6	баҳоланмаган
	131қ	0,1	0,1	баҳоланмаган

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	<i>Шундан, яйлов ерлар</i>	Тупроқ балл бонитети
	132қ	0,75	0,75	баҳоланмаган
	142қ	0,2	0,2	баҳоланмаган
	164қ	0,9	0,9	баҳоланмаган
	166қ	0,85	0,85	баҳоланмаган
	167қ	0,05	0,05	баҳоланмаган
	168қ	1,65	1,65	баҳоланмаган
	169қ	0,9	0,9	баҳоланмаган
	176ақ	1,3	1,3	баҳоланмаган
	183а қ	0,45	0,45	баҳоланмаган
	182а қ	1,05	1,05	баҳоланмаган
	180қ	0,3	0,3	баҳоланмаган
	181қ	1,2	1,2	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		13,5	13,5	
Жами		18,91	18,91	
Подстанция қурилиши учун				
Пешку туман Жонгелди массиви	87қ	17,79	17,79	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		17,79	17,79	
Лойиҳа бўйича жами		154,2	154,2	

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги “Бухоро вилоятининг Ѓиждувон туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чоратадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ–5003-сон қарорида:

а) 5-банддаги “Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлигига” сўзлари “Энергетика вазирлигига” сўзлари билан алмаштирилсин;

б) 8-банд қуйидаги таҳрирда баён этилсин:

“8. Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлиги 2022 йил 30 июлга қадар Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимдаги ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда кўрсатилган шартларга мос келадиган ШЭС, подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун зарур бўлган ер участкаларини, таянч қурилмалар эгаллайдиган ер координаталаридан келиб чиқиб давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун Энергетика вазирлигига доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи билан ажратилишини таъминласин.

Энергетика вазирлиги мазкур бандга асосан давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун:

ШЭС ва подстанция қурилиши учун ажратилган ер участкасининг инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш муддатига тенг даврга Лойиҳа компаниясига;

ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун ажратилган ер участкасининг “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга ижарага берилишини таъминласин.

Ерни ижарага олиш ҳуқуқи учун бозор қийматида ҳақ тўлаш ерга нисбатан амал қилувчи ва Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан тўланадиган ижара тўловлари кўринишида ифодаланиши белгилансин.

Бунда, Лойиҳа компанияси ва “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан фойдаланганлик учун қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчилиги ўрнини қоплашдан (компенсация тўловларидан) озод қилинсин”;

в) қуйидаги мазмундаги 8¹-банд билан тўлдирилсин:

“8¹. Инвестициялар ва ташқи савдо вазирлиги, Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги, Сув хўжалиги вазирлиги, Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлигининг инвестиция лойиҳасини жойлаштириш учун Бухоро вилоятининг Ѓиждувон,

Шофиркон, Пешку, Ромитан, Жондор ва Қоракўл туманларидаги мазкур қарорнинг иловасига мувофиқ қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган жами 172,55 гектар, шундан 0,18 гектар суғориладиган ер майдонини қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат мақсадларига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказиш тўғрисидаги таклифига розилик берилсин.

Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлиги 2022 йил охирига қадар ушбу қарор билан ер тоифаси ўзгартириладиган суғориладиган ер участкаларининг ўн баробарига тенг миқдорда янги суғориладиган ер участкалари ҳамда ер тоифаси ўзгартириладиган яйлов ерларнинг майдонига тенг миқдорда қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган янги ерларнинг ўзлаштирилишини таъминласин”;

г) қуйидаги мазмундаги илова билан тўлдирилсин:

“Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг
2021 йил 23 февралдаги ПҚ–5003–сон қарорига
илова

“Бухоро вилоятининг Ғиждувон туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат мақсадларга мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказилаётган ер участкалари

РЎЙХАТИ

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан:		Тупроқ балл бонитети
			суғориладиган экин ерлар	Яйлов ерлар	
Шамол электр станцияси учун					
Ғиждувон тумани Кўкча массиви	193қ	9,97		9,97	баҳоланмаган
	194қ	4,97		4,97	баҳоланмаган
	178қ	28,23		28,23	баҳоланмаган
	183қ	1,65		1,65	баҳоланмаган
	171қ	1,65		1,65	баҳоланмаган
	176қ	6,66		6,66	баҳоланмаган
	163қ	1,65		1,65	баҳоланмаган
	256қ	4,97		4,97	баҳоланмаган
	257қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган
	254қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган
	244қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан:		Тупроқ балл бонитети
			суғориладиган экин ерлар	Яйлов ерлар	
Ғиждувон тумани Кўкча массиви	258қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган
	260қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган
	261қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган
	243қ	1,65		1,65	баҳоланмаган
	242қ	3,35		3,35	баҳоланмаган
	263қ	1,65		1,65	баҳоланмаган
	264қ	1,65		1,65	баҳоланмаган
	170қ	36,54		36,54	баҳоланмаган
	276қ	3,32		3,32	баҳоланмаган
	238қ	3,32		3,32	баҳоланмаган
	239қ	3,32		3,32	баҳоланмаган
	275қ	1,66		1,66	баҳоланмаган
	262қ	4,97		4,97	баҳоланмаган
Жами		131,14		131,14	
Ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари таянч қурилмалар қуриш учун					
Ғиждувон тумани Кўкча массиви	178қ	0,67		0,67	баҳоланмаган
	240қ	0,38		0,38	баҳоланмаган
	239қ	0,45		0,45	баҳоланмаган
	237қ	0,43		0,43	баҳоланмаган

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан:		Тупроқ балл бонитети
			суғориладиган экин ерлар	Яйлов ерлар	
Ғиждувон тумани Кўкча массиви	176қ	0,30		0,3	баҳоланмаган
	271қ	0,22		0,22	баҳоланмаган
	265қ	0,17		0,17	баҳоланмаган
	266қ	0,39		0,39	баҳоланмаган
	273қ	0,42		0,42	баҳоланмаган
	274қ	0,45		0,45	баҳоланмаган
	275қ	0,24		0,24	баҳоланмаган
	276қ	0,29		0,29	баҳоланмаган
	277қ	0,39		0,39	баҳоланмаган
Жами		4,80		4,80	
Шофиркон тумани Ғалаба массиви	10980қ	0,3		0,3	баҳоланмаган
	10984қ	0,38		0,38	баҳоланмаган
	10988қ	0,35		0,35	баҳоланмаган
	10990қ	0,48		0,48	баҳоланмаган
	10991қ	0,2		0,2	баҳоланмаган
	10992қ	0,11		0,11	баҳоланмаган
	12436қ	0,18		0,18	баҳоланмаган
	12490қ	0,04		0,04	баҳоланмаган
	12491қ	0,09		0,09	баҳоланмаган
	12492қ	0,24		0,24	баҳоланмаган

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан:		Тупроқ балл бонитети
			суғориладиган экин ерлар	Яйлов ерлар	
Шофиркон тумани Ғалаба массиви	12501қ	0,59		0,59	баҳоланмаган
	12503қ	0,54		0,54	баҳоланмаган
	12504қ	0,34		0,34	баҳоланмаган
	12505қ	0,2		0,2	баҳоланмаган
	12506қ	0,34		0,34	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		4,38		4,38	
Пешку тумани Жонгелди массиви	107қ	1,1		1,1	баҳоланмаган
	109қ	0,47		0,47	баҳоланмаган
	110қ	1,32		1,32	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		2,89		2,89	
Ромитан тумани Э.Хўжаев ва Янгиобод массивлари	9қ	0,23		0,23	баҳоланмаган
	10қ	0,2		0,2	баҳоланмаган
	11қ	0,59		0,59	баҳоланмаган
	14қ	0,51		0,51	баҳоланмаган
	17қ	0,2		0,2	баҳоланмаган
	19қ	0,13		0,13	баҳоланмаган
	26қ	0,25		0,25	баҳоланмаган
	30қ	0,1		0,1	баҳоланмаган
	31қ	0,04		0,04	баҳоланмаган
	32қ	0,1		0,1	баҳоланмаган
	33қ	0,22		0,22	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		2,57		2,57	

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан:		Тупроқ балл бонитети
			суғориладиган экин ерлар	Яйлов ерлар	
Жондор тумани А.Темур массиви	19071қ	0,61		0,61	баҳоланмаган
	19072қ	0,25		0,25	баҳоланмаган
	19077қ	1,6		1,6	баҳоланмаган
	19080қ	0,67		0,67	баҳоланмаган
	19087қ	0,35		0,35	баҳоланмаган
	19100қ	0,25		0,25	баҳоланмаган
	19101қ	0,87		0,87	баҳоланмаган
	19109қ	0,44		0,44	баҳоланмаган
	19136қ	0,35		0,35	баҳоланмаган
	19137қ	0,91		0,91	баҳоланмаган
	19138қ	0,43		0,43	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		6,73		6,73	
Қоракўл тумани Қоракўл массиви	2094қ	0,07		0,07	баҳоланмаган
	2092қ	0,15		0,15	баҳоланмаган
	2093қ	0,06		0,06	баҳоланмаган
	2135қ	0,28		0,28	баҳоланмаган
	2136қ	0,09		0,09	баҳоланмаган
	2137қ	0,01		0,01	баҳоланмаган
	2141қ	0,03	0,03		49 бал
	2160қ	0,02	0,02		40 балл

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси (гектар)	Шундан:		Тупроқ балл бонитети
			суғориладиган экин ерлар	Яйлов ерлар	
Қоракўл тумани Қоракўл массиви	2167қ	0,14		0,14	баҳоланмаган
	2173қ	0,27		0,27	баҳоланмаган
	2207қ	0,02	0,02		49 бал
	2209қ	0,02	0,02		55 бал
	2316қ	0,03	0,03		55 бал
	2368қ	0,03	0,03		55 бал
	2370қ	0,03	0,03		44 балл
Худуд бўйича жами		1,25	0,18	1,07	
Жами		22,62	0,18	22,44	
Подстанция қурилиши учун					
Ғиждувон тумани Кўкча массиви	172қ	1,81		1,81	баҳоланмаган
	178қ	16,98		16,98	баҳоланмаган
Худуд бўйича жами		18,79		18,79	
Лойиҳа бўйича жами		172,55	0,18	172,37	



Appendix
to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
dated February 23, 2021 No. PP-5001

The list of land plots, the category of which is being transferred from agricultural to industrial and other purposes as part of the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 300 - 500 MW in the Peshku district of the Bukhara region".

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Land user name	Ball bonitet
For wind farm					
Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village	39k	4,63	4,63	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	86k	11,65	11,65	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	42k	0,5	0,5	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	44k	32,84	32,84	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	45k	26,04	26,04	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	87k	41,84	41,84	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
Total		117,5	117,5		
For the construction of supporting structures of overhead transmission lines					
Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village	86k	0,1	0,1	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	87k	1,25	1,25	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Land user name	Ball bonitet
Total by territory		1,35	1,35		
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	117к	0,73	0,73	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	118к	0,35	0,35	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	120к	0,32	0,32	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	123к	0,59	0,59	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	161к	0,38	0,38	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	159к	0,14	0,14	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	160к	0,29	0,29	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	175к	0,33	0,33	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	176к	0,32	0,32	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	177к	0,61	0,61	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
Total by territory		4,06	4,06		
	125к	0,65	0,65	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	126к	1,05	1,05	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	127к	0,9	0,9	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	128к	0,15	0,15	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	129к	0,45	0,45	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Land user name	Ball bonitet
Navoi region, Kanimekh district Aul "Karakata"	130κ	0,6	0,6	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	131κ	0,1	0,1	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	132κ	0,75	0,75	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	142κ	0,2	0,2	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	164κ	0,9	0,9	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	166κ	0,85	0,85	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	167κ	0,05	0,05	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	168κ	1,65	1,65	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	169κ	0,9	0,9	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	176ακ	1,3	1,3	Kanimekh State Forestry/ Karak-Ata LLC	Not valuated
	183a κ	0,45	0,45	Kanimekh State Forestry/ Karak-Ata LLC	Not valuated
	182a κ	1,05	1,05	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	180κ	0,3	0,3	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
	181κ	1,2	1,2	Kanimekh State Forestry	Not valuated
Total by territory		13,5	13,5		
Total		18,91	18,91		
For the construction of substation					

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	<i>Pastures</i>	Land user name	Ball bonitet
Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village	87к	17,79	17,79	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
Total by territory		17,79	17,79		
Total for project		154,2	154,2		

Appendix

**to the Decree of the President of the Republic of
Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2021 No. PP-5003**

**The list of land plots, the category of which is being transferred from agricultural to industrial and other purposes within the framework
of the Investment project "Construction of 500 MW wind power plant in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region"**

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Land user name	Ball bonitet
			irrigated croplands	Pastures		
For wind farm						
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	193k	9,97		9,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	194k	4,97		4,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	178k	28,23		28,23	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	183k	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	171k	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	176k	6,66		6,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	163k	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	256k	4,97		4,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	257k	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	254k	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	244k	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	258k	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Land user name	Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures		
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	260к	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	261к	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	243к	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	242к	3,35		3,35	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	263к	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	264к	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	170к	36,54		36,54	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	276к	3,32		3,32	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	238к	3,32		3,32	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	239к	3,32		3,32	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	275к	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	262к	4,97		4,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	Total		131,14		131,14	
For the construction of supporting structures of overhead transmission lines						
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	178к	0,67		0,67	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	240к	0,38		0,38	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	239к	0,45		0,45	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	237к	0,43		0,43	Kukcha LLC	Not valuated

					(SWID Committee)	
	176к	0,30		0,3	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Land user name	Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures		
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	271к	0,22		0,22	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	265к	0,17		0,17	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	266к	0,39		0,39	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	273к	0,42		0,42	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	274к	0,45		0,45	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	275к	0,24		0,24	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	276к	0,29		0,29	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	277к	0,39		0,39	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
Total		4,80		4,80		
Shofirkon district, Galaba community	10980к	0,3		0,3	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	10984к	0,38		0,38	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	10988к	0,35		0,35	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	10990к	0,48		0,48	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	10991к	0,2		0,2	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	10992к	0,11		0,11	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12436к	0,18		0,18	SWID Committee	Not valuated

	12490к	0,04		0,04	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12491к	0,09		0,09	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12492к	0,24		0,24	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12501к	0,59		0,59	SWID Committee	Not valuated

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Land user name	Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures		
Shifirkon district, Galaba community	12503к	0,54		0,54	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12504к	0,34		0,34	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12505к	0,2		0,2	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	12506к	0,34		0,34	SWID Committee	Not valuated
Total by territory		4,38		4,38		
Peshku district, Dzhankledy community	107к	1,1		1,1	Dzhankledy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	109к	0,47		0,47	Dzhankledy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	110к	1,32		1,32	Dzhankledy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
Total by territory		2,89		2,89		
Romitan district, E.Khojaev and Yangiobod community	9к	0,23		0,23	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	10к	0,2		0,2	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	11к	0,59		0,59	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	14к	0,51		0,51	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	17к	0,2		0,2	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	19к	0,13		0,13	SWID Committee	Not valuated
	26к	0,25		0,25	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	30к	0,1		0,1	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	31к	0,04		0,04	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated

	32k	0,1		0,1	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	33k	0,22		0,22	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
Total by territory		2,57		2,57		

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Land user name	Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures		
Jondor district, A.Temur community	19071k	0,61		0,61	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19072k	0,25		0,25	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19077k	1,6		1,6	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19080k	0,67		0,67	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19087k	0,35		0,35	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19100k	0,25		0,25	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19101k	0,87		0,87	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19109k	0,44		0,44	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19136k	0,35		0,35		Not valuated
	19137k	0,91		0,91		Not valuated
	19138k	0,43		0,43		Not valuated
Total by territory		6,73		6,73		
Karakul district,	2094k	0,07		0,07		Not valuated
	2092k	0,15		0,15		Not valuated
	2093k	0,06		0,06		Not valuated

Karakul community	2135к	0,28		0,28		Not valuated
	2136к	0,09		0,09		Not valuated
	2137к	0,01		0,01		Not valuated
	2141к	0,03	0,03			49 ball
	2160к	0,02	0,02			40 ball

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Land user name	Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures		
Karakul district, Karakul community	2167к	0,14		0,14		Not valuated
	2173к	0,27		0,27		Not valuated
	2207к	0,02	0,02			49 ball
	2209к	0,02	0,02			55 ball
	2316к	0,03	0,03			55 ball
	2368к	0,03	0,03			55 ball
	2370к	0,03	0,03			44 ball
Total by territory		1,25	0,18	1,07		
Total		22,62	0,18	22,44		
For the construction of substation						
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	172к	1,81		1,81	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	178к	16,98		16,98	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
Total by territory		18,79		18,79		
Total for the project		172,55	0,18	172,37		

APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM AGENCY OF SANITARY & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELLBEING

APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM AGENCY OF SANITARY & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELLBEING

ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M.Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house # 10
TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00974 Bank «Kamalbanc» A/N. 20206000500502375001

JEC-OUT-21-51
03.04.2021

**Начальнику Службы
санитарно-эпидемиологического
благополучия и общественного
здоровья Б. К. Юсупалеву**

Уважаемый Баходир Кахраманович!

В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 23.02.2021 года № ПП-5001 "О мерах по реализации инвестиционного проекта "Строительства ветряной электростанции мощностью 300-500 МВт в Пышкунском районе Бухарской области", ИП ООО "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" (г.Ташкент) заключила с АО "Национальные электрические сети Узбекистана" 25-летний договор купли-продажи электроэнергии. Данное соглашение было заключено 24 января 2021 года для разработки, финансирования, строительства и эксплуатации ветропарка мощностью 300-500 МВт Пышкунском районе Бухарской области (см. Приложение 1)

Проект также включает в себя строительство воздушной линии электропередач (ЛЭП) с напряжением 500 кВ в одном контуре. Эта ЛЭП будет проложена между ветропарком ACWA Power Bash мощностью 500 МВт и ветропарком ACWA Power Dzhankeldy мощностью 500 МВт. На данном этапе, согласование ЛЭП находится в стадии завершения АО "Национальные электрические сети Узбекистана" и будет подключено к существующей подстанции в Каракуле

В рамках оценки воздействия на окружающую среду и социальную сферу (ОВОСС) корпоративные консультанты по экологической и социальной оценке "5 Capital Environmental & Management Consulting" (Дубай, ОАЭ) компании ACWA Power назначили JURU Energy (г.Ташкент, Узбекистан) для проведения определенных фоновых экологических и социальных исследований, сбора данных, проведения консультаций с общественностью, а также процедуру составления и сдачи необходимых отчетов и представления национальной Оценки Воздействия на Окружающую Среду в Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по экологии и охране окружающей среды.

Согласно первичным исследованиям местности, проведенным на территории Проекта и прилегающих территориях в марте 2021 года, установлено что ближайшими населенными пунктами к Проектной территории являются два села, а именно, село Джанкельды и село Калаята. Село Джанкельды находится приблизительно в 14 км к западу от Восточного участка Проекта и село Калаята расположено в непосредственной близости от Западного участка (Приложение 1)

Данный проект по использованию возобновляемых источников энергии, не предусматривает применение технологий, которые будут выделять выбросы в атмосферный воздух. В связи с отсутствием конкретных источников выбросов загрязняющих вещества в атмосферу в рамках Проекта, отсутствует возможность определения или расчета величины санитарно защитной зоны до ближайших населенных пунктов, согласно СанПиН № 0350-17 «Санитарные нормы и правила по охране атмосферного воздуха населенных мест Республики Узбекистан».

В связи с вышеизложенным, просим Вас рассмотреть вопрос о необходимости установления санитарно защитной зоны для данного Проекта, принимая во внимание, что действующим законодательством не предусмотрены требования для ветровых электростанций.

Заранее благодарим за сотрудничество!

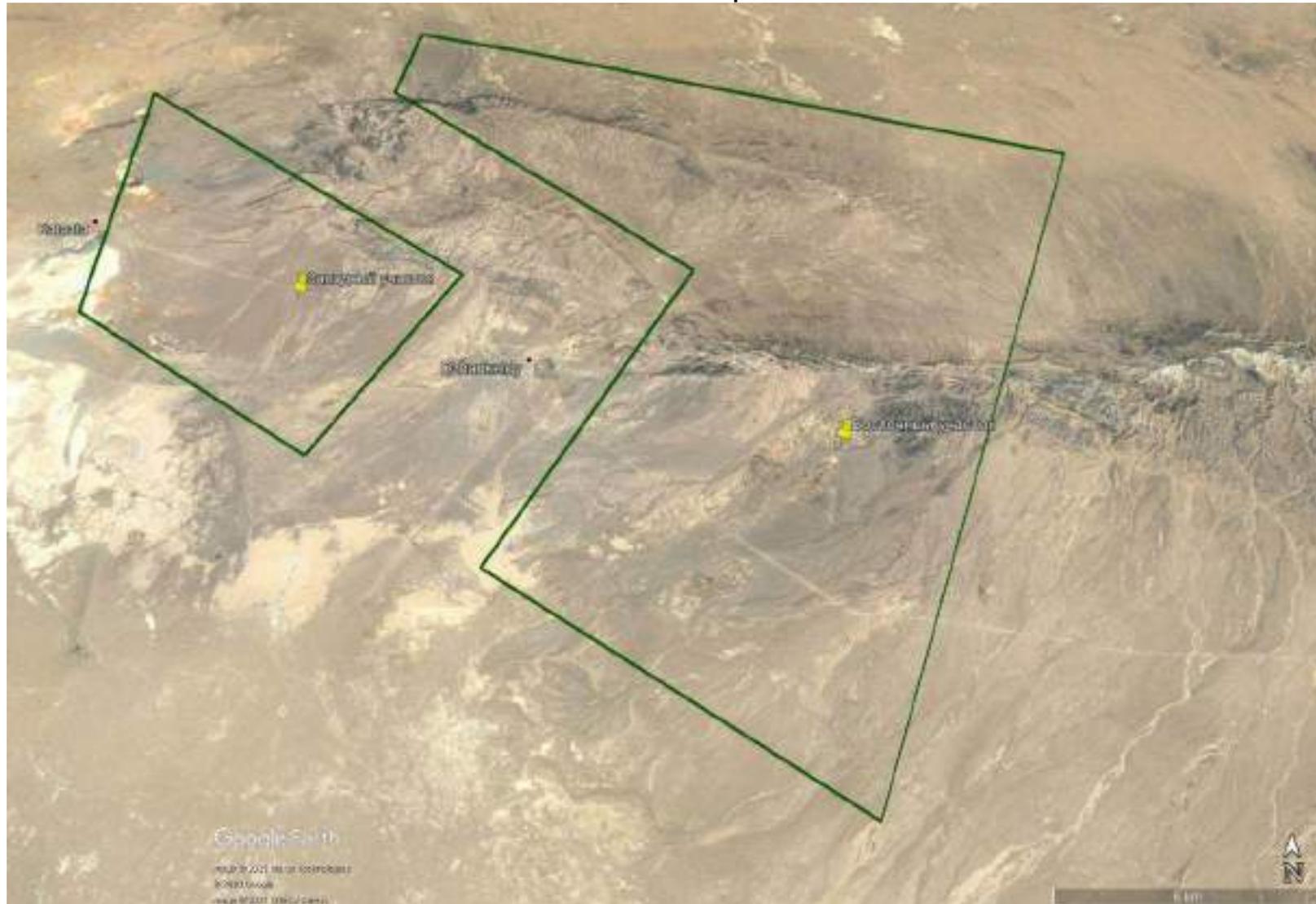
С уважением,

Директор



Якубов Жахонгир

Местоположение проекта



Координаты Проекта (на основе предварительных координат)

№	UTM ЗОНА 41Т	
	ДОЛГОТА (В)	ШИРОТА (С)
Восточный участок		
1	523619.75	4534733.22
2	543599.97	4529733.76
3	536496.75	4510432.45
4	526924.81	4516485.66
5	532348.42	4525452.64
6	523032.36	4532093.13
Западный участок		
7	525738.34	4525288.58
8	515437.34	4532201.45
9	514980.93	4524099.13
10	522031.61	4519603.11

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
SANITARIYA-EPIDEMIOLOGIK
OSOYISHTALIK VA JAMOAT
SALOMATLIGI XIZMATI**

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**SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
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12.04.21 № 20-8/3066

№ _____ ga

**Директору
ООО «JURU ENERGY CONSULTING»
Якубову Ж.**

Службой санитарно-эпидемиологического благополучия и общественного здоровья в соответствии Вашим письмом от 3 апреля 2021 года за № JEC-OUT-21-51 по вопросу установления санитарно защитной зоны для реализации инвестиционного проекта "Строительство ветряной электростанции мощностью 500 МВт в Гиждуванском районе Бухарской области" был изучен ряд действующих нормативных документов и проведен литературный обзор имеющихся научных исследований, касающихся данного вопроса.

В результате установлено, что согласно действующих нормативных документов в республике, а именно санитарных норм, правил и гигиенических нормативов: СанПиН № 0236-07 «По обеспечению безопасности для населения, проживающего вблизи линии электропередач высокого напряжения» и СанПиН № 0350-17 «Санитарные нормы и правила по охране атмосферного воздуха в населённых мест республики Узбекистан» для воздушной линии электропередач (ЛЭП) с напряжением 500 кВ в одном контуре и при производстве электрической энергии мощностью 600 мВт и выше (в Вашем случае 500 мВт) размер санитарно-защитной зоны составляет "не менее 500 метров".

По результатам научных исследований размещения ветровых электростанций (ВЭС), ряд ученых Украины, России, Беларуси было показано, что в процессе строительства ВЭС может иметь место загрязнение окружающей среды (атмосферного воздуха, почвы, грунтовых вод) вследствие работы строительной техники и автотранспорта, земляных, сварочных и других работ при их строительстве. При эксплуатации ВЭС могут создаваться повышенные уровни акустического и электромагнитного загрязнения на прилегающей территории и аварийные ситуации с разрушением ВЭС при неблагоприятных погодных условиях. На основании расчетов, представленных в проектах, и анализа данных о влиянии зарубежных ВЭС на окружающую среду установлено, что лимитирующим фактором влияния ВЭС является акустическое загрязнение в звуковом диапазоне частот, которое распространяется за пределы территории ветрополей.

В результате для современных ВЭС обоснована санитарно-защитная зона размером 700 м от крайних ВЭУ по критерию шума и рекомендовано соблюдение расстояния в 200 м от ВЭУ для ограничения какой-либо деятельности и пребывания людей в периоды возможных аварийных ситуаций при неблагоприятных погодных условиях.

Таким образом, на основании вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод, что ветровые электростанций (ВЭС) должны быть отнесены к I классу с санитарно-защитной зоной в размере не менее 1000 метров.

Заместитель начальника

Атабеков Н.С.

Исп. Миршина О.П.
Туйчиев Ж.Т.
Т-н:276-75-92

**SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

46 Bunyodkor str. Tashkent 100097 Phone: 71 276-59-28. Fax: 71 276-59-28 e-mail: sanepidxizmat@minzdrav.uz

**To director of «JURU ENERGY
CONSULTING» Yakubov J.**

Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service based on your requested dated April 3, 2021, No. JEC-OUT-21-51, regarding to establishment of health protection zone for "Construction of wind power station with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region" Project has reviewed a number of existing regulations and conducted a literature review of available scientific researches related to this issue.

As a result, based on national legislation in force, namely sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards: SanPiN № 0236- 07 "On ensuring the safety of the population living near high-voltage overhead power transmission lines" and SanPiN № 0350-17 "Sanitary norms and rules on atmospheric air protection in populated areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan" for single circuit OHTL with rated voltage of 500 kV and when producing electric power of 600 MW and above (in your case 500 MW) the size of sanitary protection zone should be "at least 500 meters".

Scientific studies related to the construction of wind power plants (WPPs) of several scientists in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus demonstrated locations, risks of environmental pollution (atmospheric air, soil, groundwater) as a result of transportation, welding, ground works, machinery and vehicles activities. Moreover, increased levels acoustic and electromagnetic pollution levels on surrounding areas as well as emergency situation, such as collapse of WPP during bad weather conditions, may occur while commissioning stage. Based on calculations presented in the projects and analysis of data on the environmental impact of foreign WPPs, it is established that the limiting factor of WPPs is acoustic pollution in the sound frequency range, which extends beyond the territory of wind farms.

As a result, a health protection zone for modern wind power plants is justified as 700 m from the outermost wind turbines in terms of noise criteria, and it is recommended to maintain a distance of 200 m from wind turbines to limit any activities and stay of people during possible emergencies periods under adverse weather conditions.

Considering above mentioned, it can be concluded that wind power plants (WPPs) should be classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000 m.

Signed by Deputy director

N.S.Otabekov

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
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12.04.21 № 20-8/3066

№ _____ ga

**Директору
ООО «JURU ENERGY CONSULTING»
Якубову Ж.**

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В результате установлено, что согласно действующих нормативных документов в республике, а именно санитарных норм, правил и гигиенических нормативов: СанПиН № 0236-07 «По обеспечению безопасности для населения, проживающего вблизи линии электропередач высокого напряжения» и СанПиН № 0350-17 «Санитарные нормы и правила по охране атмосферного воздуха в населённых мест республики Узбекистан» для воздушной линии электропередач (ЛЭП) с напряжением 500 кВ в одном контуре размер санитарно-защитной зоны должен быть не менее 30 метров по обе стороны от проекции на землю крайних фазных проводов в направлении, перпендикулярном к ВЛ и при производстве электрической энергии мощностью 600 мВт и выше (в Вашем случае 500 мВт) размер санитарно-защитной зоны составляет "не менее 500 метров".

По результатам научных исследований размещения ветровых электростанций (ВЭС), ряд ученых Украины, России, Беларуси было показано, что в процессе строительства ВЭС может иметь место загрязнение окружающей среды (атмосферного воздуха, почвы, грунтовых вод) вследствие работы строительной техники и автотранспорта, земляных, сварочных и других работ при их строительстве. При эксплуатации ВЭС могут создаваться повышенные уровни акустического и электромагнитного загрязнения на прилегающей территории и аварийные ситуации с разрушением ВЭС при неблагоприятных погодных условиях. На основании расчетов, представленных в проектах, и анализа данных о влиянии зарубежных ВЭС на окружающую среду установлено, что лимитирующим фактором влияния ВЭС является акустическое загрязнение в звуковом диапазоне частот, которое распространяется за пределы территории ветрополей.

В результате для современных ВЭС обоснована санитарно-защитная зона размером 700 м от крайних ВЭУ по критерию шума и рекомендовано соблюдение расстояния в 200 м от ВЭУ для ограничения какой-либо деятельности и пребывания людей в периоды возможных аварийных ситуаций при неблагоприятных погодных условиях.

Таким образом, на основании вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод, что ветровые электростанций (ВЭС) должны быть отнесены к I классу с санитарно-защитной зоной в размере не менее 1000 метров.

Заместитель начальника

Атабеков Н.С.

Исп. Миршина О.П.
Туйчиев Ж.Т.
Т-н:276-75-92

**SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

46 Bunyodkor str. Tashkent 100097 Phone: 71 276-59-28. Fax: 71 276-59-28 e-mail: sanepidxizmat@minzdrav.uz

**To director of «JURU ENERGY
CONSULTING» Yakubov J.**

Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service based on your requested dated April 3, 2021, No. JEC-OUT-21-51, regarding to establishment of health protection zone for "Construction of wind power station with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region" Project has reviewed a number of existing regulations and conducted a literature review of available scientific researches related to this issue.

As a result, based on national legislation in force, namely sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards: SanPiN № 0236- 07 "On ensuring the safety of the population living near high-voltage overhead power transmission lines" and SanPiN № 0350-17 "Sanitary norms and rules on atmospheric air protection in populated areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan" for single circuit OHTL with rated voltage of 500 kV and should be not less than 30 meters from both sides of OHTL tower and when producing electric power of 600 MW and above (in your case 500 MW) the size of sanitary protection zone should be "at least 500 meters".

Scientific studies related to the construction of wind power plants (WPPs) of several scientists in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus demonstrated locations, risks of environmental pollution (atmospheric air, soil, groundwater) as a result of transportation, welding, ground works, machinery and vehicles activities. Moreover, increased levels acoustic and electromagnetic pollution levels on surrounding areas as well as emergency situation, such as collapse of WPP during bad weather conditions, may occur while commissioning stage. Based on calculations presented in the projects and analysis of data on the environmental impact of foreign WPPs, it is established that the limiting factor of WPPs is acoustic pollution in the sound frequency range, which extends beyond the territory of wind farms.

As a result, a health protection zone for modern wind power plants is justified as 700 m from the outermost wind turbines in terms of noise criteria, and it is recommended to maintain a distance of 200 m from wind turbines to limit any activities and stay of people during possible emergencies periods under adverse weather conditions.

Considering above mentioned, it can be concluded that wind power plants (WPPs) should be classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000 m.

Signed by Deputy director

N.S.Otabekov

APPENDIX C - SAMPLE OF CUT-OFF DATE NOTIFICATION LETTER

JEC-OUT-21-227
23.08.2021

Perdesh Uyaysovga

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 300-500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish choratadbirlari lo'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Dzhanakeldy Wind" MCHJ (Tashkent) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari OAJ" bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 300-500MW shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Xalqaro **5 Capitals** konsalting kompaniyasi o'zining milliy konsultanti **Juru Energy** konsalting kompaniyasi yordamida Jonkeldi 300-500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasi uchun o'rganish va aktivlarni ro'yxatga olish ishlarni amalga oshirmoqda. Mazkur loyihaning qurilishi uchun ajratilgan yer maydonida sizga tegishli bo'lgan bino-inshootlar mavjudligi aniqlandi. Shu munosabat bilan, siz egalik qilayotgan bino-inshoot, shu jumladan sizga tegishli bo'lgan daraxt va ekinlarni baholash maqsadida bizning konsultantlar guruhimiz sizning chorva boqish maydoningizga tashrifni ma'lum qilamiz. Ushbu baholash jarayoni yo'qotishga yo'l qo'yilganda zararni qoplash bo'yicha ta'sir darajasini aniqlash va qo'shimcha qo'llab-quvvatlash imkonini beradi.

Mazkur o'rganish va aktivlarni ro'yxatga olish ishlari 2021 yilning 29-avgust sanasidan 13-sentyabr sanasigacha qadar o'tkaziladi va belgilangan muddatdan keyingi holat ushbu jarayonga kiritilmaydi.

Yuqoridagi arzi inobatga olgan holda, Sizdan uchrashuv uchun joriy yilning 29 avgust sanasidan 13 sentyabr sanasigacha bo'lgan muddat oralig'idagi ma'qul bo'lgan sana va vaqtni bizga ma'lum qilishingizni so'raymiz.

Siz bergan barcha ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi va uchinchi shaxslarga oshkor qilinmasligi kafolatlanadi. Siz tomoningizdan taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlar maslahatchilar (Juru Energy konsalting kompaniyasi konsultantlari) tomonidan baholash jarayoni uchun foydalaniladi.

Yordamingiz uchun minnatdorchilik bildiramiz va tezkor javobingizni kutib qolamiz.

Qo'shimcha ma'lumot yoki shikoyatlar yuzasidan quyidagi mas'ul xodimlarga murojaat qilishingiz mumkin.

Umida Rozumbetova – Loyiha menejeri
e-mail: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com
Mob. +998903487523

Direktor



J. Yakubov

Ma'lumot uchun:
Zirola Kazakova
Tel: +998905150392

Azgar Maximudov
Tel: +998974485515

ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M.Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house # 10.
TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00974 Bank: «Kapitalbank» A/N: 20208000600502375001

JEC-OUT-22-30
19.01.2022

To Almurod Khujaboyev

Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 "On measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of a 500MW wind power plant in Peshku district in Bukhara region", FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent) has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered on force 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku district of Bukhara region. The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Dzhankeldy-Bash Overhead Transmission Lines (128.5 km) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site and will connect to the existing Karakul substation (See annex A).

Juru Energy is supporting 5 Capitals in undertaking inventory surveys along the planned 500kV single circuit Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL. As your "Karakata" LLC pastoral land is located along the planned Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL, we would like to request for access to your land in your presence in order to make an inventory of assets (structures, temporary stables and etc.) that may potentially be impacted by the construction and operation of the OHTL.

We plan to perform census and asset survey from 27th January to 2nd of February 2022 along the planned Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL.

Considering the above mentioned, we kindly ask you to inform us about the time and date that best suits for you to perform survey on your pastoral land.

The information you provide will be treated confidentially and will not be shared with third parties. All provided information will be used by consultant team for social impact assessment and for the determination of compensation entitlements.

Thank you very much for your assistance and we look forward to your response.

Please feel free to contact us for the further information to the contact person indicated below.

Umida Rozumbetova – Project manager
e-mail: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com
Mob: +998903487523
Mob: +998974459504

Director

J.Ismailov

For further information please contact:

Zilola Kazakova
Tel: +998905150392

Askar Makhmudov
Tel: +998974485515



MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Konimekh municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with stakeholders in Konimekh district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project on July 05, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Konimekh municipality
Number of participants	7
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Miss. Zilola Kazakova Mr. Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	05.07.2022
Start time:	09:30
End time:	10:30
Method of engagement:	Notification letter to Konimekh municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Konimekh district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Brochure, PPT Presentation.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area.
- Shadow flicker during operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. However, participants were informed that no physical resettlement will be undertaken for the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL route.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going

to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health & safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health & Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labor and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their right etc
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labor, child forced labor, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaint or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to community.

After the presentation, Zilola asked from meeting participants about whether they have a question or not. Since no question or concerns were raised, she finalized public disclosure.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting at Konimekh district municipality





Annex 2. Official letter sent to municipality

**MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING**

100077, Toshkent sh, M. Ulug'bek tumani, Chust ko'chasi, 10A uy. INN: 303454532, MFO: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

**№: JEC-OUT-22-240
Sana: 10.06.2022**

**Navoiy viloyati hokimi
N.T.Tursunovga**

Ma'lumot:

*Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldiy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 500 kV HEUT*

Hurmatli Normat Tulkunovich!

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va G'ijduvon tumanlarida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi 500 kV kuchlanishli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. ACWA Power kompaniyasining Jonkeldi 500MVA shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) Bash 500MVA shamol elektr stansiyasiga (ShES) havo elektr uzatish tarmog'i orqali mavjud Qorako'l podstansiyasiga ulanadi. Havo elektr uzatish liniyalarining yo'nalishi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan, joriy yilning 5 iyul sanasida ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida Konimex tumanida manfaatdor tashkilot hamda mahalla vakillarini ishtirokini tashkil etishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz.

Ilova 1 varaqda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchiлик bildiramiz.

Hurmat bilan,

**Direktor
MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"**



J. Ismailov

Ijrochi: Zilola Kasatkova
z.kasatkova@juruenergy.com
Tel.: +998 90 515 03 92
Tel.: +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK	O'TKAZISH SANASI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR RO'YXATI
Jonkeldi- Bash –HEUT yo'nalishi			
Konimex tuman hokimiyati:	05.07.2022 09:00-10:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Karak-Ata Klaster MChJ vakillari va Konimex davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari

Unofficial translation

**LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING**

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-240

Date: 10.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500kV OHTL

To Navoi region

mayor N.T.Tursunov

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site (128.5 km) and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substation (162 km). The alignment of the OHTLs has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

Considering the above, we kindly seek your support in organizing public disclosure meetings on July 5th 2022 with stakeholders and community members of Konimekh district according to the timeline provided in the table below (Annex 1).

Thank you very much and we look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,

**Director of "Juru Energy
Consulting" LLC**

J.Ismailov

For further information: Zilola Kazakova
z.kazakova@juruenergy.com
Tel. +998 90 515 03 92
Tel. +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	DATE AND TIME	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
Dzhankeldy - Bash - OHTL Route			
Konimekh Municipality	05.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Karak-Ata LLC, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway, and Konimekh State Forestry

List of participants



Date/Sana: 05.07.2022

Region/Hudud: Komiteti of municipality

Project/Loyiha nomi: DZhanabadi - B-24 OHL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Инвестиция Бюроми		
2.		Вақаратр Бюроми		
3.		Комитет СЗВазСХБ		
4.		Комитет Ириот Халқ		
5.		Арабон-Қўқоқча Уювма		
6.		Инвестиция Бюроми		
7.		Инвестиция Бюроми		
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18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				

Unofficial translation

Date:05.07.2022

Region: Konimekh district municipality

Project: Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	████████████████████	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	██████████	Signed
2.	████████████████████	Cadastral department	██████████	Signed
3.	████████████████████	Konimekh SCEEP department	██████████	Signed
4.	████████████████████	Konimekh forestry	██████████	Signed
5.	██████████	Navoiy-Karakol association	██████████	Signed
6.	████████████████████	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	██████████	Signed
7.	████████████████████	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	██████████	Signed

APPENDIX D – MOM OF CONSULTATION WITH SWID IN RELATION TO OHTL

MINUTES OF MEETING

Zoom Meeting with Karakul farming development committee

In the framework of stakeholder engagement and conducting consultations for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF, and as per request of ACWA Power Juru Energy arranged a Zoom call with Karakul farming development committee on August 4, 2021 at 11:30 (Tashkent time). The aim of call was to discuss letter of Committee issued to Bukhara region municipality on December 31, 2020 regarding the land allocation for construction of Bash and Dzhankeldy wind farms.

Based on the letter issued by Committee, it was necessary to clarify the statement from letter saying "Committee has no concerns regarding construction of wind farms if it will not disturb activities of local karakul objects".

Juru Energy contacted lawyer of Adkham Zarifov to request a Zoom call with a representative of the Committee.

A summary of the meeting is provided below.

Stakeholder group:	Interest based
ACWA Power	[REDACTED]
Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	[REDACTED]
Pasture Development Association	[REDACTED]
Bukhara regional branch of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	[REDACTED]
Juru Energy	M [REDACTED] Social consultant
Representatives of Kokcha LLC	Mr. Olim Nazarov – Director of 'Kokcha' LLC
Representatives of Dzhankeldy LLC	[REDACTED] rzaev– Director of [REDACTED]
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	[REDACTED]
Start time:	[REDACTED]
End time:	[REDACTED]
Method of engagement:	Via phone call to Committee
Venue:	Zoom call

Agenda for meeting

1. Discussion of statement of Committee related to the land allocation for the Projects;
2. List of local LLCs that owns land at the Bash Project site and information on herders using these lands;
3. List of local LLCs that owns land at the Dzhankeldy Project site and information on herders using these lands;
4. Q&A

Meeting has started with introduction of parties to each other. Each participant introduced oneself. Following the introduction, Sherzod Onarkulov thanked representatives of the Committee for taking a part in discussion. Then he briefly introduced main activities of ACWA Power, including its projects in Uzbekistan. Sherzod told that ACWA Power is already constructing CCGT in Shirin town of Syrdarya

¹ Karakul association is subordinate organisation of the Committee. This organisation is primary responsible for karakul activities of the Committee

region. Moreover, he said that ACWA Power has signed PPA with JS “National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan” for newly planned renewable energy facilities, i.e., Bash 500 MW wind farm in Gijduvan district and Dzhankeldy 500 MW wind farm in Peshku district of Bukhara region. Furthermore, he added that two separate Presidential Decrees for construction of these wind farms were issued and ACWA Power has already started conducting required assessments and surveys at the allocated project sites. Sherzod Onarkulov stated that local municipalities issued land lease orders.

In addition, he said that land allocated for the projects were used by herders who work for local LLC and they graze livestock. In letter addressed to Bukhara regional municipality, Committee expressed no concern on construction of wind farms, however, it was mentioned that if it will not disturb activities of local karakul objects”.

Thus, ACWA Power wanted to discuss construction of wind farms with Committee.

After the speech of Sherzod Onarkulov, Erkin Khaitov has expressed several concerns about the land issues. His concerns mainly based on a legal frame. For example, he was confused why the land lease order was issued by local municipalities, when the land at Bash and Dzhankeldy was allocated directly to the Committee by relevant Presidential Decree. Moreover, he was surprised that in the Presidential Decrees, paragraph 8, land issues were delegated to Ministry of agriculture. Erkin Khaitov underlined one more time that lands allocated to the Bash and Dzhankeldy project site were granted to the Committee by government of Uzbekistan to develop karakul farming. Moreover, he asked why the Committee was not consulted before the issuing these Presidential decrees. Erkin stated that Presidential Decree No6059, dated on September 2, 2020 clearly defines the ownership of Committee on grazing lands all over the Uzbekistan, including lands in Peshku and Gijduvan municipalities. Erkin said that land lease agreements should be made between ACWA Power and Committee, but not with the local municipalities.

In turn, Sherzod Onarkulov highlighted that as Project developer, ACWA Power can sign land lease agreements with any organisation which has a right for land for both of the projects. However, since the beginning of these projects, neither Ministry of Energy nor regional municipality informed ACWA Power about land ownership by Committee. Thus, land lease agreements were issued by local municipalities.

Nevertheless, Sherzod Onarkulov stated that construction works has not been started yet, thus no interruption to grazing activities is expected yet. He also said that Committee will be actively consulted regarding land issues. Moreover, he asked Juru Energy to send Committee copies of land lease orders issued by Gijduvan and Peshku municipalities.

After dealing with land issue, Nemat Mamarizayev – representative of Bukhara regional branch of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said that one of the herders Latif, came up to him and said that construction has already started and he was asked to move from the place where he works at the moment. Nemat also told that Latif has already received a notification letter.

To clarify this question, Umida Rozumbetova explained that Juru Energy is making frequent site visit for conducting environmental as well as social surveys in a framework of ESIA. She said that social team has met Latif just to talk to him and understand how herders use project site for grazing. She stated that no notification letters were issued by Juru’s side. Juru Energy has distributed brochures and leaflets that gives information about the project only.

Furthermore, she explained that the one of the reasons to arrange discussion with Committee was that Juru energy wanted to ask assistance from Committee to obtain more detailed information about local LLCs, herders and cadastral map in order to make a proper social assessment for ESIA.

In turn Nemat Mamarizayev and Erkin Khaitov expressed their consent on sharing with information which will be necessary for the Project.

At the end of discussions it was agreed that Juru Energy will be sending requests for information as well as will keep Committee updated.

It was also decided that issue regarding land allocation will be further discussed.

3. Q&A session:

Question	Answer
Erkin Khaitov: What is the amount of investment to these projects?	Sherzod Onarkulov: Starting amount of investment for both projects is 1,3 milliard USD
Erkin Khaitov:	Sherzod Onarkulov:

Question	Answer
<p>Are these projects the same in terms of the nature of the activity?</p>	<p>Yes, they are the same. Both of these projects are wind farms. Both of them will generate electricity by using wind</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>How these projects are going to operate, I mean what will be the source of electricity generation?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Both of the projects are wind farms. They are going to generate electricity by using the wind. No other natural resources such as gas will not be used for operation at all.</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>This is good to hear, as our grazing lands are not going to be affected. What is the size of land where you are going to construct projects? Is it 1100 ha?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>No, it is not. For Bash wind farm 284 ha of land was allocated and for Dzhankeldy - 280 ha. For wind farms it will be necessary to get land in order to place wind turbines and other/associated facilities. There will not be necessity to occupy all territory. Moreover, we are not going to fence wind farm. After construction it will allowed to continue grazing, except substation. Based on safety measures it will be necessary to fence substation and consider required buffer zone.</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>Thanks for clarification. Now my question is about legal approach to the projects. Did our Committee give consent for issuing land lease orders by local municipalities?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>No, we have only letter of Committee that was sent to Bukhara region municipality last year. First, we signed PPA with NEGU, then we signed agreement on making investment with a Ministry of foreign trade and investments. To execute these signed agreements Presidential Decrees were issued. In addition, Bukhara regional municipality was obliged by PDs to make land lease agreements and allocate land for the projects.</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>Yes, the order of the investment procedure is right. But, local municipalities, as well as regional one legally has not right to allocate land and issue agreements, because these lands are leased to Committee</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>It is clear. As for us, it is not matter whom to make land lease agreements. We will sign agreements with state organisation who has a right for these lands. We acted based on instructions given in the presidential Decrees. As per paragraph 8, Bukhara regional municipality was indicated as state organisation which should deal with land issues. For this reason, we referred to them.</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>Ok, but according to the PD No6059 dated from September 2, 2020 Committee is owning these lands and performing karakul activities there.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>I would like to note, that presidential Decrees for both projects were not written or prepared by ACWA Power. It has been done by relevant state organisations. We are just following the given instructions.</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p>

Question	Answer
<p>I completely understand you. I assume you might not be aware of legislation related to the karakul farming. In turn, we were not aware of these Presidential Decrees. It is true that we gave a consent letter, but we were not aware that the further step will be issuing PDs. Otherwise we could suggest our proposals to relevant state organisations.</p>	<p>Understood</p>
<p>Mr. Yusupov Bekzod:</p> <p>Are the sizes of allocated lands for both projects clearly indicated in presidential Decrees №5001 and №5003?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>No, in Presidential Decrees sizes are not indicated current sizes of lands. However, coordinates of the projects are indicated in agreements with NEGU and Ministry of foreign trade and investments.</p>
<p>Mr. Yusupov Bekzod:</p> <p>As I understood you are going to place wind turbines. Will these turbines prevent from herders from grazing?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Yes, we will place wind turbines, but they will not prevent herders from grazing at these places after the construction works.</p>
<p>Mr. Yusupov Bekzod:</p> <p>Ok, clear. Now I have question to Bukhara association. Do you have any concerns regarding to the projects?</p>	<p>Nemat Mamarizayev</p> <p>No, we have no concerns. However, some people went to Peshku and district and told that 23 000 ha and 22 000 ha from Gijduvan are needed for construction and gave notification letter to move herders. We were not informed about this.</p>
<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>I personally participated in the meeting with local municipalities in April. There was no such discussion at all. Whom you get this information? We didn't issue any notifications to anyone.</p>	<p>Nemat Mamarizayev:</p> <p>Herder from Gijduvan Latif Turdiyev called me and said that he got letter and informed me that wind project is going to be constructed. He also said that he should move to another place. I don't know who these people are, I wasn't there. But Latif told me that two female and one man came to his place.</p>
<p>Umida Rozumbetova:</p> <p>At the end of June, representatives of Juru Energy, i.e., Zilola Kazakova, Gulchekhra Nematullayeva and Askar Makhmudov conducted public consultations at both municipalities, and local villages around both project sites. The aim of the visit was to inform local communities and herders using project sites about the projects. They have distributed visual aids and showed presentation. They had nothing except ppt presentation and visual aids. Furthermore, they couldn't say anyone to move from the current places as now we are working on environmental and social impact assessment only. To arrange meetings, we are referring to local municipalities and heads of local communities first of all to inform them that we are going to conduct meetings, and secondly to ask them to inform local people as well.</p>	<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>Umida, I want to inform you that within local municipalities there are departments who work on karakul farming issues as well. You might not know, but municipalities should know it very well. They should also participate in these meetings. Next time you go to arrange a meeting, please kindly inform us as well. So that our representatives can take a part and thus we can avoid such misinterpretations and misunderstandings.</p>
<p>Mr. Yusupov Bekzod:</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p>

Question	Answer
<p>Ok, then agreed on that. Now I have another question. Sherzod, do you already know the exact size of land which will be necessary for each project?</p>	<p>At the moment we have only general layout of the Project. Now we are designing wind turbine layout. Exact size of land will be determined after that. We will need only certain size of land for wind turbines and other project facilities only. After finalising layout, we will need to proceed with signing land lease agreement where exact size of land will be indicated.</p>
<p>Mr. Yusupov Bekzod:</p> <p>Please share with us location of wind turbines and other construction you are going to build once it is ready. We will review the use of land that is required. Then we can proceed with issue of lease agreement. When do you plan to start construction works?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>At the end of this year we plan to start construction works.</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>This means we have a plenty of time to solve lease agreement issue. You will expect to signing of agreements by the end of the year, right?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>No, we plan to proceed with lease agreement as soon as we finalise project layouts. Within two months we aim to finalise layouts and discuss it relevant national organisations. Maximum two months</p>
<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>We have completed draft of Presidential Decree that empowers Committee to regulate land issues that allocated to committee by state. I assume we will have it signed within 2 months. Then we can sign lease agreements directly between Committee and ACWA Power.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Understood</p>
<p>Nemat Mamarizayev:</p> <p>From our side, we would like to ask you to refer or at least inform us whenever you need to make survey with herders or talk about land use issue. We could allocate our representative and assist in obtaining required information. And we will be informed about project status as well.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Agree. I have mentioned before, we were not informed that Committee and its regional departments are main organisations who should be consulted about land and land use issues. We will definitely keep you informed.</p>
<p>Umida Rozumbetova:</p> <p>Well noted. Could we get contact details of responsible personnel whom we should refer to?</p> <p>We have been conducting site visits to the project sites since march, 2020. Based on our consultations with herder we know that there are Kokcha LLC's herders work at the Bash site and Dzhankeldy LLC's herders at Dzhankeldy site.</p>	<p>Erkin Khaitov:</p> <p>I have messaged you my mobile number. Please feel free to contact me if you need any kind of assistance regarding land use. Based on information request I will provide you with contact details of relevant employees or regional departments of the Committee.</p>

FYI: After Zoom meeting Juru Energy contacted Latif Turdiyev to clarify the situation and his complaint to Bukhara region department and determine whether he has any concern. The aim was also to remind him that he still can submit any complaints or require information through GRM, as he did before. Latif assured Juru Energy that he didn't say anything to Nemat Mamarizayev. He only showed response to his GRM that he received from Juru Energy.

It is highly likely that regional branch of Committee considered GRM response as some legal document (as it was signed and stamped) and misinterpret it.

Considering occurred situation, and avoid such misunderstandings, Juru Energy suggest to arrange call between Committee and Bukhara regional department and present all existing information (ppt, visual aids, GRM template) in order to inform them.

Annex 1: List of participants



Microsoft Edge browser window showing a document titled "QARORI" from the G'ILIBOVON TUMANI HOKIMINING. The document is dated 2021-yil 19- mart 193-son. The text discusses the approval of a contract for the construction of a 500 MW power plant in the G'ILIBOVON TUMANI. The document is signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the G'ILIBOVON TUMANI. The document is displayed in a meeting window with a video call interface on the right side.

Q'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI BUXORO VILOYATI G'ILIBOVON TUMANI HOKIMINING
Q A R O R I

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2021-yil 19 - mart 193 -son G'ILIBOVON tumani

Buxoro viloyati G'ILIBOVON tumani Boshqa mahallali fuqarolar birligi
tuzulishi quvvati 500 MW bulgan shaxsiy elektr stantsiyasini qurish uchun
"ACWA POWER BASH WIND" shirkatiga shaxsiy va umumiy manfaatli
korxonai korxonasiga shartnomai asosida ijaraga shartnomai asosida ijaraga
q'zbeke

Uzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 23 fevraldagi
PK-1083-sonli q'rori, Uzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahallasi R'yxatida
mavjudligini 2020 yil 15 dekabrda 164-sonli b'g'ni, Uzbekiston Respublikasida
P'zbeke shartnomai asosida realizatsion shartnomasini 2020 yil
31 dekabrda 1-2241-sonli rozname xatini q'zbeke chiq'z. Uzbekiston
Respublikasi "Er kodeksi"ning 6-, 45-

MINUTES OF MEETING

Zoom Meeting with Sericulture and Wool Industry development (SWID) Committee.

In the framework of stakeholder engagement and conducting consultations for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF RAP, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Sericulture and Wool Industry development committee on November 25, 2021 at 15:00 (Tashkent time). The aim of the meeting was to discuss the issue regarding land allocation for construction of Bash and Dzhankeldy WFs, provide an information on the Projects and to obtain more detailed information related to the RAP process.

Juru Energy contacted a specialist on land allocation issues Farrukh Zokirkhonov to request a meeting with the representatives of the Committee on 23.11.2021.

A summary of the meeting is provided below.

Stakeholder group:	Interest based
ACWA Power	M [REDACTED]
SWID Committee	[REDACTED] a [REDACTED]
Juru Energy	Ms.Zilola Kazakova – Senior Social consultant Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Social consultant
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	24.11.2021
Start time:	15:00
End time:	16:00
Method of engagement:	Via phone call to the Committee
Venue:	SWID Committee office

Agenda for meeting

- Overall description about Projects both Bash and Dzhankeldy WFs and OHTLs, i.e., legal requirements of Uzbekistan as well as lenders' ones;
- Overall description about conducted site visits and surveys with herders performed at Bash and Dzhankeldy;
- Process of RAP and legal requirements;
- LLA;
- Brief information on found assets of LLCs during census and asset survey.
- Q&A session.

Meeting has started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introduction, Akbar Mavlyanov thanked representatives of the Committee for taking a part in discussion. Then Zilola Kazakova, by using ppt presentation informed representatives of the Committee about Bash and Dzhankeldy projects. Short summary of the Project description, Project components, financial institutions, expected positive and negative impacts from the Project and GRM were explained to participants. Furthermore, brief information on site visits by social team in a framework of ESIA and RAP was explained to the Committee representatives.

In addition, it was also stated that ACWA Power has signed PPA with JS "National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan" for 25 years to construct 500 MW wind farms in Gijduvan and Peshku districts of Bukhara region and the main purpose of the meeting was to determine the land use issues. The orders of Bukhara region municipality, Gijduvon district municipality and Peshku district municipality mayors were also brought to their attention.

After the presentation, Farrukh Zokirkhonov noted that pastoral lands in the territory of Uzbekistan given for permanent land ownership to the SWID Committee and all land-related issues and compensation payment procedures should be obtained with the Committee directly.

Zilola informed that for completion of RAP process it is necessary to communicate with Committee to understand the whole picture of land use, herders who graze livestock of local LLCs, process of relocation of herders, alternative lands. She also stated that up today Juru and ACWA Power were trying to get more information from the Committee by official correspondence, Zoom calls, meetings with LLCc. However, there are still some points that are missing and that prevents Consultant team to move forward.

3. Q&A session:

Question	Answer
<p>Odiljon Abdurasulov:</p> <p>As I know, very large/heavy components will be transported during turbine installations. I would like to know the size (ha) of land you will need for this? Since our livestock are grazed there, we need to know the area of impact on the land for grazing. If about 280 hectares of land are allocated for turbines, then during the movement of equipment more than 280 hectares will lose their current quality. It will take time to restore these lands.</p> <p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>The mayors' orders on the land allocation do not specify the coordinates and contours of the allocated land for projects. So, it is not clear what land was allocated for the Project.</p> <p>It should have been specified as a land of the Committee allocated to them by the Presidential decree No. 6059 dated 2.11.2021. So, neither you and we know which land was allocated for the Projects.</p> <p>Odiljon Abdurasulov:</p> <p>We do not want to say that this order was incorrectly compiled. We just need to clarify the exact contours of allocated land contours for the WTG. According to the set parameters, our herder must implement the annual plan. We need to find out how much land will be affected and deduct from this plan a certain number of set parameters, since with the loss of land they can no longer fulfil it in the amount previously set.</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov</p> <p>As per our knowledge, letter by the Committee was sent to the Bukhara municipality indicating that 1100 ha of land will be allocated for the project if it will not interrupt Committee's activity.</p> <p>In this 1100 ha of land the land for access roads where heavy machinery will move during construction was also taken into account. Furthermore, existing roads is expecting to be used during construction phase. The exact size of land will be specified in LLA. In a new WTG location, the number of WTG was decreased that means the land for allocation will be decreased as well.</p> <p>Anyways, loses will be compensated.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova</p> <p>The main aim to arrange a Zoom call with the chairmen of LLCs was to determine the exact number of hired workers, facilities, livestock numbers at the Project site as the information provided in the letters with a questionnaire varies from what was seen at the Project site during the site visits and valuation.</p> <p>During valuation most of facilities belonging to the LLC was found unused/ruined or in unsatisfactory condition. At the moment the calculation of compensation is processing.</p> <p>Furthermore, it was identified that some of ruined facilities of LLC was renovated by the herders using the Project site according to the verbal agreement of LLCs.</p>	<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>All the facilities built at the Project site was built illegally as there are not any cadastral documents for them.</p> <p>Living settlements were built illegally as well as a cadastral document is applicable only for the land.</p> <p>As the land was provided for 49 years to the LLCs all facilities at the Project site are considered as temporary.</p>
<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>How many and what kind of facilities were identified during the site visits conducted by the social team?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>So far we determined 5 living settlements at Bash Project site, 2 settlements at Dzhankeldy, as well as stables for livestock. Also, we reordered other assets such as pumps, pools, water tanks etc. Moreover, during the</p>

Question	Answer
	<p>site visit we found several unused and ruined settlements.</p> <p>As per consultations, conducted with herders, we were informed that they have constructed these settlements to make some conditions for their permanent living at the project sites. Furthermore, we would like to know if there are any alternative land for the herders, how long does it take for relocation and what support do they need while relocation?</p> <p>Akbar Mavlonov Another critical point is to establish the ownership of identified assets. It would be very helpful if Committee can provide information as well as documentation on ownership for assets within the Project boundaries.</p>
<p>Odiljon Abdurasulov:</p> <p>So, do you mean that to compensate land users and assist them in relocating they should show legal documents for facilities?</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov</p> <p>It would be very helpful if we are able to get proof of ownership. We will consider interests of all land users. We are asking about documents related to the ownership to avoid any confusions and misunderstandings in future and make sure that we will pay compensation to the right persons. We need to make sure that after closing compensation issues we will not get complaint that compensation wasn't paid to relevant persons. We had such case when compensation was paid and more people appeared claiming a right for land and were requesting payment as well. .</p>
<p>Odiljon Abdurasulov:</p> <p>I would want to clarify the tentative dates for compensation payment in case land users will ask us. Will it happen before, during or after construction?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>We do not have exact days for disclosure of compensation packages as we didn't finalise it yet. This is because we still do not have the whole picture of land use and we didn't complete consultations regarding the land use. We have visited Project site and made census and asset survey with land users.</p> <p>Gulchekhra Nematullaeva:</p> <p>As for the compensation payment, all issues related to valuation, discussion of compensation packages, receiving feedbacks and payments should be finalised before beginning of construction works.</p>
<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>How the land will be valued? When are you going to disclose amount of compensation?</p>	<p>Gulchekhra Nematullaeva:</p> <p>Compensation will be calculated based on the regulations prescribed in national legislation. Since both of Projects are</p>

Question	Answer
	<p>going to be financed by DFI's, it will be necessary to follow their policy related to land acquisition and resettlement processes.</p> <p>Once compensation packages are ready, identified project affected people will be notified and receive packages. We should note that compensation packages will be disclosed to each PAPs individually.</p>
<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov: When will the construction commence?</p> <p>When the relocation will happen?</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov It is planned in the first quarter of 2022.</p>
<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov: What issues will be raised during requested Zoom call?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: We need to know about land use conditions, existing assets on the Project sites, herders who use these lands, i.e., all issues that were not answered in the questionnaire that we provided to the Committee earlier.</p>
<p>Odiljon Abdurasulov: I think it will be better if you prepare list of questions you want to ask and we will provide a list of questions we would like to ask you and provide to each other before the meeting. We will prepare the responses in advance in order to fill any gaps.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: Agreed. Questionnaire will be prepared and provided before the meeting.</p>

Odiljon Abdurasulov suggested to conduct the face to face meeting with the head of the Committee and the director of ACWA Power at Committee's office in return conducting Zoom call in December. Furthermore, the representatives of the Committee indicated that it would be better to conduct that meeting once compensation packages are ready. They also indicated that they have their own methodology for valuation of pastoral lands and wanted to compare the amount of compensation for 1 ha of land if the land loss is subject to compensation.

At the end of the meeting it was agreed that Juru will send list of questions to obtain a missing information about Committee. Committee in turn asked to supply them with coordinates and location of WTG (turbines' contours). Also, Committee wanted to discuss the process of compensation for land loss.

MINUTES OF MEETING

Zoom Meeting with Sericulture and Wool Industry development (SWID) Committee.

In the framework of stakeholder engagement and conducting consultations for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF RAP, Juru Energy on a previous meeting with the representative of the SWID Committee on land allocation issues Farrukh Zokirkhonov dated 24.11.2021 requested a meeting with the Chairman of the Committee at the nearest convenient time for him.

As such, a meeting with the deputy chairman of Sericulture and Wool Industry development committee ACWA Power and Juru Energy was held on January 7, 2022 at 15:00 (Tashkent time).

The aim of the meeting was to discuss the issue regarding land allocation for construction of Bash and Dzhankeldy WFs, LLA process, validation of assets belonging to the Committee and provide an information on the Projects and to obtain more detailed information related to the RAP process.

A summary of the meeting is provided below.

Stakeholder group:	Interest based
ACWA Power	[REDACTED]
SWID Committee	M [REDACTED]
Juru Energy	[REDACTED]
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	07.01.2021
Start time:	15:00
End time:	16:00
Method of engagement:	Via official letter to the Committee
Venue:	SWID Committee office

Agenda for meeting

Overall description about Projects both Bash and Dzhankeldy WFs and OHTLs, i.e., legal requirements of Uzbekistan as well as lenders' ones;

- Process of RAP and legal requirements;
- LLA;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Sherzod Onarkulov thanked representatives of the Committee for taking a part in the discussions. Then Zilola Kazakova, introduced representatives of JE and indicated that JE provides consulting services on environmental and social issues as 5 Capitals local consultants.

Zilola Kazakova also provided brief information on the planned Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WFs. and stated that for completion of RAP process, it is necessary to consult with the Committee. She also stated that up today, Juru and ACWA Power have been trying to get more information from the Committee by official correspondence, Zoom calls, meetings with LLCs. However, there are still some points that are missing and that prevents Consultant team to move forward.

After that, the deputy chairman Yusupov Bekhzod stated that they will provide any support that will be need.

3. Q&A session:

Question	Answer
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>We sent several letters to the Committee and the response letters to them were signed by you, I think you are informed about the project. First of all, we would like to clarify with whom the LLA should be signed? We know that the land was allocated to your Committee on permanent basis.</p>	<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>If am not mistaken, in the meeting that was held on 24.11.2021 with our representatives, we requested exact locations of Wind Turbines and contours/coordinated where they will be located. So, we will be able to assess what size of land will be impacted. If the final layout is ready, we can arrange a site visit with our representative in order to identify what part of our land/assets will be impacted.</p> <p>Regarding land use, in Bukhara region 2.355.000 ha of land is under our balance. We divided this land into 8 parts and give it to 8 Clusters for 49 years. These Clusters have rights to give their lands to other parties concluding a secondary agreement. We were informed that the WF Turbines will not take a large size of land, so that we gave a consent letter that in case it will not interrupt the activities of Clusters we have no objection for the Projects.</p>
<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>What does the secondary agreement mean? If the first party will be ACWA Power Bash Wind LLC, then who will be the second party with whom the LLA should be concluded?</p> <p>As I understand, the cluster is a private organization and not a state one. We cannot conclude a contract with a private organization, since they are not the real owners of the land.</p> <p>The presidential decree specifies the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bukhara Municipality as the authorized bodies for the land issues of projects.</p> <p>The final versions of the Presidential decrees were confirmed by Presidential Administration. Now we need to find out how legitimate these decrees were. If you say that you think they were not drawn up correctly, then we must again contact the presidential administration so that they review them.</p> <p>In order to conclude LLA, we must have a decree on the allocation of land. The decree should accordingly indicate the state organization to whom this land was allocated,</p>	<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>The second party will be Cluster.</p> <p>If our Committee had been listed there, there would have been no misunderstandings regarding the land allotment.</p>

Question	Answer
<p>We cannot conclude LLA with the Cluster because they cannot give us the necessary guarantees since Cluster itself is a tenant and not the owner of the land.</p> <p>Since the procedure for the allocation of land was changed last year, the allocation of land must be carried out either through an auction or through a direct decree of the state</p>	<p>If we conclude the LLA directly, then no state body other than us is authorized to draw up the LLA. In this case, we have to take the land back to our balance and put it up for auction.</p> <p>Or the state should draw up another decree, where it will be indicated that certain contours/coordinates of the Committee's lands should be allocated for the projects under the LLA. without this decree we cannot conclude LLC with you directly.</p>
<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>The district mayors' orders on land allocation were signed after the land was allocated to the Committee and no contours/coordinates were indicated in it.</p> <p>So previously indicated 280 and 285 ha of land will be used only for the Wind Turbines?</p> <p>How many hectares of land will your project take? As I know 22.000/30.000 ha of land?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Before the project is implemented, geological, topographic and other studies are carried out, meteorological masts are installed to study the wind potential, and after that the territory is studied from the ecological and social sides. Since the locations of wind turbines were not precisely determined before the mayors' orders were signed, the coordinates/contours were not specified in them.</p> <p>Now we have optimized the details of the turbines, reduced their number to 79, optimized their capacity using the latest technologies. We do not deny that the coordinates of the location of the turbines were not specified in the orders due to our mistake as we did not provide a footprint of the Projects for them. No sooner had the research been completed, the municipalities signed mayor orders.</p> <p>No, for associated facilities as well. As the number of turbines was reduced, the land will also decrease accordingly.</p> <p>The nets between the turbines will be connected underground. The vegetation of the land will be recovered in a year and the herders can continue their activities. For safety reasons, we can fence the turbines.</p> <p>The Geology Committee indicated that they would not conduct any geological work on 22,000 and 30,000 hectares of land in three districts and had no</p>

Question	Answer
	objection for the Projects. Again, this not connected to our Projects layout and we will use less than 280/285 ha of land in general.
<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>We have a lot of issues that need to be resolved with you, especially it is related to the question of who owns the land and with whom the LLA should be concluded. After the meeting we will contact Ministry of Investment, MoE, NEGU as well as regional and district municipalities on land allotment orders.</p> <p>We need to resolve this issue as soon as possible because at the end of the first quarter of 2022 we have to start construction work.</p> <p>We also have a letter where we asked the Bukhara Municipality with whom we will conclude LLA. To which they replied in a letter dated 30.09.2021 N.660 that the LLA would be concluded with the municipalities of the respective districts. It indicates that a copy of the letter was sent to the Committee as well.</p> <p>If you have received this letter you had to send a response letter to them.</p>	<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>We have received this letter after our previous meeting on 24.11.2021.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>We have reviewed this issue and it turned out that the municipality sent it to the invalid e-xat address. And it was sent repeatedly on 25.11.2021.</p>	<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>I don't see the point in looking for the culprit and figuring it out again. Let's better work further to promote your project further. Practical part of your work can be started.</p> <p>Regarding the LLA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You can conclude LLA with the Cluster. 2. It is necessary to make a government document on the allocation of land, highlighting specific areas and their contours/coordinates. <p>If there will be some structures, stables etc. that should be compensated you will compensate it.</p>
<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>We should determine the owners of these structures. Who will exactly will be compensated as there are some structures.</p> <p>Even if there are minor buildings, they will be evaluated by an independent expert evaluator and a corresponding compensation payment will also be provided for them. We need your support in determining the ownership, renovated structures etc. We had some difficulties in obtaining detailed information.</p>	<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>If you have been on site, there are not any structures that have cadastral documents as all of them are considered as a temporary structure.</p>

Question	Answer
<p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>You are asking us for information that you should study yourself. Do not have this kind of detailed information.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>As you are the main regulating body, we are requesting this information from you, as the LLCs, herders may refuse/afraid to provide this information without your permission.</p>
<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>Please provide us with the coordinates of 79 WTG for each Project. We will delegate it to the regional department. Our representative will assist you in obtaining information. If the practical work will commence, we will assist you in this too.</p> <p>LLC usually sow vegetation seeds there. We have a calculation for 1 hectare of land. In case of construction and damage to the vegetation of the land, compensation must be paid.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>We are ready to reimburse all compensation payments that are provided for by law. According to the necessary formula, we will calculate everything according to both national and international requirements.</p>
<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>I think the Committee should send a letter to the Bukhara municipality on the letter No.660.</p> <p>There are some responsibilities of the Ministry of Energy, we will write them a letter explaining our situation and tell them that the decrees should be amended.</p> <p>The decrees were published before the decree that municipalities no longer have the right to acquire land from land users.</p> <p>In our decrees on the implementation of the project, there is a point where it is shown that in the case of changes in law, the old decrees of the moment of signing the decrees on the realisation of the Projects must be observed.</p>	<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>Let's write a joint letter to the Cabinet of Ministers about our problem and ask for their assistance.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>We would like to request to allocate a representative of the Committee during the validation of assets and valuation works.</p> <p>Furthermore, we could not get full response to our previous letters. So, we kindly ask you to provide full responses to our questions.</p>	<p>Yusupov Bekhzod:</p> <p>Please send us an official letter requesting necessary representatives and we will assist you in this process.</p> <p>Farrukh Zokirkhonov:</p> <p>We will try to find detailed responses to your questions during the conducted joint site visit.</p>

At the end of the meeting it was agreed that Juru will send a coordinate of the latest WTG layout to the Committee and the Committee's representative will accompany social team during the validation of assets. Furthermore, the Committee and the ACWA Power will act together to further the project.

Consultation with Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development and representatives of LLCs within both OHTLs route

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected organizations – livestock LLC under the Committee of SWID
Number of participants from PAPs	13 representatives of affected LLCs
Representatives of Project team	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Principal Consultant Mr Askar Makhmudov – Social Consultant
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	14.01.2022
Start time:	12:00
End time:	13:05
Method of engagement:	Engagement of local LLCs through the Committee of SWID
Venue:	Office of Bukhara branch of Committee of SWID, Kagan district, Bukhara city
Used materials and visual aids	Project presentation

The meeting was arranged through the initiative of Farrukh Zakhirhanov – representative of the State Committee of SWID. Bukhara department of SWID who invited directors of LLCs impacted by the Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information about the Project and the planned inventory survey. Juru’s team and valuator were also introduced to LLCs.

She started the discussion by describing Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL - its location, length and potential E&S impact and proposed mitigation and management measures. The planned Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL crosses 6 districts of Bukhara regions i.e., Karakul, Jondor, Romitan, Peshku, Shofirkon and Gijduvan districts. During the site visits and consultations with local cadastral department it was revealed that the OHTL crosses the following LLCs lands: Kokcha LLC in Gijduvan district, Galaba breeding LLC in Shofirkon district, Romitan sheep expert cluster LLC in Romitan district, Amir Temur LLC in Jondor district, Karakul breeding LLC in Karakul district.

Similar information was provided for Dzhankeldy to Bash OHTL which impacts Dzhankeldy LLC in Peshku district (Bukhara region) and Karakata LLC’s land in Konimekh district (Navoi region).

The participants were informed that NEGU had approved the alignment of the OHTL.

Then, she explained the process of the inventory survey. During explanation the following stages were highlighted:

- 1) Determining land owners and type of land use;
- 2) Issuing notification letters and setting a cut-off date;
- 3) Conducting inventory survey (with participation of land users);
- 4) Conducting socio-economic studies;
- 5) Preparation of list of affected assets and confirmation it with Project affected person;
- 6) Calculation of compensation;
- 7) Disclosing compensation package to project affected person;
- 8) Reviewing concerns on compensation packages, if any;
- 9) Payment of compensation.

Zilola stated that the area of impact for both OHTLs is determined as 50 meters on both sides of routes which includes a 30m HPZ. She also asked the participants to be present during the inventory survey.

It was also revealed that the Inventory survey, as well as calculation of compensation processes, would follow local and lender’s requirements.

Moreover, Zilola informed participants that Juru’s team studied routes of both OHTLs as well as referred to relevant state organizations to determine land ownership and land use during the OHTL pre-feasibility study.

Zilola demonstrated routes of OHTLs (using Google Earth program) as well as 50 meters corridor from both sides of the route both for Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs.

Dilshod Kurbanov – valuator informed participants that the inventory survey would follow requirements established by local legislation while calculating compensations. He asked meeting participants to provide attendance at least one representative of LLCs with copies of documents that can prove the right for the land.

<p>Odil Sherov (Amir Temur LLC): What will valuers calculate?</p>	<p>Dilshod Kurbanov: I will make an inventory of assets, land that may be impacted/removed/damaged at the affected land plots These also includes properties (assets), water wells, and trees existing on the 100 meters corridor. The inventory will then inform the calculation of different compensation packaged. Please note that based on Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries No911. This legal act provides a basis on guarantee of right of land users while land acquisition and providing compensation payments. I would like to request all directors of LLCs to have at least copies of relevant documents such as cadastral maps etc. for land use during the site visit which will be conducted officially by Juru Energy.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov: Pasture lands are used for different projects - construction roads, gas pipelines and etc. Normally project developers calculate compensation for land acquisition and degradation of pasture lands. How do you calculate degradation for the planned OHTL route? Do you calculate compensation according to losses/damages? Please, take into account these damages also.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: Calculation of compensation will be followed to national requirements. During the inventory survey our team, independent valuator as well as land owners together carefully check affected land and make a list of all assets. Moreover, the valuator checks the condition of land and type of its use, for example for grazing or agricultural purposes. Depending on type of assets and land use valuator determines established method and calculated compensation. In case if Project developer oversees that more space is needed for construction period, then all additional areas are also considered while inventory survey. Regarding OHTL routes, we have outlined a corridor, i.e., we considered 50 meters area from both sides of OHTLs. During the inventory survey, we will examine the area within this corridor.</p>
<p>Jalmurzaev Nishon (Dzhankeldy LLC): As you know the pasture land is located in Kyzilkum desert zone. Herders tend to change their grazing areas depending on season. In Dzhankeldy we have to resettle herders from the site. As a result of meetings arranged by your company in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages, people were afraid of project and they gave a call to embassy of Kazakhstan Republic in Uzbekistan complaining that they would be limited to use a land.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: I would like to highlight that Juru Energy always reference to legal base, i.e., legal acts such as Presidential Decrees, Resolutions of CoM, applicable for the project. Moreover, we have started public meetings after the relevant orders on land allocation have been issued by regional municipalities. While conducting meetings and presentations, we use non-technical language to make it easy for local people to understand.</p>

	<p>We clearly state grievance contacts in case local people misunderstand or need further information or clarifications.</p> <p>During the presentation we stated that the Project site will be inaccessible during the construction works because of safety issues of local communities. However, after the completion of these works site will be accessible again.</p> <p>Even, if someone misunderstood these interpretations, we are always open to providing clarifications.</p> <p>Up today, we have not received any claim from the Ministry of Foreign affairs or other authorized organizations about such complaint. What you are saying is new for us.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>My concern is about herders' relocation from current pasture land for 3 years. This can be challenging for us. Can herders continue their activities during the construction work if ACWA Power will carry out construction works of WFs step by step?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Considering local requirements on safety issues during construction works, it is not allowed. Since construction plan is not a part of Juru's scope, I am not able to comment on steps of construction process, i.e., steps.</p> <p>ACWA Power following the national and international standards of safety issues is aimed at relocation of herder to ensure that neither herders/workers nor livestock are harmed during construction period.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>How many hectares of land will be allocated to the Project?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>For Bash 500 MW there is 285 ha of land allocated by Gijduvan municipality. For Dzhankeldy - 280 ha of land by Peshku municipality. However, these orders were issued last year and it was assumed for placing 111 WTG. Project Developer has revised design of both Projects, and now there will be placed 79 WTG. As a result, previously allocated land size can be also revised and size may be decreased.</p>

Annex 1: Photos from the meeting





Juni Energy
14.01.2022 12:02
39.71588, 64.57329 (+64m)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когол



Juni Energy
14.01.2022 12:01
39.71577, 64.57355 (±10m)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когол









Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:31
39.71588, 64.57329 (±82м)
Высота: 123м
Неизвестная дорога, Козор

NW



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57928 (±78м)
Высота: 189м
Неизвестная дорога, Козор

SW



Annex B: List of participants

List of participants

	Organization	Title	Impact from the project	Full name
1.	Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Specialist for land use	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	F [REDACTED]
2.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Head of Department	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[REDACTED]
3.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[REDACTED]
4.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[REDACTED]
6.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[REDACTED] v
7.	“Karakul breeding” LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	[REDACTED]
8.	“Karakul breeding” LLC	Representative	Bash – Karakul OHTL	[REDACTED]
9.	“Galaba breeding” LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	[REDACTED]
10.	Dzhankeldy LLC	Director	Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[REDACTED]
11.	“Romitan sheep expert cluster” LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	[REDACTED]
12.	Amir Temur LLC	Representative	Bash – Karakul OHTL	[REDACTED]
13.	Amir Temur LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	[REDACTED]
14.	Juru Energy	Principal Social Consultant		[REDACTED]
15.	Juru Energy	Social Consultant		[REDACTED]
16.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator		[REDACTED]
17.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator		[REDACTED] zov

MINUTES OF MEETING

Zoom Meeting with Committee for development sericulture and karakul farming.

In the framework of stakeholder engagement and conducting consultations for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF, and as per request of ACWA Power Juru Energy arranged a Zoom call with Karakul farming development committee on August 18, 2021 at 15:30 (Tashkent time). The aim of call was to discuss the issue regarding land allocation for construction of Bash and Dzhankeldy wind farms and identify herders using pastoral (grazing) land within the Project sites. Therefore, questions from survey for LLCs' and Committee were used to obtain more detailed information for RAP issues.

Based on the questionnaire the territory of grazing land belong to the Committee and the exact users of the Project site were identified.

Juru Energy contacted deputy chairman of the Republican Association for developing pastoral farming Olamgir Toshpo'latov to request a Zoom call with the representatives of the Committee and Association on 13.08.2021.

A summary of the meeting is provided below.

Stakeholder group:	Interest based
ACWA Power	Mr. Akbar Mavlonov – BD manager
Karakul development association	Mr. Olamgir Toshpo'latov – Deputy Chair of Association on development of pastoral farming ¹
Bukhara regional department of	Mr. Fakhridin Kudratov – Head of the Bukhara regional department for karakul farming
Juru Energy	Ms. Umida Rozumbetova – Project Coordinator Ms. Zilola Kazakova – Senior Social consultant Mr. Makhmudov Askarbek – Social consultant
Representatives of Kukcha LLC	Mr. Olim Nazarov – Director of “Kokcha” LLC
Representatives of Dzhankeldy LLC	Mr. Nishon Dzhalmurzaev – Director of “Dzhankeldy” LLC
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	18.08.2021
Start time:	15:30
End time:	17:05
Method of engagement:	Via phone call to Committee
Venue:	Zoom call

Agenda for meeting

- Overall description about Project, i.e., legal requirements of Uzbekistan as well as lenders' ones;
- Overall description about conducted site visits and surveys with herders performed at Bash and Dzhankeldy;
- Process of RAP and legal requirements;
- Plans of Consultant team as well as preliminary dates to conduct census and asset survey.
- GRM mechanism;
- Q&A session.

Meeting has started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introduction, Akbar Mavlyanov thanked representatives of the Committee for taking a part in discussion. Then Zilola Kazakova, senior social consultant from Juru Energy briefly explained Bash and Dzhankeldy projects using the presentation. Short summary of the Project description, Project components, financial institutions, expected positive and negative impacts from the Project and GRM were explained to participants.

Moreover, it was also stated that ACWA Power has signed PPA with JS “National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan” for 25 years to construct 500 MW wind farms in Gijduvan and Peshku districts of Bukhara region and the main purpose of the meeting was to determine the land use issues.

After the presentation, Olamgir Toshpo'latov noted that pastoral lands in the territory of Uzbekistan given to permanent land ownership to the Committee for developing sericulture and karakul farming.

¹ Previous name of the Association on development of pastoral farming was Karakul association. Association on development of pastoral farming is a subordinate organisation of the Committee. This organisation is primary responsible for pastoral land activities of the Committee located in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Furthermore, 283,000 ha of grazing land in Gijduvan district leased by “Kokcha” LLC and 632.000 ha of grazing land in Peshku district leased by “Dzhankeldy” LLC. Based on this, it was stated that the issues regarding land use/ownership should be consulted with the Committee not with local municipalities as the land at Bash and Dzhankeldy was allocated directly to the Committee by relevant Presidential Decree No. 6059 dated 02.09.2020. In addition, according to the Presidential Decree No 6059, paragraph 8, all lands for grazing were allocated for the Committee and excluded from the land reserve fund of municipalities.

Also, Fakhridin Kudratov, during a call indicated that it is the Committee that should be consulted first as the land was allocated for the permanent use for the Committee.

As a response, Akbar Mavlonov stated that construction works have not been started yet and the coordinates of the Project sites will be provided in kmz file. It was also noted that further consultations will be conducted with the representatives accordingly.

At the end of discussions, it was agreed that Juru Energy will send requests for information as well as will keep Committee updated.

3. Q&A session:

Question	Answer
<p>Olamgir Toshpo’latov:</p> <p>Do the Juru Energy visited the site and studied current situation, number of herders using the project site for grazing their livestock as well as number of “Atars” (number of livestock)?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>E&S team visited the site and have studied the territory. We noted the herders on the site, approximate number of their livestock and the settlements using by herders on the site.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>We would like to clarify from the committee the exact territory leased by both LLCs and numbers of herders using the Project sites for grazing. Could you please give information on permanent and seasonal land users?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpo’latov:</p> <p>All herders using the grazing lands of the Committee use the land all year round. We do not use the term “seasonal”.</p> <p>Nishon:</p> <p>In the allocated land for the Project, there are 10 or 12 wells for watering livestock. In addition to the permanent herders who work for LLC, there are also herders from nearest communities who use the Project site for grazing purposes without paying LLC. They do not pay to LLC for grazing as according to the Civil Code nearest communities can graze their livestock in a radius of 3-5 km from their homes/community.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>In a letter from the Bukhara region municipality it was noted that the area allotted for the Project construction was 1100 ha. What is the size of land allotted for the Project? Is it 1100 ha?</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov:</p> <p>Overall, 1100 ha land was allocated to determine and measure the wind speed and direction in a framework of the Project. Nevertheless, for Bash WF 285 ha of land and for Dzhankeldy WF - 280 ha of land was allocated in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara regions.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov</p> <p>From presentation I understood that not all 285 ha of land will be used. Can herders use the land under WFs for grazing once the construction completed?</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov:</p> <p>After construction and installation of the turbines it will be allowed to continue grazing activities. For HSE reasons, the access to the Project site will be limited during construction phase. After construction, turbines will be fenced and isolated in order to avoid unexpected accidents, ice throw etc.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov:</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov:</p>

Question	Answer
<p>Peshku and Gijduvan district municipalities sent a letter to Bukhara region Karakul farming department regarding the Project construction. As a response, a consent letter (stating if it will not interrupt the activity of Committee) was sent to municipality.</p>	<p>Well noted.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Is the total area for the Project 565 thousand ha?</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov:</p> <p>No, it is not. The total allotted land for the Project is 565 ha (not thousand) for Bash 285 ha and for Dzhankeldy 280 ha.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Can you clarify one more time, turbines will be installed within the 285 ha and 280 ha or not? In our meeting with municipality they were informed us that allotted land will be 30 000 ha.</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov:</p> <p>Turbines will be installed within the 285 ha in Bash and 280 ha in Dzhankeldy.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Is it possible to bypass the existing water wells during the installation of the turbines?</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlonov:</p> <p>Zilola, could you please note this question, please. As I mentioned before we are measuring the wind destination. We will have final decision when the measurement finishes. There also can be some changes on numbers of turbines.</p>
<p>Faxriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>The water well is dug approximately 600 meters depth. The cost of construction of 1 water well costs from 300 million to 1 billion UZS. Please take this into account. In the desert zone there is a lack of water. Secondly, during the construction works transport damages desert plants. I suggest the compensation for the degradation. Relevant governmental authorities can give you more information/mitigation measures on this.</p>	<p>Akmal Mavlyanov:</p> <p>This will be noted, thank you.</p>
<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>I would want to highlight one more time that the land allocated for the Project site was given to permanent use to the Committee. So, it will be reasonable to send letters to us not municipality.</p>	<p>Umida Rozumbetova:</p> <p>In our previous zoom meeting we have discussed with the chairman of the association Erkin Khaitov and clarified that it is a foreign investment Project. In our study we identified that pasture lands belong to Committee. As the project territory located on the territory of Gijduvan and Peshku districts, we have to officially applied to the municipality of these districts. As the land owner is Committee, we arranged today's second meeting to clarify all the issues with the representatives of the Committee. As it was mentioned on the presentation, it is necessary work with the requirements of international organizations as well as national legislations. Juru team is studying the project site and register</p>

Question	Answer
	existing settlements and herders using the project site. In this case we would like cooperate with the committee for the project implementation.
<p>Jahongir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>It is true that we gave a consent letter, but we were not aware that the further step will be land allocation.</p>	<p>Umida Rozumbetova:</p> <p>When the layout of the turbines will be finalised, we will conduct a zoom call with Committee one more time. We are scheduling site visit next week as it should be clear information of herders using the grazing land, settlements located within the project site and assets belong to the committee. All issues will be noted in the site visit survey.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Our representatives from the committee can accompany your social team during the site visit. Could you please inform us and provide coordinates of the Project site that to solve the issues with the land users.</p>	<p>Akbar Mavlyanov:</p> <p>Well noted.</p> <p>Umida Rozumbetova:</p> <p>According to the international requirements as stated on the presentation, our team should report the international consultant with the current situation of the site. Thus, we have to go the site for assessing the land and livestock.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Could you please provide some information about the structure of the committee on the Project site? Are there any changes on the model structure of the committee?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>No, there is no any changes in the structure of the committee model given on the decree.</p>
<p>Akbar Mavlyanov:</p> <p>As the land was allocated to the Committee for the permanent use, who should ACWA sign a contract with on land lease agreement?</p>	<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Land was allocated for permanent use for LLCs by the Committee for 49 years. The land lease agreement will be between ACWA Power and the Committee.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Structure of Bukhara karakul farming department, including its responsibilities and subordinate LLC?</p>	<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>The committee is the permanent owner the pasture lands in the territory of Uzbekistan. Bukhara region Department is the regional performer of the Committee.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Could you please explain us structure of LLCs, including its responsibilities and main activities?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpo'latov:</p> <p>According to the Presidential Decree No. 2841 dated March 16, 2017, clusters for developing karakul farming and breeding were established. Regional departments monitor the activity of LLCs. LLCs are considered as developing pastoral farming and also as clusters. The main tasks of the clusters are to set up manufacturing enterprises, product manufacturing and establishing new job places for local people. It is explained widely in the decree No.2841 dated and</p>

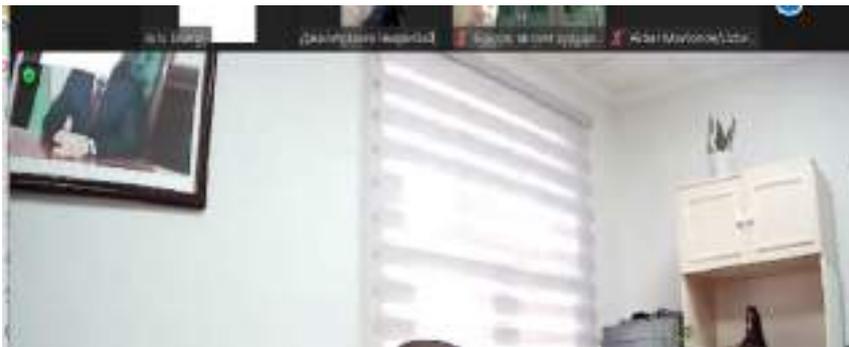
Question	Answer
	No. 6059 dated September 2, 2020.
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>What is the total size of grazing land belonging to Bukhara regional department?</p>	<p>Department does not own the land. Pastoral lands totally owned by the Committee. Total pastoral land owned by the Committee is 2,383.000 ha (two million three hundred eighty-three thousand).</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Does Committee/regional department/local LLC pay land tax? If yes, how often and amount of payment?</p>	<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>The Committee pays land and income taxes.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>What is the overall size of grazing land allocated to the Kokcha LLC and Dzhankeldy LLC? Including the land within the Project boundary</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpo'latov:</p> <p>Out of 779,000 ha grazing lands - 632,000 ha is allocated for Dzhankeldy LLC and 283,000 ha of land allocated for Kokcha LLC. 283,000 ha.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Please clarify if the alternative land for grazing located near the Dzhankeldy and Bash sites?</p>	<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>We already mentioned the size of total land belong to Committee. Land owned is mainly pastoral. There is not any alternative land for grazing.</p>
<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>Can you give the survey questions with official letter?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>As the process of formal letter takes time could you please provide short and accurate answers for the questions.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Would it be possible to map out the location of this land near the Bash and Dzhankeldy site or provide the size of the land?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>Yes, we can provide.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Do Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs have an alternative land to relocated herders currently working at the Project site (both for Bash and Dzhankeldy)?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>No, the LLCs do not have alternative lands for grazing.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>How do LLCs hire herders? What is the average duration of the employment contract?</p>	<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Number of permanently hired workers of the regional department is 3. Contract is concluded with herders for 1-2 years depending on the conditions.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Do all the workers have contracts and will access limitation to the Project site during construction affect their grazing activities?</p>	<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>We have to be informed 3 or more months before of constructions to have clear plan for resettle the herders and their livestock or to inform them in advance.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>What kind of support/assistance would the LLCs give the herders if they have to relocate?</p>	<p>If we will be informed earlier before the construction commence, we will try to relocate herders (if possible).</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p>

Question	Answer
<p>Does the Committee or Bukhara department conduct inventory surveys or land assessment valuation at grazing lands?</p>	<p>As I understand it means the compensation for the land. We have to prepare land or place for resettling livestock or settlement. It is not easy to solve the issue only with compensation. It takes time and we have to be informed earlier.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>If so, would you please provide these to us to support our work in the impact assessment. Do you have internal legislation or regulation that should be considered while calculation damages to the grazing land?</p> <p>If yes, please provide this to us for consideration.</p> <p>Could you explain how compensation for grazing land should be calculated?</p> <p>Does the Committee/regional department have plans for extension of grazing lands, construction of buildings etc?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>Please send all issues regarding compensation as a letter so we can respond via official letter.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Could you please describe the process of land lease for the land within the Project site?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>In the agreement there is noted all the requirements.</p> <p>For one sheep the grazing land should not be less than 4 km in Dzhankeldy as the land size is enough great. In Kokcha for one sheep the grazing land is average 2,5-3 km as Kokcha LLC leased land is not large enough.</p> <p>As it can be seen there is a problem with grazing land area in Kokcha.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Does Committee have specific requirements for leasing procedures if this is to occur between the Committee and ACWA Power?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>Above I mentioned that we have to be informed earlier.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Who will issue land lease agreement (Committee/regional department/LLC)?</p>	<p>Olamgir Toshpulatov:</p> <p>Committee will issue land lease agreement. Agreement signs between Committee and LLC directly. Regional department monitors activities of LLCs.</p>

<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Could you please tell us the number of owned livestock (with a breakdown), number hired herders?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>We will provide you information during your site visit.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>What is the process of land allocation to herders?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>It is impossible to allocate land for grazing. I cannot tell you exact coordinates of lands using by herders and local people. Herders use the land near the water well.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Is there specified size and location where each hired herder should graze livestock?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>Normally herders locate their settlements near wells.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>How many herders are currently working at the Project site and number of leased livestock to them (with a breakdown).</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>LLC owns about 10,000 sheep, 1000 camels, and 50 horses.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Does Dzhankeldy LLC has any structures/buildings at the project site and if yes how many?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>Total number of settlements are 50. Approximately 12 of them located on the Project area.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Could you provide cadastral maps for these structures if available?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>LLC has cadastral document for 632,000 ha grazing land and for structures. We will provide it during your site visit.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Did the herders have to obtain permission from the LLC to construct structures?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>All the constructions belong to LLC. Existing constructions were built during the community farming periods before LLC established.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Does Kokcha allow herders to graze their own livestock along with leased ones?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>According to the agreement herders graze livestock belong to LLC as well as they also graze their own livestock. They would not agree grazing livestock of LLC if we do not permit them using land for their own livestock.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Do the herders have to pay any fees to the LLC for grazing their private livestock?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>Yes, they have to pay. There is a notion of herder's interest. Herders will join to cluster and register number of the livestock. Accordingly, payment amount is calculated due to the number of livestock.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>If yes, how much or does this vary from herder, type of herders etc? Please provide us with a breakdown of the fee herders have to pay for their own livestock</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>We will provide exact information during your site visits.</p>

<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Does Kokcha LLC monitors grazing activities of other herders (from local communities, seasonal, nomadic ones)</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>We do not. Herders using the land are local herders. They use land near the community around 5 km from their living area.</p>
<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Does the LLC have any assets on the project site like water wells, pumps etc?</p>	<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>On the Project site there are approximately 12 water wells.</p>

Annex 1: List of participants



Askerbek

Juru Energy

MINUTES OF MEETING

Additional meeting in the Bukhara department of SWID Committee

During a site visit on January 15, 2022, it was observed by Juru Energy's Team that the Dzhankeldy LLC's Chairman did not fully understand the principles and methodology to be used in the determination of compensation packages of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). For instance, the Chairman believed that Dzhankeldy LLC was entitled to the compensation for all assets within the Project site. Issues regarding the land acquisition were also raised.

In order to clarify this misunderstanding and provide more information regarding the compensation process, a meeting was held on 1st February 2022 in Bukhara. The following stakeholder groups were present.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected organisations – Dzhankeldy LLC (Dzhalmurzaev Nishon – director) and Bukhara department of SWID Committee (Fakhriddin Kudratov – head of department)
Number of participants from	6 local staff from the SWID department of Bukhara region
Representatives of ACWA Power	Mr.Onarkulov Sherzod – BD manager Akbar Mavlyanov – BD manager
Representatives of Juru Energy	Mr.Mavlyanov Akbar – Business Development Manager Mrs. Zilola Kazakova – Principal Social Consultant Mr. Juraev Uktam – Consultant
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	01.02.2022
Start time:	14:20
End time:	16:30
Method of engagement:	Verbal request to Nishon Dzhalmurzayev and Fakhriddin Kudratov
Venue:	Local department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development
Used materials and visual aids	

Summary of the consultations is provided below and photos and attendance list from the meeting attached in the annexes.

I. Agenda for meeting

1. Discussion of concerns related to the Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF;
2. Q&A

II. General conversation with local population

Starting the public consultation, Zilola Kazakova greeted meeting participants and introduced the representatives of ACWA Power Sherzod Onarkulov and Akbar Mavlyanov to Committee representatives – Fakhriddin Kudratov and Nishon Dzhalmurzayev.

Sherzod Onarkulov thanked SWID representatives for being available for meeting. Sherzod briefly introduced ACWA Power and its activities. He also mentioned company's activities in Uzbekistan, i.e., realisation of 1500 MW CCGT in Bayavut district of Syrdarya region.

Sherzod also asked participant if they need description about Dzhankeldy wind farm project. However, Fakhriddin and Nishod stated that they already have enough information about project. Thus, both sides decided to start with concerns raised by LLC related to compensation and land acquisition.

Sherzod informed participants one more time, that ACWA Power acts as investor and project developer. Meantime Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistani is responsible for providing legal support in terms of project realisation, including land acquisition. Thus, for construction of Dzhankeldy wind farm was issued Presidential Decree. In this Decree all task related to the project implementation were allocated to the relevant organisations. Sherzod stated that Consultant team as well as ACWA Power were notified that land does not belong to the local municipality only after consultation with SWID Committee. Regardless of land ownership, Project Developer should consult with all land users and keep communication till the end of RAP/LRP. Moreover, he added that ACWA Power is obliged to assess all environmental and impact assessment during project construction and operation phases.

Sherzod stated that during number of consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC there are still concerns that are not solved. Thus, he suggested to proceed to these concerns.

III. Q&A

Question	Answer
<p>Nishon Dzalmurzaev:</p> <p>We understand that this Project is going to be realised for development of our country. This Project will be constructed on land that belongs to Dzhankeldy LLC.</p> <p>Main source of living of local communities is livestock. These areas are less developed compared to other parts of country. As such Why did consultant team talk to people without my permission? Why did they arrange meetings in local school and kindergarten?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Zilola, whom you invited to the meetings that were conducted in local school and kindegarden buildings?</p> <p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>We have arranged meetings in nearest available venues in order not to make local community member to spend a time and money to travel to local municipality building. To conduct meetings, we have sent official request to local municipality asking their assistance. We have sent a letter to Bukhara regional municipality. In turn, regional municipality has sent instructions to Peshku and Gujduvan municipalities to assist Juru in informing communities located near Project site and arranging meetings.</p> <p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Based on Development Financial Institutions' requirements there were arranged meetings to inform local communities and raise their awareness about Project. These meetings were conducted with a permission of local municipality. We are planning new meetings with locals to share results of ESIA.</p>
<p>Nishon Dzalmurzaev:</p> <p>If people hear that they will be paid for stables or settlements, they are constructing building new ones all over the project site.</p> <p>Also, these herders whom your consultant talked do not have cadastral documents for settlements or stables. They have no right to construct anything</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>All herders, whom Juru contacted, are informed that after certain dates, no more assets will be included to the compensation. In addition, they were notified before conducting surveys. Inventory survey at the project site was conducted last year in September. After this date we will not consider additional construction. Right Zilola?</p> <p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>That's correct. All herders were notified before setting cut off dates. Inventory surveys were conducted last year at the end of August – and beginning of September</p> <p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p>

	<p>We will provide compensation for damages to assets. But this doesn't mean that we are going to conduct inventory surveys all the time till the beginning of construction.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>What kind of losses compensation covers?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov</p> <p>Compensation will cover followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damages to assets (settlements, wells, structures etc); - Loss of grazing land (which is necessary for project only); <p>Please note that compensation does not cover loss of livestock since Project has no impact on it.</p> <p>Damage to livestock will covered if cows, sheep etc are damaged during resettlement preparation. In other cases, we do not assume compensation for livestock.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>What kind of restrictions may be imposed during the construction of Project?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>As of now, it is expected that 250-hectare of land will be necessary for the Project construction. At the construction stage, area with excavation and other drilling works will be fenced.</p> <p>As for the operation phase, people can't use the land that is going to be acquired for placing wind turbines, substation and other administrative buildings. It will be necessary to outline some borders. However, this would be applied for the safety purposes.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Since project do not require 22000 ha and 33000 ha of local land, we have no further concerns associated with a land use. We were just worried about the activities of local LLCs</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Glad, that we resolved this issue.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>We understand that Committee is responsible for taking care of herders after land lease and compensation. It might be a bit difficult for Committee to look for new land. Is there a chance for you to construct project step by step, so we can look for land turn by turn for herders as well.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Let me explain construction process in details, so you will get a full picture. First, we will construct an access road. It is a small road which is necessary to start placing a wind turbine. Then, it will be necessary to connect turbines with each other by placing communication cables. After placing one turbine we will move to another. Areas with ongoing construction works should be fenced due to the safety purposes.</p>

	<p>Overall, we plan to place 79 wind turbines for Dzhankeldy project and build substation.</p> <p>Herders can use project site for grazing purposes after completion of construction works.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>As you mention access roads, will you also consider size of land for roads as well? Will it also be compensated?</p> <p>I am asking this because all area in Dzhankeldy is suitable for grazing</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Yes, size of land required for access road to connect wind turbines with each other, also be considered in total size of land required for the Project.</p> <p>At the moment we estimate that overall size of required land will be 250 ha.</p> <p>All damages associated with construction of such roads will be considered for compensation too.</p> <p>We do not consider compensation for livestock, because we are not impacting to them.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Grazing area depends on vegetation. Herders tend to move to around land allocated for LLC and sometimes change their settlement. It mostly happens seasonally. For example, they have one place for grazing in spring and another place in winter</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Fakhriddin, if you remember on last meeting with Farrukh from SWID Committee, I have informed you that Juru started investigation and surveying works within the Project boundaries. Our aim was to identified all herders and other land users and identify the level of impact that may be resulted from Project. Thus, after several months of investigations, by August, 2021 we determined all land users and procced with inventory.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Ok, can we clearly state responsibilities between Project Developer and Committee?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>All right, we need to identify all land users to avoid misunderstandings during compensation.</p> <p>Please note that compensation do not cover compensation for livestock. We provide compensation for immovable property – assets.</p> <p>Compensation for assets will be paid to the owners. That's why it is important to clarify what assets belong to LLC and what assets belong to herders.</p>

	<p>Loss of grazing land will also be compensated.</p> <p>As for the wells, owners of wells may require monetary compensation or require from us to construct new ones.</p> <p>So ACWA Power needs to determine all existing assets, their ownership and project affected people – all project affected people whether it will be herder, LLC or any other land user.</p> <p>To assess impact levels, we need to consult with LLCs Committee frequently. We need your support to obtain information.</p>
<p>Otabek Astanov:</p> <p>We believe that all compensation should be provided to the LLC. Even if herders constructed anything, the land belongs to LLC. Herders have no rights. It is illegal.</p> <p>During the meetings with herders, representatives of Juru informed them that they will be compensated for settlements, stables. Why should be herders compensated when owner of the land for grazing is Dzhankeldy LLC and these structures are built on our land?</p> <p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>Yes, it is.</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Please kindly note that herders have income from grazing, they support their livelihoods. That's why it is important to make sure that everyone will be compensated for expenses he or she did. It is highly important to make sure that no one will be harmed/damaged or become disadvantaged because of project construction.</p> <p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>During the site investigation Juru's team has determined several settlements and structures and their owners. Owners of the structures were interviewed and list of their owned assets were listed.</p> <p>Regarding the meeting with local communities, Juru has contacted community leader and all meetings, surveys were conducted with notification of community leader. Relevant organisation, in particular local municipality as well as community leaders were informed about all of our activities. Furthermore, herders allowed to build structures based on verbal agreement with LLC or SWID Department of Bukhara region, is not it?</p>
<p>Otabek Astanov:</p> <p>So, you are going to require 250 ha of land for permanent use, right?</p> <p>What about the area that is necessary for construction works. Will you also compensate</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>Yes, all damages occurred due to the project will be compensated.</p>

for damages on additional areas you will need for construction?	
<p>Otabek Astanov:</p> <p>Whether compensation will be paid in case of dying sheep or cow during resettlement?</p>	<p>Sherzod Onarkulov:</p> <p>As long as compensation package covers only for land lose, we are unable to pay for loss of sheep or cow as it is not relevant for compensation package in the Project. However, If livestock dies as a result of resettlement, compensation will be covered.</p>

At the end of meeting Sherzod Onarkulov suggested Nishon and Fakhriddin arrange a meeting and with villagers and clarify all questions and concerns associated with compensation for assets and land use.

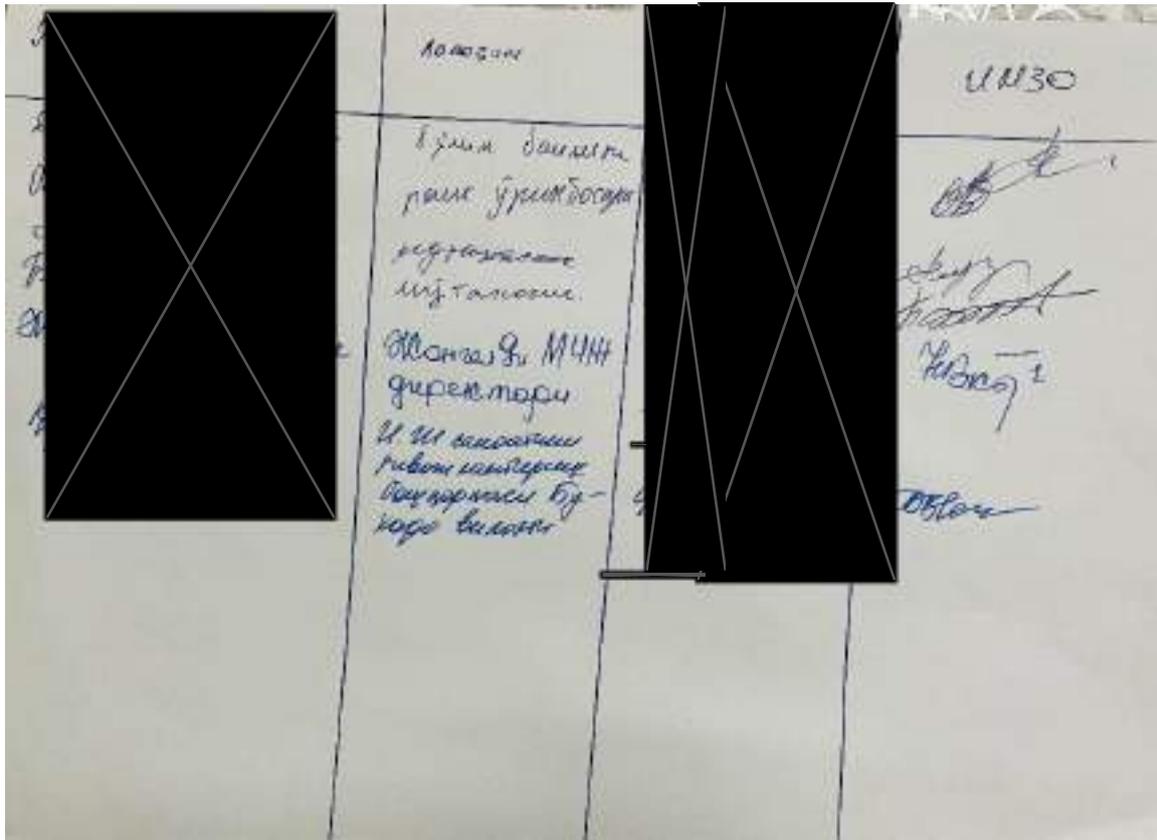
Nishon and Fakhriddin stated that they were not available and couldn't participate in the meeting. Thus, Sherzod stated that ACWA Power & Juru Energy would hold a meeting at Kalaata and Dzhankeldy Villages in order to provide clarifications on any issues they may have. He also requested Dzhankeldy LLC's Chairman (Nishon) to provide one staff from LLC to be present in meetings with villagers.

In turn, Fakhriddin suggested to arrange introductory meeting with local villagers and herders before beginning of construction works to inform them about safety issues.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting



Annex 2. Attendance list



Unofficial translation

	Position	Phone number	Signature
	Head of department		Signed
	Deputy chairman		Signed
	Specialist		Signed
Ba 	Specialist		Signed
	Director of Dzhankeldy LLC		Signed
 n	Head of Bukhara regional department of sericulture and wool industry development		Signed

Consultation with Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development and representatives of LLCs within both OHTLs route

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected organizations – livestock LLC under the Committee of SWID
Number of participants from PAPs	13 representatives of affected LLCs
Representatives of Project team	
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	14.01.2022
Start time:	12:00
End time:	13:05
Method of engagement:	Engagement of local LLCs through the Committee of SWID
Venue:	Office of Bukhara branch of Committee of SWID, Kagan district, Bukhara city
Used materials and visual aids	Project presentation

Current meeting has been arranged by initiative Farrukh Zakhirkanov – representative of the State Committee of SWID. Bukhara department of SWID invited directors of LLCs who are expected to be affected by Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information about planned inventory survey and introduce Juru’s team and valuator to LLCs.

Since the meeting has been arranged on short notice, Juru used a presentation prepared for public disclosure. No visual aid (brochure/leaflets) were used.

The meeting started with introducing Juru’s team and valuers to LLCs directors by Farrukh Zokirkhonov.

Following the introductory speech, Zilola Kazakova greeted participants and thanked them for quick mobilization on such short notice. She started conversation by describing Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL - its location, lengths, potential E&S impact. Then she provided information about Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL. Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL crosses Dzhankeldy LLC in Peshku district (Bukhara region) and Karakata LLC’s land in Konimekh district (Navoi region).

The planned Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL crosses 6 districts of Bukhara regions i.e., Karakul, Jondor, Romitan, Peshku, Shofirkon and Gijduvan districts. During the site visits and consultations with local cadastral department it was revealed that the OHTL crosses the following LLCs lands: Kokcha LLC in Gijduvan district, Galaba breeding LLC in Shofirkon district, Romitan sheep expert cluster LLC in Romitan district, Amir Temur LLC in Jondor district, Karakul breeding LLC in Karakul district.

It was mentioned that NEGU confirmed the routes of both OHTLs.

Then, she explained the process of the inventory survey. During explanation the following stages were highlighted:

- 1) Determining land owners and type of land use;
- 2) Issuing notification letters and setting up cut-off date;
- 3) Conducting inventory survey (with participation of land users);
- 4) Preparation of list of affected assets and confirmation it with Project affected person;
- 5) Calculation of compensation;
- 6) Disclosing compensation package to project affected person;
- 7) Reviewing concerns on compensation packages, if any;
- 8) Payment of compensation.

Zilola stated that the area of impact for both OHTLs is determined as 50 meters from both sides of routes. She also asked the participants to be present during the inventory survey.

Zilola informed that resettling farmers and herders for both OHTLs are not expected. Nevertheless, land allocated for the OHTLs' routes would be evaluated by independent valutors from Sirdaryo Baholash Konsulting LLC. Inventory survey, as well as calculation of compensation processes, would follow local requirements. She also stated that to establish suitable days for all owners of affected land Juru Energy would send notification letters to each land owner individually with proposed dates for inventory survey.

Moreover, Zilola informed participants that Juru's team studied routes of both OHTLs as well as referred to relevant state organizations to determine land ownership and land use. As a result, along Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash routes there were different land owners, including LLCs, forestry funds, farms.

Zilola demonstrated routes of OHTLs (using Google Earth program) as well as 50 meters corridor from both sides of the route both for Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs.

Dilshod Kurbanov – valuator informed participants that the inventory survey would follow requirements established by local legislation while calculating compensations. He asked meeting participants to provide attendance at least one representative of LLCs with copies of documents that can prove the right for the land.

<p>Odil Sherov (Amir Temur LLC): What will valutors calculate?</p>	<p>Dilshod Kurbanov: I will calculate costs for compensation for assets, land that may be removed/damaged at the affected land plot. Calculation includes properties (assets), water wells, and trees existing on the 100 meters corridor. Please note that based on Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries No911. This legal act provides a basis on guarantee of right of land users while land acquisition and providing compensation payments. I would like to request all directors of LLCs to have at least copies of relevant documents such as cadastral maps etc. for land use during the site visit which will be conducted officially by Juru Energy.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov: Pasture lands are used for different projects - construction roads, gaz pipelines and etc. Normally project developers calculate compensation for land acquisition and degradation of pasture lands. How do you calculate degradation for the planned OHTL route? Do you calculate compensation according to losses/damages? Please, take into account these damages also.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: Calculation of compensation will be followed to national requirements. During the inventory survey our team, independent valuator as well as land owners together carefully check affected land and make a list of all assets. Moreover, the valuator checks the condition of land and type of its use, for example for grazing or agricultural purposes. Depending on type of assets and land use valuator determines established method and calculated compensation. In case if Project developer oversees that more space is needed for construction period, then all additional areas are also considered while inventory survey. Regarding OHTL routes, we have outlined a corridor, i.e., we considered 50 meters area from both sides of OHTLs. During the inventory survey, we will examine the area within this corridor.</p>
<p>Jalmurzaev Nishon (Dzhankeldy LLC): As you know the pasture land is located in Kyzilkum desert zone. Herders tend to change their grazing areas depending on season. In</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: I would like to highlight that Juru Energy always reference to legal base, i.e., legal acts such as Presidential Decrees, Resolutions of CoM, applicable for the project. Moreover, we have</p>

<p>Dzhankeldy we have to resettle herders from the site.</p> <p>As a result of meetings arranged by your company in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages, people were afraid of project and they gave a call to embassy of Kazakhstan Republic in Uzbekistan complaining that they would be limited to use a land.</p>	<p>started public meetings after the relevant orders on land allocation have been issued by regional municipalities.</p> <p>While conducting meetings and presentations, we use non-technical language to make it easy for local people to understand.</p> <p>We clearly state grievance contacts in case local people misunderstand or need further information or clarifications.</p> <p>During the presentation we stated that the Project site will be inaccessible during the construction works because of safety issues of local communities. However, after the completion of these works site will be accessible again.</p> <p>Even, if someone misunderstood these interpretations, we are always open to providing clarifications.</p> <p>Up today, we have not received any claim from the Ministry of Foreign affairs or other authorized organizations about such complaint. What you are saying is new for us.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>My concern is about herders' relocation from current pasture land for 3 years. This can be challenging for us. Can herders continue their activities during the construction work if ACWA Power will carry out construction works of WFs step by step?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Considering local requirements on safety issues during construction works, it is not allowed. Since construction plan is not a part of Juru's scope, I am not able to comment on steps of construction process, i.e., steps.</p> <p>ACWA Power following the national and international standards of safety issues is aimed at relocation of herder to ensure that neither herders/workers nor livestock are harmed during construction period.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>How many hectares of land will be allocated to the Project?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>For Bash 500 MW there is 285 ha of land allocated by Gijduvan municipality. For Dzhankeldy - 280 ha of land by Peshku municipality. However, these orders were issued last year and it was assumed for placing 111 WTG. Project Developer has revised design of both Projects, and now there will be placed 79 WTG. As a result, previously allocated land size can be also revised and size may be decreased.</p>

Annex 1: Photos from the meeting





Juni Energy
14.01.2022 12:02
39.71588, 64.57329 (±64м)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когол



Juni Energy
14.01.2022 12:01
39.71577, 64.57355 (±10м)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когол





Juri Energy
14.07.2022 12:08
39.71572, 64.57348 (±8м)
Высота: 170м
Неизвестная дорога, Когол



Juri Energy
14.07.2022 12:08
39.71569, 64.57343 (±10м)
Высота: 153м
Неизвестная дорога, Когол





Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:31
39.71588, 64.57329 (±82м)
Высота: 123м
Неизвестная дорога, Кодоо

NW



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57928 (±73м)
Высота: 188м
Неизвестная дорога, Кодоо

SW



JE
Juni Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57328 (+73m)
Высота: 188м
Неизвестная дорога, Кодо



JE
Juni Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57328 (+73m)
Высота: 188м
Неизвестная дорога, Кодо

Annex B: List of participants

List of participants

	Organization	Title	Full name
1.	Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Specialist for land use	
2.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Head of Department	
3.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Specialist	
4.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	
5.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	
6.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	
7.	"Karakul breeding" LLC	Director	
8.	"Karakul breeding" LLC	Representative	
9.	"Galaba breeding" LLC	Director	
10.	Dzhankeldy LLC	Director	
11.	"Romitan sheep expert cluster" LLC	Director	
12.	Amir Temur LLC	Representative	
13.	Amir Temur LLC	Director	
14.	Juru Energy	Principal Social Consultant	
15.	Juru Energy	Social Consultant	
16.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator	
17.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator	

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Dzhankeldy village

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Dzhankledy village residents to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Project on July 3, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community – male and female representatives of Dzhankledy village
Number of participants	11 (some participants rejected signing. Some villagers were late and some of them did not stay till the end of the meeting)
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
Asian Development Bank	Feruza Inasavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	03.07.2022
Start time:	11:20
End time:	13:00
Method of engagement:	Invitation of local villager via Peshku municipality
Venue:	MCC office in Dzhankeldy village
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Following the introduction Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankledy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankledy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be minor;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to the nearest living community (Dzhankledy and Kalaata villages). Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. Meantime, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area and nigh time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided or if taken will be obtained night time work permit.
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders with structures are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from accidental leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health and safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to the community office.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
<p>Uaysov Perdesh:</p> <p>When the construction will start and how many turbines will be placed?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Site mobilisation works are planned for July 8th, 2022. As I mentioned, (slide demonstrated) according to the tentative timeline of the Project mobilization starts on July 8, 2022. Installation of wind turbines is planned for November 2nd, 2022.</p> <p>It is expected that Project construction will be completed in 2023 and Commercial operation date is scheduled for December 31st, 2023.</p> <p>A tentative timeline is given in distributed brochures.</p> <p>79 wind turbines will be placed for Dzhankeldy Wind Farm.</p>
<p>Esanbaev Manibek:</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p>

<p>Can you explain the technical characteristics of Wind Turbine?</p>	<p>As I have informed before through presentation, the technical specification of WF as follows:</p> <p>The Model of Wind Turbine is Envision Energy EN-171 with the rating of 6.6 MW power. The diameter of rotor is 171 meter and the blades are three. The basic components of a wind turbine include the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Conical tubular tower sections made of steel;2. Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres;3. Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox;4. Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle;5. Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity;6. Gearbox;7. Converter; and8. Transformer.
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MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Toshkent sh, M. Ulug'bek tumani, Chust ko'chasi, 10A uy. INN: 303454532, MFO: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXXM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-229
Sana: 06.06.2022

Buxoro viloyati hokimi
B.K. Zaripovga

Ma'lumot:

Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500kV HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 500kV HEUT

Hurmatli Botir Komilovich!

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500kV quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasi investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500kV quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasi investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XKSi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" QAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va G'ijduvon tumanlarida 500kV quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlanirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va eksploatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi 500 kV kuchlanishli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. ACWA Power kompaniyasining Jonkeldi 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasiga (ShES) havo elektr uzatish tarmog'i orqali mavjud Qorako'l podstansiyasiga ulanadi. Havo elektr uzatish liniyalarining yo'nalishi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan, joriy yilning 27 iyun sanasidan 5 iyun sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida G'ijduvon, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondot, va Qorako'l tumanlari manfaatdor tashkilot hamda mahalla vakillarini ishtirokini tashkil etishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz.

Ilova 1 varaqda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.

Hurmat bilan,

Direktor
MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"



J. Ismailov

Ijrochi: Zilola Kazakova
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Tel: +99871 212 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTRONCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'lama qishlog'i	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Turli guruh vakillari ishtirokida alohida uchrashuvlar o'tkazish: erkaklar, ayollar, zalf guruh vakillari (qariyalar, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar va o'g'ir sharoitdagi oilalar)
G'ijduvon tuman hokimiyati	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va G'ijduvon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Bash – Qorako'l HEUT yo'nalishi			
Peshku tuman hokimiyati	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Peshku davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Shofirkon tuman hokimiyati	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Shofirkon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari va ta'sir ostidagi fermer xo'jaliklari
Jondor tuman hokimiyati	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Jondor tuman davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Romitan tuman hokimiyati	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Qorako'l tuman hokimiyati	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon mahalla aholisi vakillari va Qorako'l pod-stansiyasi yaqinida joylashgan mahalliy ta'birkorlar	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoatchilik vakillari: Ayollar va zalf aholi guruhi vakillari bilan alohida uchrashuv o'tkazish
Jonkeldi 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Qishloq aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zalf guruh vakillari
Galata qishlog'i	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Qishloq aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zalf guruh vakillari

Unofficial translation

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-229

Date: 06.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500kV OHTL

**To Bukhara region mayor
B.K. Zaripov**

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substatio. The alignment of the OHTLs has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

Considering the above, we kindly seek your support in organising public disclosure meetings from June 27th 2022 to July 5th 2022 with stakeholders and community members of Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts according to the timeline provided in the table below (Annex 1 and 2).

Thank you very much and we look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,

Director

J.Ismailov

MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"

For further information: Zilola Kazakova
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Tel. +998 90 515 03 92
Tel. +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	DATE AND TIME	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
Bash Wind Farm Project Area			
Agitma village	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Local school	Separate meetings will be held with different target groups in the village: men, women, vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people living with disabilities, poor households
Gijduvan district municipality	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Gijduvan State Forestry
Bash - Karakul OHTL Route			
Peshku Municipality	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Peshku State Forestry
Shofirkon Municipality	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Shofirkon State Forestry, affected farmer
Jondor Municipality	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Jondor district State Forestry
Romitan Municipality	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Bukhara State Forestry
Karakul Municipality	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Bukhara State Forestry
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon communities including local commercial enterprises near Karakul sub-station	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Community office	General public: Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable groups
Dzhankeldy WF & OHTL			
Dzhankeldy Village	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Local school	With different groups of villages: men, women and vulnerable groups.
Kalaata Village	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Local school	With different groups of villages: men, women, vulnerable groups

Annex 2. Photos from the meeting









JURU ENERGY
Dzhankeldy 500 MW, Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL
09.07.2022 11:30
40 85150, 63 33306
У82НУУХ7, Джангелды



JURU ENERGY
Dzhankeldy 500 MW, Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL
09.07.2022 12:05
40 85150, 63 33341
У82НУУХ7, Джангелды



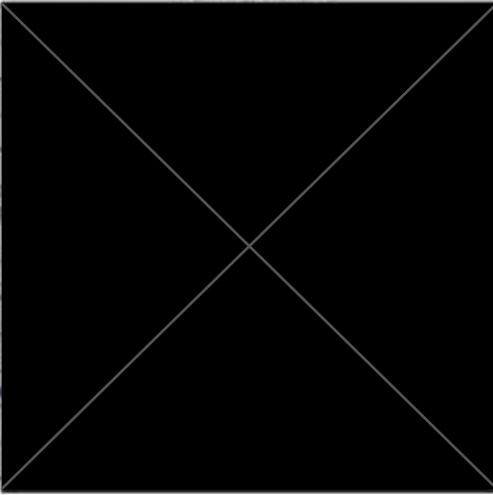
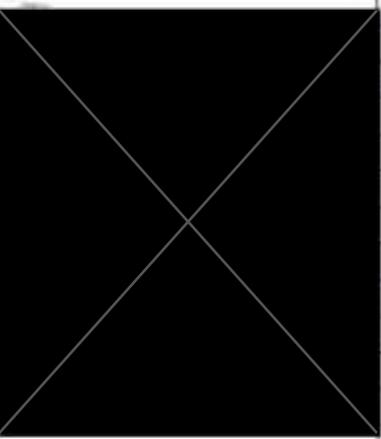
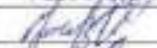
JURU ENERGY
Dzhankeldy 500 MW, Dzhankeldy-Bashi OJ-ITL
03.07.2022 12:05
40 8516, 63 33341
У82Н+VX7, Джангельды

List of participants





Date/Sana: 03.07.2022
 Region/Hudud: Djambuliy viloyati
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Djambuliy 500 MW WF.

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Djambuliy		
2.		Josubbek		
3.		Abdullatif		
4.		Abdullatif		
5.		Murad		
6.		Abdullatif		
7.		Abdullatif		
8.		Abdullatif		
9.		Abdullatif		
10.		-		
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Unofficial translation

Date: 03.07.2022

Region: Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village,

Project: Dzhankledy 500MW WF

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		Herder		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure meeting in the SWID committee in Bukhara region

As of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected People (PAP) and LLCs on the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with SWID department of Bukhara region in Kogon district to disclose the ESIA of the Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Projects as well as Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs.

Accordingly, an official request was sent to the SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan to assist JE to conduct a meeting with the SWID department of Bukhara region including affected LLCs. A copy of the letter was sent to Bukhara region municipality and SWID department. Also, JE sent a separate letter to disclose all project-affected people (PAPs) LLCs along Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Detailed information on conducted meetings with LLCs representatives is provided in the section below. The invitation letter sent to the SWID Committee is provided in Annex 1. Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2. A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community: Kudratov Fakhriddin - Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region Baymuratov Hamza - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Sultonov Umid - Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC Nazarov Olim – Head of Kokcha LLC Sulaymonov Sobir – Head of Galaba LLC Sherov Odil – Head of Amir Temur LLC Abdullayev Gofur - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Ostonov Otabek - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Djalimirzayev Nishonbay – Head of Jankeldi LLC
Number of participants	9
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	02.07.2022
Start time:	09:00
End time:	10:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from SWID Committee
Venue:	SWID Committee of Bukhara region in Kogon district
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, Project Presentation.

Public disclosure meeting was arranged earlier at 9 AM with the initiative of SWID department.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location as well as Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF as well as Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about the national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for the National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of the positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following the environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during the operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures. The impact from the OHTL is expected to be minor as the OHTL towers will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regard to the nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from the Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area. Noise during construction phase. It was stated that noise from construction of OHTL is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community and night time construction will be avoided and will be undertaken only with night works permits;
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross-contamination, pollution from leaks and inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. Therefore, these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which are expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust and gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic and Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authorities, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was stated that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions on using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which leads to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. Furthermore, for OHTL it was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land along 100 m corridor during construction. Physical & economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets;

- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, it was noted that Project will hire 700-1000 workers and up to 350-500 workers are going to be employed from Uzbekistan. For the operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. For OHTL, it was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 50-100 workers, and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required.
- For OHTL Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) will be produced during operational phase and 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines will be implemented. Land users with structures within the 30m buffer zone will be resettled and EMF risks will be explained to them.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts on community Health&Safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health&Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs.
- Impacts on community health and safety during the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs and installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establishing an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

In the final part of the public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that they can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written and verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

Furthermore, Zilola informed that GRM will be accessible at all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to SWID Bukhara department to deputy director Sulaymonov Sobir.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
<p>Kudratov Fakhriiddin: Zilola opa, you entered to the territory without our permission. Moreover, during the site visits</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: The issue was discussed several times with the SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeydy</p>

<p>herders were informed that their structures will be compensated.</p> <p>The land belongs to SWID Committee and Kokcha LLC is leased the land for 49 years. Also, the herders are Kokcha LLC's workers and they have no structures on the Project site.</p> <p>If you provide the compensation to herders, they will take the money and leave tomorrow and Kokcha LLC will economically suffer.</p> <p>The stables and residences of herders are the property of Kokcha LLC and the herders did not build them.</p>	<p>LLCs as well as with SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Juru Energy is a national consultant and assisting 5 Capitals to prepare the ESIA report of the Project. JE started its social study on the Project territory in April, 2021. Moreover, decision for land allotment was signed by Gijduvan and Peshku districts' khokims on March 18-19, 2021.</p> <p>During the social survey studies on the Project site social team met several herders using the Project site for grazing purposes. Thus, JE provided consultations with herders to identify the land users/owners. After the consultations, we determined that the land belongs to Kokcha and Dzhankledy LLCs.</p> <p>Once the land users have been identified, consultations on land ownership were officially undertaken with SWID Committee, SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankledy LLCs.</p> <p>Before each site visits, JE officially requests Bukhara region municipality to inform on consultations on social surveys planned with PAPs on Project site.</p> <p>In accordance with, the notification letters were sent to PAPs for providing census and survey. Validation was agreed upon with Kokcha and Dzhankledy LLCs and 3 representatives of Kokcha LLC accompanied JE during the validation process. Acts were signed respectively according to validation provided by an independent valuator and each building and well was registered to its respective owners. Director of Kokcha LLC Olim Nazarov can approve it.</p> <p>As it was mentioned during the presentation, according to International Financial Institutions requirements' JE has to be aware PAPs regarding the compensation.</p> <p>Feruza Insavaliyeva:</p> <p>According to ADB's safeguards policy, legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.</p>
<p>Sulaymonov Sobirsulton:</p> <p>Will compensation be paid outside of 100-meter OHTL buffer zone?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>The Sanitary protection zone for 500kV OHTL is 30 meters each side from the outside part of the OHTL tower. During the construction, 100 meters corridor will be created and all construction works will be carried out within this corridor and compensation will not be provided to the assets located outside of this area of influence.</p>
<p>Otabek Ostonov:</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p>

<p>During the construction, the pastures will be exposed due to the movement of heavy transport within the 100meters corridor. Who will compensate for seeding the pastures?</p>	<p>The compensation for the loss will be provided within the 100meters.</p> <p>The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 - 100meters.</p> <p>Habitat loss relating to land impact and habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations. It is expected to be limited to the tower locations. There will be implemented restoration of the habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.</p>
<p>Nishon Jalmurzaev:</p> <p>Can you tell us the height of the Wind Turbines and components?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>The Project will consist of a maximum of 79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) and model Envision Energy EN-171. The length of wind turbines is 160 meters.</p> <p>Each wind turbine will generate 6.5 MW. The basic components of wind turbine include the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conical tubular tower sections made of steel; - Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres; - Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox; - Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle; - Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity; - Gearbox; - Converter; and - Transformer.

Annex 1. Official letter sent to Municipality

MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-230

Sana: 06.06.2022

Ma'lumot:

*Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500 kW HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 500 kW HEUT*

Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish Buxoro viloyati boshqarmasi

Copy: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish Qo'mitasiga

Buxoro viloyati hokimligiga

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va G'ijduvon tumanlarida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shuningdek, mazkur shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihalari 500 kV kuchlanishli bir yo'nalishli Jonkeldi-Bash (128,5 km) va Bash-Qorako'l (162 km) havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) qurilishini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Havo elektr uzatish liniyalarining yo'nalishi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan bo'lib, tarmoq mavjud Qorako'l pdstansiyasiga ulanadi.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan, joriy yilning 2 iyul kuni soat 09:30da Loyiha ta'sir ostidagi Ko'kcha va Jonkeldi MChJ rahbari va Bash-Qorako'l va Bash-Jonkeldi 500kVt havo elektr uzatish tarmog'i yo'nalishidagi ilovada ro'yxati berilgan MChJ va klasterlar rahbarlari ishtirokini ta'minlashda amaliy yordam ko'rsatishingizni so'raymiz.

Ilova 1 varaqda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.

Hurmat bilan,

Director
MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"

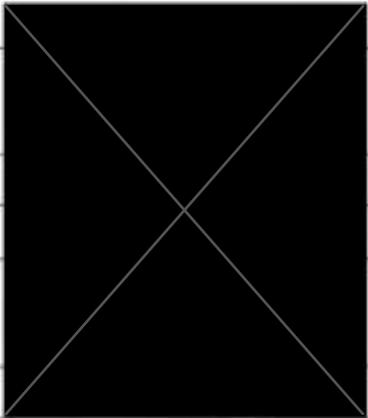


J. Ismailov

For further information: Zilola Kazakova
z.kazakova@juruenergy.com
Tel. +998 90 515 03 92
Tel. +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

Ta'sir ostidagi mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyatlari va klasterlar ro'yxati

No.	Hudud nomi	MChJ/klaster nomlari
1.		"Qorako'l naslchilik" MChJ
2.		"Amir Temur" MChJ
3.		"Yakkatut G'alachilik va urug'chilik klasteri" MCHJ
4.		"Romitan qo'ychilik export" MChJ
5.		"Jonkeldi" MChJ
6.		"G'alaba" MChJ
		"Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo" MChJ
		"Ko'kcha" MChJ

Unofficial translation

**LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING**

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-230

Date: 06.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500kW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500kW OHTL

To Bukhara Department of SWID Committee

*Copy: SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Bukhara region municipality*

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvan and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvan and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site (128.5 km) and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substation (162 km). The alignment of the OHTLs approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

Considering the above, we kindly seek your support in organising a disclosure meeting on July 2nd 2022 at 09:30PM with the directly impacted clusters such as Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs, LLCs and clusters along Bash-Karakul and Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW OHTLs.

Thank you very much and we look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,

Director

J.Ismailov

MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"

For further information: Zilola Kazakova

z.kazakova@juruenergy.com

Tel. +998 90 515 03 92

Tel. +99871 202 04 40

info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

List of affected LLCs/clusters

No.	Name of district	LLC/cluster name
1.	Karakul district	“Qorako’l naslchilik” LLC
2.	Jondor district	“Amir Temur” LLC
		Yakkatut G’alachilik va urug’chilik klasteri LLC
3.	Romitan district	“Romitan qo’ychilik export” LLC
4.	Peshku district	“Dzhankeldy” LLC
5.	Shofirkon district	“G’alaba” LLC
		“Shofirkon halol go’sht sut savdo” LLC
6.	Gijduvan district	“Kokcha” LLC

Annex 2. Photos of the meeting

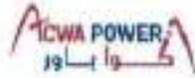








List of participants



Date/Sana: 02.07.2022

Region/Hudud: SWB

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh Dikombeloy 500 MW WP / Bosh - korabul Dikombeloy-Bosh OHTL

No.	Full name/FIQ	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ulaguvchi kompaniya boshqaruvi		
2.		Ulaguvchi kompaniya boshqaruvi		
3.		Ulaguvchi kompaniya boshqaruvi		
4.		Ulaguvchi kompaniya boshqaruvi		
5.		Ulaguvchi kompaniya boshqaruvi		
6.		Ulaguvchi kompaniya boshqaruvi		
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Unofficial translation

Date:02.07.2022

Region:SWID Committee of Bukhara region

Project: Bash and Dzhankledy 500 MW WFs/Bash-karakul&Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	
1.		Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region		
2.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		
3.		Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC		
4.		Kokcha LLC		
5.		G'alaba LLC		
6.		Amir Temur LLC		
7.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		
8.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		
9.		Director of Jonkeldi LLC		

Minutes of meeting with Herder 1 (Duxturbay Aydin Buloq farm)

Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Dzhankledy village residents to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project on July 3, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankledy 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	PAPs
Number of participants	4 (Herders 1&2, Herder 1's spouse and son)
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
Asian Development Bank	Feruza Inasavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	03.07.2022
Start time:	17:00
End time:	17:55
Method of engagement:	Phone call
Venue:	Settlement of Herder 1
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked herder for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Following the introduction Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankledy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankledy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, herder was informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, herder was informed about national EIA. Zilola informed herder that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed herder on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be minor;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to the nearest living community (Dzhankledy and Kalaata villages). Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. Meantime, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area and night time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided or if taken will be obtained night time work permit.
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders with structures are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from accidental leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. However, Zilola informed PAP that no physical displacement is going to be undertaken along Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL route.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.
- Impacts on community health and safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be

managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.

- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting herder were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with herder.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to the Dzhankeldy community office, as well as local district municipalities.

At the end, Zilola Kazakova asked from meeting herder about whether they have a question or not. As long as no question was raised, she finalised the public disclosure.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting with Herder 1 located along Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL





MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Konimekh municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with stakeholders in Konimekh district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project on July 05, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Konimekh municipality
Number of participants	7
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Miss. Zilola Kazakova Mr. Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	05.07.2022
Start time:	09:30
End time:	10:30
Method of engagement:	Notification letter to Konimekh municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Konimekh district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Brochure, PPT Presentation.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area.
- Shadow flicker during operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. However, participants were informed that no physical resettlement will be undertaken for the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL route.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going

to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health & safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health & Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labor and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their right etc
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labor, child forced labor, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaint or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to community.

After the presentation, Zilola asked from meeting participants about whether they have a question or not. Since no question or concerns were raised, she finalized public disclosure.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting at Konimekh district municipality





Annex 2. Official letter sent to municipality

**MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING**

100077, Toshkent sh, M. Ulug'bek tumani, Chust ko'chasi, 10A uy. INN: 303454532, MFO: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

**№: JEC-OUT-22-240
Sana: 10.06.2022**

**Navoiy viloyati hokimi
N.T.Tursunovga**

Ma'lumot:

*Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldiy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 500 kV HEUT*

Hurmatli Normat Tulkunovich!

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va G'ijduvon tumanlarida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi 500 kV kuchlanishli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. ACWA Power kompaniyasining Jonkeldi 500MVA shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan, joriy yilning 5 iyul sanasida ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida Konimex tumanida manfaatdor tashkilot hamda mahalla vakillarini ishtirokini tashkil etishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz.

Ilova 1 varaqda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchiлик bildiramiz.

Hurmat bilan,

**Direktor
MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"**



J. Ismailov

Ijrochi: Zilola Kasatkova
z.kasatkova@juruenergy.com
Tel.: +998 90 515 03 92
Tel.: +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK	O'TKAZISH SANASI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR RO'YXATI
Jonkeldi- Bash –HEUT yo'nalishi			
Konimex tuman hokimiyati:	05.07.2022 09:00-10:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Karak-Ata Klaster MChJ vakillari va Konimex davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari

Unofficial translation

**LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING**

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-240

Date: 10.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500kV OHTL

To Navoi region

mayor N.T.Tursunov

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site (128.5 km) and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substation (162 km). The alignment of the OHTLs has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

Considering the above, we kindly seek your support in organizing public disclosure meetings on July 5th 2022 with stakeholders and community members of Konimekh district according to the timeline provided in the table below (Annex 1).

Thank you very much and we look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,

**Director of "Juru Energy
Consulting" LLC**

J.Ismailov

For further information: Zilola Kazakova
z.kazakova@juruenergy.com
Tel. +998 90 515 03 92
Tel. +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	DATE AND TIME	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
Dzhankeldy - Bash - OHTL Route			
Konimekh Municipality	05.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Karak-Ata LLC, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway, and Konimekh State Forestry

List of participants



Date/Sana: 05.07.2022

Region/Hudud: Komiteti d munisipalitati

Project/Loyiha nomi: Dzhirgatalay - B-224 OHL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Инвестиция Бюроми		
2.		Вақастр Бюроми		
3.		Комитет СЭВ ва ЭСЭ Бюро		
4.		Комитет ирригация ва энергия		
5.		Автоматизация ва энергия		
6.		Инвестиция Бюроми		
7.		Инвестиция Бюроми		
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20.				
21.				

Unofficial translation

Date:05.07.2022

Region: Konimekh district municipality

Project: Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	████████████████████	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	██████████	Signed
2.	████████████████████	Cadastral department	██████████	Signed
3.	████████████████████	Konimekh SCEEP department	██████████	Signed
4.	████████████████████	Konimekh forestry	██████████	Signed
5.	██████████	Navoiy-Karakol association	██████████	Signed
6.	████████████████████	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	██████████	Signed
7.	████████████████████	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	██████████	Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Gijduvan municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with stakeholders in Gijduvan district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project including Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL on June 29, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- to provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Gijduvan municipality
Number of participants	14
International Financial Institutions	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Lipcanu, Oxana
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Specialist
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Gyergyay, Peter
NBT (National consultant of RINA)	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	29.06.2022
Start time:	10:00
End time:	13:00
Method of engagement:	Notification from Bukhara region municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Gijduvan district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location as well as Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF as well as Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about the national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for the National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of the positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following the environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during the operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures. The impact from the OHTL is expected to be minor as the OHTL towers will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regard to the nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from the Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area. Noise during construction phase. It was stated that noise from construction of OHTL is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community and night time construction will be avoided and will be undertaken only with night works permits;
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross-contamination, pollution from leaks and inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. Therefore, these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which are expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust and gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic and Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authorities, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was stated that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions on using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which leads to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. Furthermore, for OHTL it was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land along 100 m corridor during construction. Physical & economic displacement of

herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets;

- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, it was noted that Project will hire 700-1000 workers and up to 350-500 workers are going to be employed from Uzbekistan. For the operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. For OHTL, it was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 50-100 workers, and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required.
- For OHTL Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) will be produced during operational phase and 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines will be implemented. Land users with structures within the 30m buffer zone will be resettled and EMF risks will be explained to them.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts on community Health&Safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health&Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs.
- Impacts on community health and safety during the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs and installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establishing an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

In the final part of the public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that they can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written and verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

Furthermore, Zilola informed that GRM will be accessible at all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to Gijduvan district municipality and Agitma, Kuklam and Chulobod communities.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Question	Answers
Khamdamov Damir: I am a specialist at Gijduvan district Power lines.	Zilola Kazakova:

<p>I have two questions regarding Bash-Karakul OHTL.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can you tell us about the distance between each tower? 2. Where the planned OHTL connected will be connected in Karakul substation? 	<p>According to technical characteristics, for 500kV OHTL distance between each tower should be approximately 300-400 meters.</p> <p>The technical team of Juru Energy studied the technical part of the project. And it was stated that planned Karakul-Bash 500kV OHTL will be connected to a line bay in Karakul substation. Also, there is an empty existing portal in Karakul substation.</p>
<p>Rustam Babaxojayev: What was the purpose for installation of masts?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>The purpose of installing wind monitoring masts to measure wind speed, direction and other meteorological conditions before installation wind turbines.</p> <p>The layout of WTGs identified based on the mast analyses.</p>
<p>Rustamov Aziz:</p> <p>Can you provide the information on sanitary-protection zone?</p> <p>What electricity portal will be connected to the generated electricity?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>According to SanPin of the Republic of Uzbekistan the sanitary protection zone for 500kV OHTL is 30 meters each side from the outer part of towers.</p> <p>We know that in Karakul there is an additional portal. Thus, OHTL will be connected with an Additional portal existing in Karakul substation.</p>
<p>Rustam Babaxojayev: How many people will be engaged for the construction of WF?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>For the project construction, it was expected to hire 700-1000 workers. We recommend you to see on a regular basis to know about announced job opportunities.</p> <p>Workers mostly will be engaged from local communities based on their skills and experience.</p>
<p>Shamshiev Anvar: Where the salvages materials be transported?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Project lenders will sign a contract with state unitary enterprises on transporting salvaged materials. .</p> <p>Moreover, EPC contractor will develop and implement a Project specific Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) to include solid and wastewater management in line with committed mitigation measures in this ESIA report and the provisions of the CESMP.</p>
<p>Qilichev Quvonchbek: Who will announce the contractors to be involved in the construction of the project? Our company wishes to participate in this project as a contractor.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>When the construction of the project begins, the contractors will publish the relevant regulations and requirements for contractors on their website. At the moment, we do not have accurate information about who will be involved in the construction of the project.</p>
<p>Mr. Tin:</p>	<p>Nazarov Olim:</p>

<p>Do you have another alternative land to relocate all livestock located on the Project site?</p>	<p>Yes, we have sufficient productive lands and I assure you that we will not have a problem related to the grazing lands.</p>
<p>Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: Do you have information about the exact percentage of land that will be taken off from you for Project site?</p>	<p>Nazarov Olim: The total amount which will be taken off from us for WF construction is just less than 1 percent (our total land is 287000 ha) and it will not affect to our livestock.</p>
<p>Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: Who will take compensation along the OHTL land for losing land?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: As far as allocated land for OHTL is mainly considered to be pastoral land, we only determined some entrepreneurs and farmers along the OHTL including LLCs. Thus, they will be compensated based on the percentage of their affected land loss and structures. Moreover, it was determined that some entrepreneurs whose land is located along the Bash-Karakul OHTL are losing more than 50% and will be compensated even if they haven't constructed any buildings on the lands belonging to them.</p>
<p>Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: What kind of conflicts can be happened if the affected herders relocate to another land?</p>	<p>Nazarov Olim: The main problem for herders is the lack of water for livestock. So they need well for watering if they will be relocated.</p>
<p>Mamanbek Reimov: Who will take the compensation and how it was calculated?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: As you have read from the ESIA package (RAP, SEP, NTS) it will be calculated in accordance of local laws and decrees. However, since this Project is sponsored by international financial institutions, affected herders/land owners will directly take a compensation even some of them do not have legal rights for their structures.</p>
<p>Mamanbek Reimov: From the information that you provided, I noticed that allocated land for the Project was 285 ha, but you informed that 155.3 ha is allocated for the Project construction. Please kindly explain the differences on it?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: Allocated land for the Project will be only within the Project footprint (within the footprint of WTGs and towers location). So, the impact is going to be minor.</p>

MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Toshkent sh, M. Ulug'bek tumani, Chust ko'chasi, 10A uy. INN: 303454532, MFO: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXXM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-229

Sana: 06.06.2022

Buxoro viloyati hokimi
B.K. Zaripovga

Ma'lumot:

Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldi 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500kV HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 500kV HEUT

Hurmatli Botir Komilovich!

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500kV quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500kV quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr solib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va G'ijduvon tumanlarida 500kV quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi 500 kV kuchlanishli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. ACWA Power kompaniyasining Jonkeldi 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasiga (ShES) havo elektr uzatish tarmog'i orqali mavjud Qorako'l podstansiyasiga ulanadi. Havo elektr uzatish liniyalarining yo'nalishi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan, joriy yilning 27 iyun sanasidan 5 iyul sanasigacha davomida berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuularida G'ijduvon, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondor, va Qorako'l tumanlari manfaatdor tashkilot hamda mahalla vakillarini ishtirokini tashkil etishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz.

Ilova 1 varaqda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.

Hurmat bilan.

Direktor
MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"



J. Ismailov

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Tel: +99871 202 04 46
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'itma qishlog'i	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Turli guruh vakillari ishtirokida alohida uchrashuvlar o'tkazish: erkaklar, ayollar, zaif guruh vakillari (qariyalar, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar va o'g'ir sharoitdagi oilalar)
G'ijduvon tuman hokimiyati	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va G'ijduvon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Bash – Qorako'l HEUT yo'nalishi			
Peshku tuman hokimiyati	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Peshku davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Shofirkon tuman hokimiyati	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Shofirkon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari va ta'sir ostidagi fermer xo'jaliklari
Jondor tuman hokimiyati	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Jondor tuman davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Romitan tuman hokimiyati	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Qorako'l tuman hokimiyati	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon mahalla aholisi vakillari va Qorako'l pod-stansiyasi yaqinida joylashgan mahalliy taqbiqkorlar	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoatchilik vakillari: Ayollar va zaif aholi guruhi vakillari bilan alohida uchrashuv o'tkazish
Jonkeldi 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Qishloq aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zaif guruh vakillari
Qalata qishlog'i	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Qishloq aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zaif guruh vakillari

Unofficial translation

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-229

Date: 06.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500kW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500kW OHTL

To Bukhara region mayor

B.K. Zaripov

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site (128.5 km) and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substation (162 km). The alignment of the OHTLs has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

Considering the above, we kindly seek your support in organizing public disclosure meetings from June 27th 2022 to July 5th 2022 with stakeholders and community members of Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts according to the timeline provided in the table below (Annex 1 and 2).

Thank you very much and we look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,

Director

J.Ismailov

MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"

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Juru Energy

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	DATE AND TIME	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
Bash Wind Farm Project Area			
Agitma village	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Local school	Separate meetings will be held with different target groups in the village: men, women, vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people living with disabilities, poor households
Gijduvan district municipality	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Gijduvan State Forestry
Bash - Karakul OHTL Route			
Peshku Municipality	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Peshku State Forestry
Shofirkon Municipality	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Shofirkon State Forestry, affected farmer
Jondor Municipality	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Jondor district State Forestry
Romitan Municipality	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Bukhara State Forestry
Karakul Municipality	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Bukhara State Forestry
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon communities including local commercial enterprises near Karakul sub-station	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Community office	General public: Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable groups
Dzhankeldy WF & OHTL			
Dzhankeldy Village	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Local school	With different groups of villages: men, women and vulnerable groups.
Kalaata Village	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Local school	With different groups of villages: men, women, vulnerable groups









List of participants

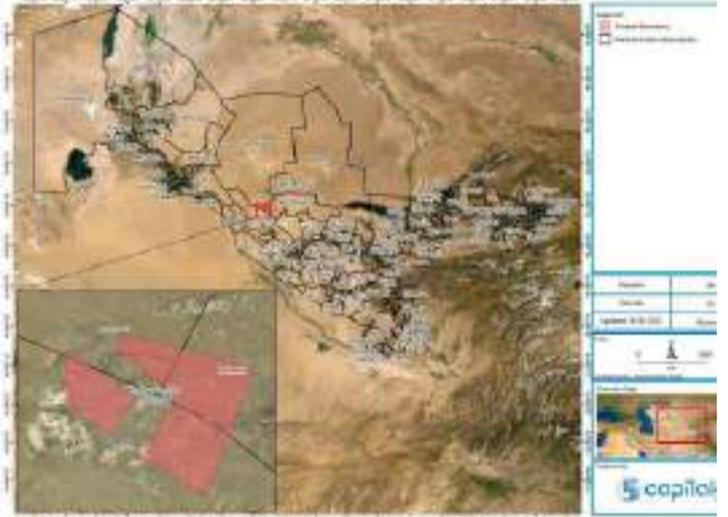


Date/Sana: 27.06.2022
 Region/Hudud: Siddiqon
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh 300 MW OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.	X	Финишдан тўлиқ ҳоким	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.		Қўрғоқ қармағи қосқот		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
4.		Баракан М.Ф.И. раиси		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.		Б.Қ.Қ. раиси		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
7.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
10.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.		Баракан М.Ф.И. раиси		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
14.		Қосқот қосқотлари		<i>[Signature]</i>
15.				
16.				
17.				
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24.				
25.				

APPENDIX E - VISUAL AIDS AND PRESENTATION SLIDES PROVIDED DURING RAP DISCLOSURE MEETINGS

Wind Farm



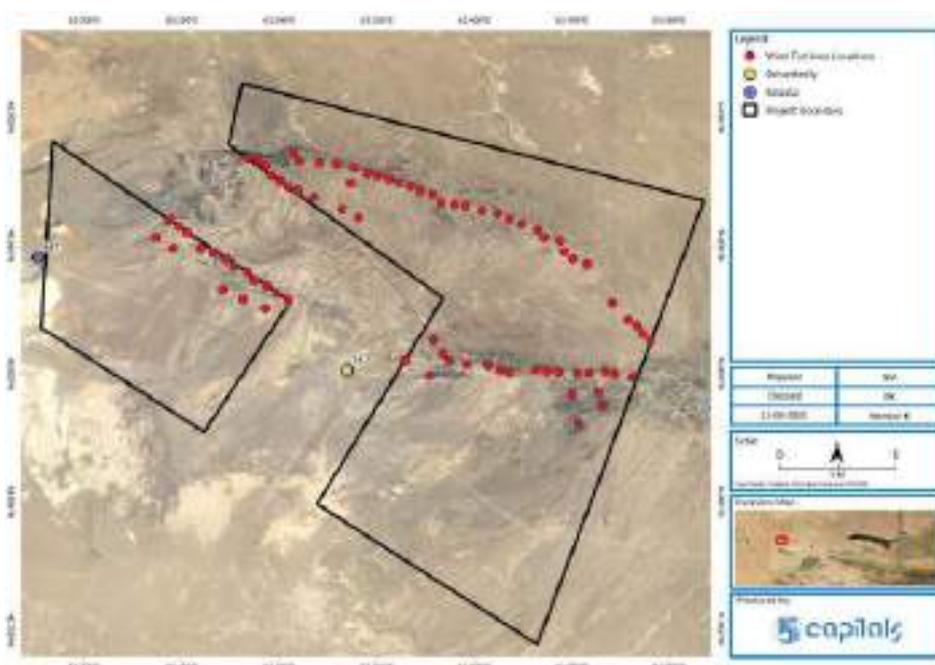
DZHANKELDY 500MW WIND FARM

Introduction

The Uzbekistan Government Energy Strategy is set to increase renewable energy in Uzbekistan in order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district of Bukhara region. The Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5 MW each.

The Project also includes the development of a 128.5 km Dzhankeldy-Bash Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV, together with a grid interconnection with Bash Project with a 162 km OHTL with the rating of 500kV connecting both projects.

Wind Turbine Layout (79 wind turbines)



What is a Wind Turbine?

A wind turbine is a power generating device that converts energy from the wind into electricity as wind turns the blades of the turbine, which is connected to a generator. The generator feeds into the sub-station through a series of cables and then onwards into the National Grid.

Construction Activities

Construction activities will include the transportation of wind farm components to the site, site preparation, construction of temporary facilities like offices, accommodation facilities, land clearance at the wind turbines footprint and erection of the wind turbines.

Operational Phase activities

The project will generate 500MW of power that will connect into the national grid and will be operational for 25 years.

The tentative key timelines and dates are provided in the table below.

Key project milestones and dates (tentative)

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What will be the positive impacts of the project?

The positive construction and operational phase impacts of the Wind Farm will include:

- Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas energy production which generate air emissions such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to climate change . The clean renewable energy will contribute towards national & global climate change goals.
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on the project requirements (refer to FAQ 7 below for more details).
- Purchase of construction materials and food resources locally (based on project needs) and due to spending from the 700 – 1000 workers during the construction phase.

2. What will be the ecological impacts of the Project?

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- There will be habitat loss of less than 1% of the 280 hectares allocated to the Project due to construction of access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation etc.
 - To manage this, the project will adhere to strict buffer zones around the turbines, access roads & sub-station areas etc.

- In addition, post-construction habitat restoration of all affected areas will be undertaken to restore the natural habitat condition.
- Biodiversity loss in relation to flora and fauna will be minimised by:
 - Undertaking pre-construction surveys and monitoring to better inform the appropriate mitigation.
 - Collection & translocation of any remaining sensitive species such as reptiles before the start of construction.
 - Flora conservation through seed collection & restoration of areas after the construction phase.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- Collision of birds & bats with the wind turbines to be managed through:
 - Location of wind turbines at least 750m from known active nesting birds of prey and where not possible ACWA Power has committed to upfront shut down on demand.
 - Livestock Management Plan (in consultation with all herders & Dzhankeldy LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks within the area of wind turbines.
 - Adaptive management & monitoring of turbine operation to prevent/minimise collisions.

3. What will the noise impacts be during the operational phase of the wind farm?

The noise impact on communities living near the Project site (Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages) will be unlikely as shown by noise assessments and modelling undertaken for the wind farm. It will be possible to hear the turbines if you are in close proximity to the site but this will not be harmful to people or animals.

Noise impacts on herders with structures within the project site will be managed through the implementation of the Uzbekistan 1km Health Protection Zone & resettlement to suitable alternative grazing land.

4. What will be landscape & visual, shadow & flicker impacts?

These impacts would potentially impact herders with structures within the project site, however these will be resettled, with their agreement, to suitable alternative land before the start of the construction process.

5. Will the project have any community health & safety impacts?

Potential impacts relating to safety security such as movement of traffic, moving of heavy equipment and machinery (during construction) will be managed through community safety campaigns and access restriction to construction areas. In addition, the communities will have access to a grievance mechanism to report any health & safety concerns or any other grievances.

During the operational phase, risks associated with ice on the wind turbines blades will be managed through installation of ice detectors on the blades and posting of warning signs.

6. What will be the potential workforce influx risks to communities?

The social risks relating to worker influx could potentially include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture and gender-based violence & sexual harassment etc, in the absence of any controls. These impacts will be prevented through local recruitment and implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.

There will be zero tolerance to any form of gender-based violence & harassment (GBVH) and/or any retaliation and harassment towards communities. ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of such instances & providing support to those involved and ensuring that their dignity, respect & confidentiality is maintained. There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases. This process has been managed successfully by ACWA Power on many other project sites.

7. Will there be local employment opportunities?

The project is expected to employ a workforce of about 700 – 1000 personnel during the construction phase. About 350-500 will be employed from within Uzbekistan and local communities will also be considered in the recruitment process based on their skills and qualifications. The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Dzhanakendy and Kalaata villages on the employment of local workers. ACWA Power and Contractor will also notify local communities on job announcements and the application process.

The operational phase will employ approximately 35-40 personnel for the wind farm. The recruitment process will also be based on qualification.

There will be an implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns etc during the construction & operational phase of the Project.

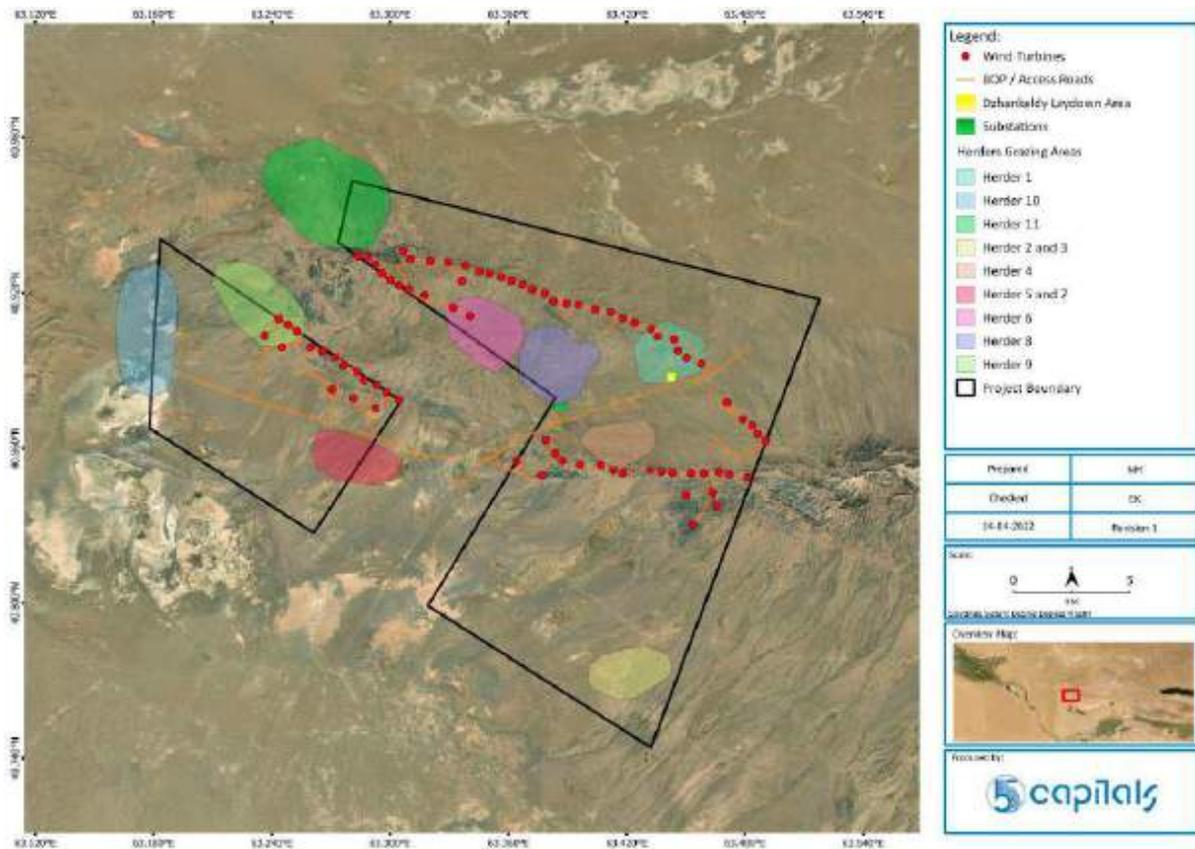
8. Will the construction of the wind farm impact grazing land?

Access to the project site will be temporarily restricted during the project construction phase which will last for 2 years due to health and safety risk posed to herders and their livestock by moving equipment and machinery. Temporary restriction to the site will also limit interactions between the 700-1000 workers and local communities.

The physical and economic displacement of herders with structures within the site & loss of grazing land will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of grazing land. The herders will also be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan.

The permanent land impact from the construction of the wind farm facilities will only account for 0.01% of the available grazing land. Grazing of livestock will be possible outside of the areas within the project structures such as wind turbines, sub-station etc.

Location of the project facilities within grazing areas



Grievances & Feedback

There will be on-going dialogue with communities through Stakeholder Engagement Plan & provision of a grievance mechanism.

- The grievance mechanism will be available throughout the construction & operational phase of the project & will be free of charge, transparent & without any fear of reprisal to those who use it.
- The Project will also hire a Community Liaison Officer who will engage the communities regarding different issues and also address their complaints.

If you have any comments, complaints, concerns or require additional information regarding the project, please contact the project personnel through the details provided below.

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email : Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work : +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13 th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com	

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
Zilola Kazakova – Principal Consultant	Mob: +998 905150392 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Social Specialist	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 914777090 Work: +998 712020440	

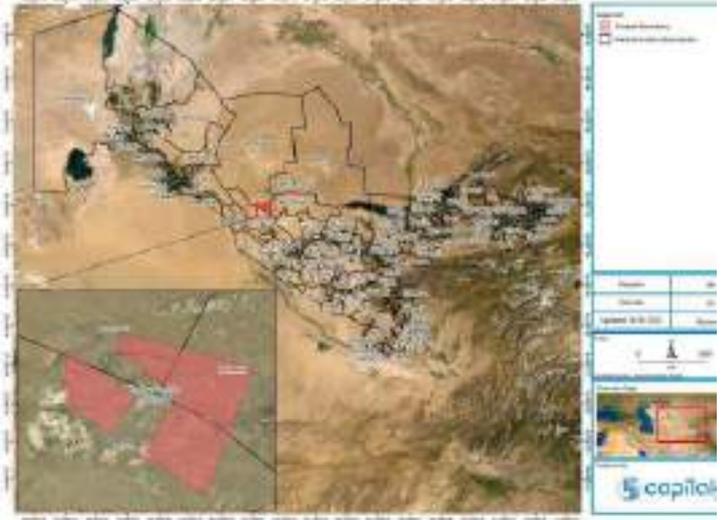
Project Information

Hard copies of the Environmental & Social Impact Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be found in the following areas.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Kalaata Village	Activist of Kalaata village, Contact person Boltaboyev Turixan
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Uaysov Perdeshe's settlement/home
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality Contact Person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners

All project documents can also be accessed through the links provided below.

	WEBSITE LINK
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



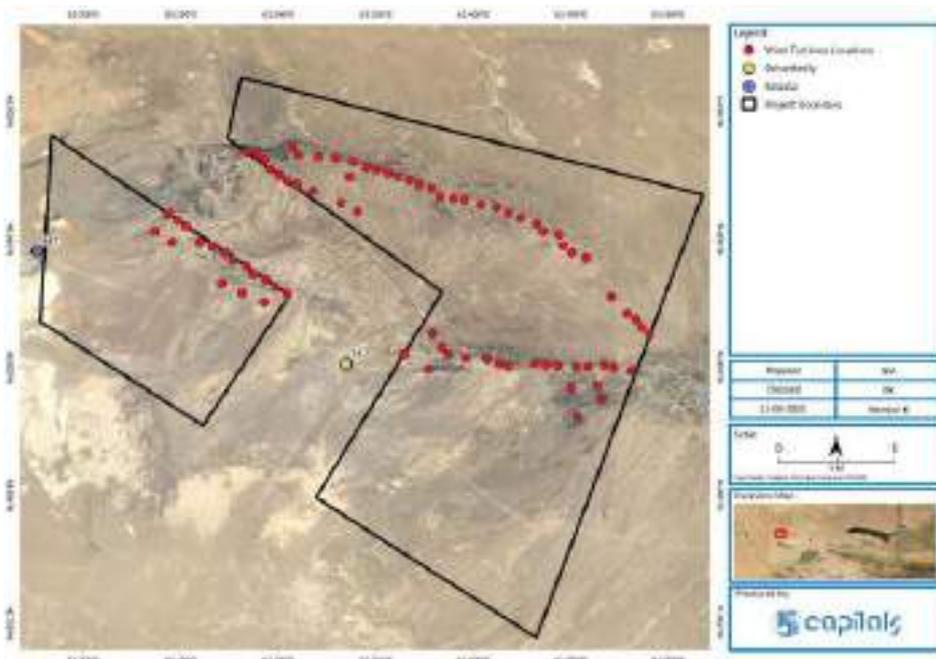
JONKELDI 500MV± SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

Kirish

O'zbekiston hukumati ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarni ishlatishdan voz kechish/kamaytirish maqsadida O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini ko'paytirishni maqsad qilgan. Ushbu islohot doirasida ACWA Power kompaniyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshku tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasini ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyiha har biri 6,5 MVt quvvatga ega 79 ta shamol turbinasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Loyiha, shuningdek, quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l havo elektr uzatish (HEUL) liniyasi va unga quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 128.5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish (HEUL) liniyasini birlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Shamol turbinalarining joylashish sxemasi (79ta shamol turbinasi)



Shamol turbinasi nima?

Shamol turbinasi - bu energiya ishlab chiqaruvchi qurilma bo'lib, shamol, generatorga ulangan turbinaning parraklarini aylantirganda shamol energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantiradi. Generator bir qator kabellar orqali kichik stansiyaga ulangan bo'lib, xosil bo'lgan elektr energiya avval kichik stansiyaga keyin esa milliy tarmoqqa ulanadi.

Qurilish jarayoni

Qurilish faoliyati shamol stansiyasining tarkibiy qismlarini ob'ektga olib borish, maydonni tayyorlash, ofislar, turar joy binolari kabi vaqtinchalik ob'ektlarni qurish, shamol turbinalari joylashadigan joyni tozalash va shamol turbinalarini o'rnatishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Eksploatatsiya jarayoni

Loyiha milliy tarmoqqa ulanadigan quvvati 500 MVtga teng elektr energiya ishlab chiqaradi va 25 yil davomida ishlaydi.

Loyihaning amalga oshirish asosiy sanalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Loyihaning asosiy bosqichlari va taxminiy sanalari

BOSQICHLAR	SANA
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi, Investitsiya shartnomasi)	24-Yanvar 2021
Prezident qarori	22-Fevral 2021
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	19 va 23 Mart 2021
Davom etish uchun cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	1-Aprel 2022
Davom etish uchun to'liq bildirishnoma (FNTP)	1-Iyul 2022
Mobilizatsiya	8-Iyul 2022
Shamol turbinalarni o'rnatish	2-Noyabr 2022
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	1-Dekabr 2022
Podstantsiyani simlash (elektr tarmog'ini o'rnatish)	1-Aprel 2023
Tarmoqqa ulanish	23-Iyul 2023
Rejalashtirilgan tijorat faoliyati sanasi (COD)	31-Dekabr 2023
Loyihaning to'liq ishga tushish vaqti (COD)	31-Mart 2024

Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

1. Loyihaning ijobiy ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Shamol stansiyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichlarining ijobiy ta'sirlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga muvofiq, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali quvvatni diversifikatsiya qilish.
- Iqlim o'zgarishiga asosiy hissa qo'shadigan karbonat angidrid kabi havo emissiyasini keltirib chiqaradigan ko'mir va gaz energiyasi ishlab chiqarish kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga bo'lgan zaruratni kamaytirish. Toza qayta tiklanadigan energiya milliy va global iqlim o'zgarishi maqsadlariga hissa qo'shadi.
- Loyiha talablari asosida mahalliy aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (ko'p berilgan savollarning 7 bo'limiga qarang).
- Qurilish materiallari va oziq-ovqat resurslarini mahalliy darajada sotib olish (loyiha ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda) va qurilish bosqichida 700-1000 ishchidan sarflangan mablag'lar hisobidan.

2. Loyihaning ekologik ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

QURILISH JARAYONIDA

- Loyihaga ajratilgan 280 gektar yer maydoni, yani ushbu maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstantsiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.
 - Buni boshqarish uchun loyiha turbinalar, kirish yo'llari va kichik stansiya hududlari atrofidagi qat'iy bufer zonalarga amal qiladi.
 - Bundan tashqari, tabiiy yashash muhitini tiklash uchun barcha zarar ko'rgan hududlarning qurilishdan keyin yashash joylarini tiklash amalga oshiriladi.

- O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga nisbatan bioxilma-xillikning yo'qolishi quyidagi yo'llar bilan minimallashtiriladi:
 - Tegishli yumshatish chora-tadbirlari ishlab chiqishdan oldin zarur bo'lgan o'rganish va monitoring ishlarini olib borish.
 - Qurilish boshlanishidan oldin sudralib yuruvchilar kabi qolgan sezgir turlarni yig'ish va ko'chirish.
 - Qurilish bosqichidan keyin urug'larni yig'ish va hududlarni tiklash orqali florani saqlash.

EKSPLUATATSIYA JARAYONIDA

- Qushlar va ko'r shapalaklarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi quyidagi yo'llar bilan boshqariladi:
 - Loyiha turbinalarini uya quruvchi yirtqich qushlar uyalarini joylashuvidan kamida 750 metr uzoqlikda joylashtirish. Buning imkoni bo'lmagan joylarda ACWA Power turbinaning faoliyat ko'rsatishini, oldindan, to'xtatish majburiyatini olgan.
 - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasi (barcha chorvadorlar va Jonkeldi MChJ bilan kelishilgan holda) shamol turbinalari hududida kalxatlar yashash tarzi va ular bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun.
 - Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish/minimallashtirish uchun turbinaning ishlashini kuzatish.

3. Shamol elektr stansiyasining ishlash bosqichida shovqin ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Shamol stansiyasining shovqinini baholash va modellashtirish natijasiga ko'ra loyiha maydoniga yaqin joylashgan (Jonkeldi va Qalaata qishloqlari) aholi punktlariga shamol elektr stansiyasidan shovqin ta'siri bo'lishi ehtimoli deyarli yo'q. Agar siz loyiha hududiga yaqin bo'lsangiz, turbinalarni ishlash jarayonidagi shovqinni eshitishingiz mumkin, ammo bu odamlar yoki hayvonlar uchun zararli bo'lmaydi.

Loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga shovqin ta'siri 1 km uzoqlikdagi sanitariya himoya hududini qo'llash va tegishli muqobil yaylovlarga ko'chirish orqali boshqariladi.

4. Landshaft va vizual, soya bilan bog'liq qanday ta'sirlar bo'ladi?

Ushbu ta'sirlar loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin, ammo ular qurilish jarayoni boshlanishidan oldin ularning roziligi bilan boshqa mos keladigan muqobil yerlarga ko'chiriladi.

5. Loyiha jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'sir qiladimi?

Qurilish jarayonida transport harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning harakatlanishi kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi kompaniyalari va qurilish maydonlariga kirishni cheklash orqali boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, jamoalar har qanday sog'liq va xavfsizlik muammolari yoki boshqa shikoyatlar haqida xabar berish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ekspluatatsiya jarayonida shamol turbinalari qanotlaridagi muz bilan bog'liq xavflar parraklarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish va ogohlantirish belgilarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi.

6. Loyihaning ijtimoiy xavflari qanday bo'ladi?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik, jinsiy zo'ravonlik va hokazolarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bunday ta'sirlar mahalliy ishga yollash va mahalliy madaniyat hamda turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish orqali oldini olinadi.

Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning (GBVH) har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik ta'minlanadi. ACWA Power genderga asoslangan har qanday zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish majburiyatini oladi, shu bilan birga bunday holatlar haqida xabar berishni rag'batlantiradi va ishtirokchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi hamda ularning qadr-qimmatini, hurmati va maxfiyligi saqlanishini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu jarayon ACWA Power tomonidan ko'plab boshqa loyiha maydonlarida muvaffaqiyatli boshqarildi.

7. Mahalliy aholi uchun ish joylari bo'ladimi?

Loyiha qurilish bosqichida taxminan 700-1000 nafar ishchi kuchini jalb qilish kutilmoqda. Bundan taxminan 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan ishga olinadi va mahalliy jamiyat vakillari ularning bilim-ko'nikmalari va malakasi asosida ishga qabul qilish jarayonida hisobga olinadi. Ijrochi Jonkeldi va Qalaata qishloqlaridagi mahalliy ma'muriyat va mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ish bilan ta'minlash masalalari bo'yicha maslahatlashishi talab qilinadi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasining ishlash bosqichida taxminan 35-40 kishi jalb qilinadi. Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni ham ishchilarning malakasi asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat, tashvish va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi amalga oshiriladi.

8. Shamol stansiyasining qurilishi yaylovlarga ta'sir qiladimi?

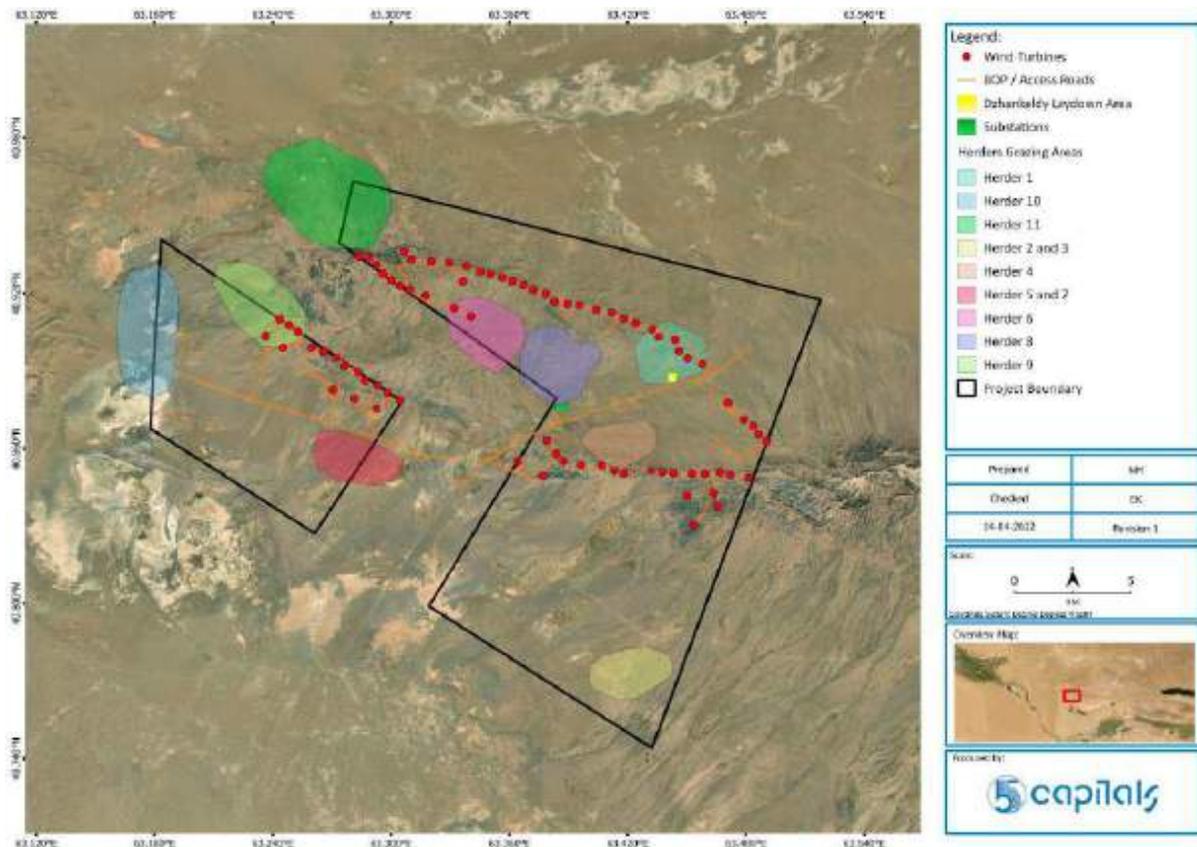
2 yil davom etadigan loyiha qurilish bosqichida chorvadorlar va ularning chorva mollari uchun harakatlanadigan asbob-uskunalar va mexanizmlar, sog'lig'i va xavfsizligiga xavf tug'dirishi sababli loyiha maydoniga kirish vaqtincha cheklanadi. Loyiha maydoniga vaqtinchalik cheklov, shuningdek, 700-1000 ishchi va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni ham cheklaydi.

Loyiha yuzasidan jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chish ta'siri ostida bo'lgan chorvadorlarning mulki qoplanib berish hamda mahrum yerlarining evaziga yangi yaylov yerlariga ko'chirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha yuzasidan chorvadorlarning turmush tarzi buzulmasligi maqsadida ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi.

Shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish natijasida yaylov maqsadida ishlatiladigan yerning 0,01% ga ta'sir qiladi.

Chorva mollarini boqish shamol turbinalari, kichik stansiya va boshqa loyiha tuzilmalari hududidan tashqarida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Loyiha ob'ektlarining yaylov maydonida joylashishi



Shikoyat va fikr-mulohazalar

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ta'minlash orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot olib boriladi.

- Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va foydalanish bosqichida mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu tizim mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday choralar qo'llanilmaydi.
- Loyiha shuningdek, turli masalalar bo'yicha mahalliy aholini jalb qiladigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha xodimni yollaydi.

Agar sizda loyihaga bog'liq biror fikr, shikoyat, xavotiringiz bo'lsa, yoki loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumotga ega bo'lmoqchi bo'lsangiz, quyida keltirilgan ma'lumotlar orqali loyiha hodimlariga murojaat qiling.

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA	MANZIL
ACWA Power (Loyihani ishlab chiquvchi) Sherzod Onarkulov Biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bosh menejer	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefon raqami: +998 71 238 9960 Uyali aloqa: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 107-B, Amir Temur ko'chasi, Toshkent, Uzbekistan
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Pudratchi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh konsultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 905150392 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 914777090 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

Ma'lumot

Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirning texnik bo'lmagan xulosasi (NTS), manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi (SEP) va ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi (RAP) bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha loyiha ma'lumotlarini quyidagi manzillardan topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Aloqa uchun: Mahalla raisi – Muhammad Kamolov
Qalaata qishlog'i	Qalaata qishlog'i faoli – Boltaboyev Turixon
Loyiha hududi cho'ponlari	Hisobotni Uaysov Perdesh cho'pon xonadonidan olishingiz mumkin
Peshko' tumani hokimiyati	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiya boshqarmasi Aloqa Uchun Shaxs: Sultonov Abdulaziz
Loyiha hududiga yaqin konlar	AITB hisoboti to'plamining rasmiy web sahifalari har bir kon egalariga xatlar orqali yuborildi.

Loyihaning barcha hujjatlari va tayyorlangan hisobotlari bilan quyida keltirilgan havolalar orqali ham tanishish mumkin.

	VEBSAYT
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



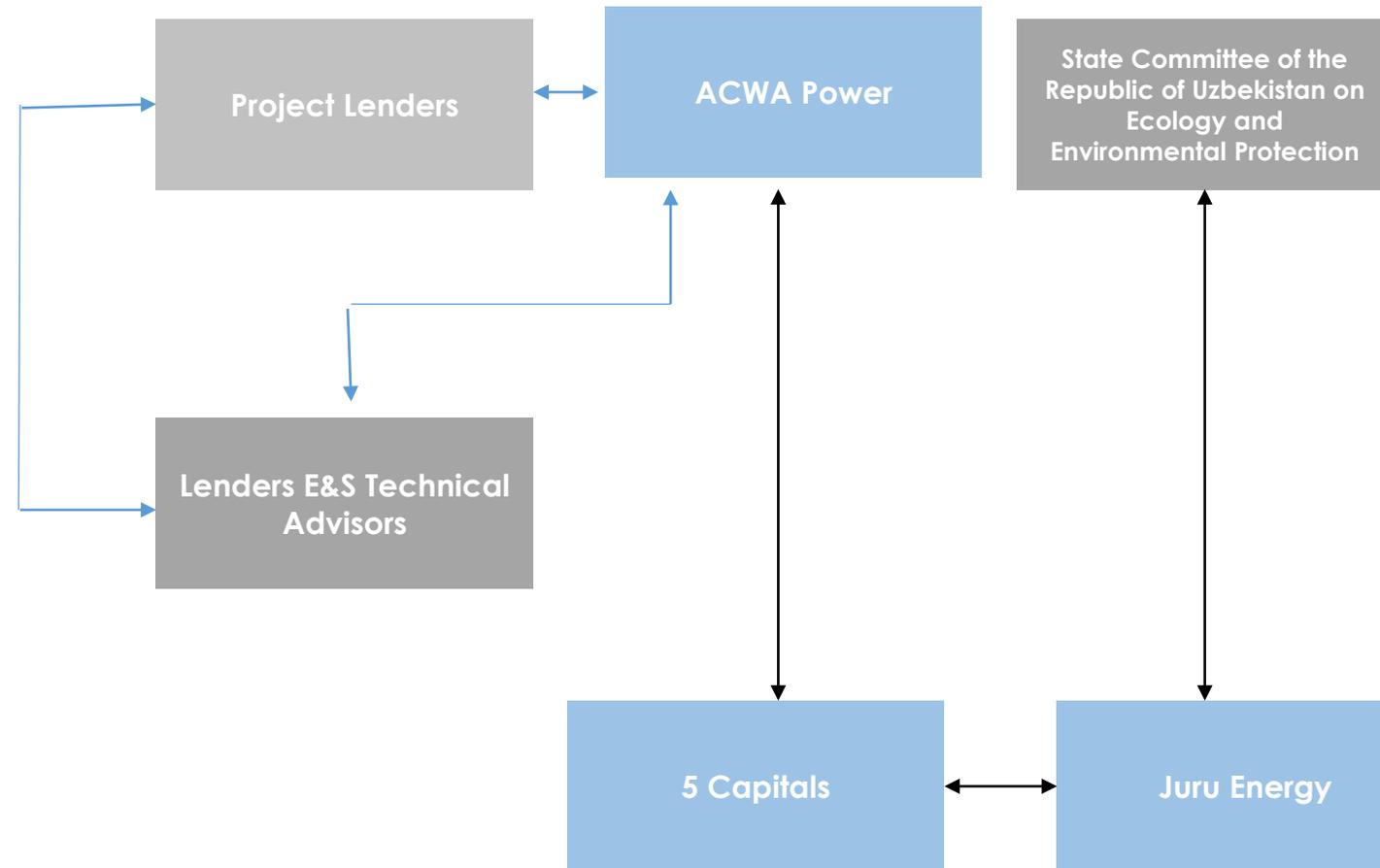
**DZHANKELDY 500 MW WIND
FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for the Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- To give an opportunity for national and local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To give an opportunity for affected Stakeholders and interested parties to comment on the ESIA findings; and
- To provide project information on:
 - Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 - Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 - Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits; and
 - Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism.

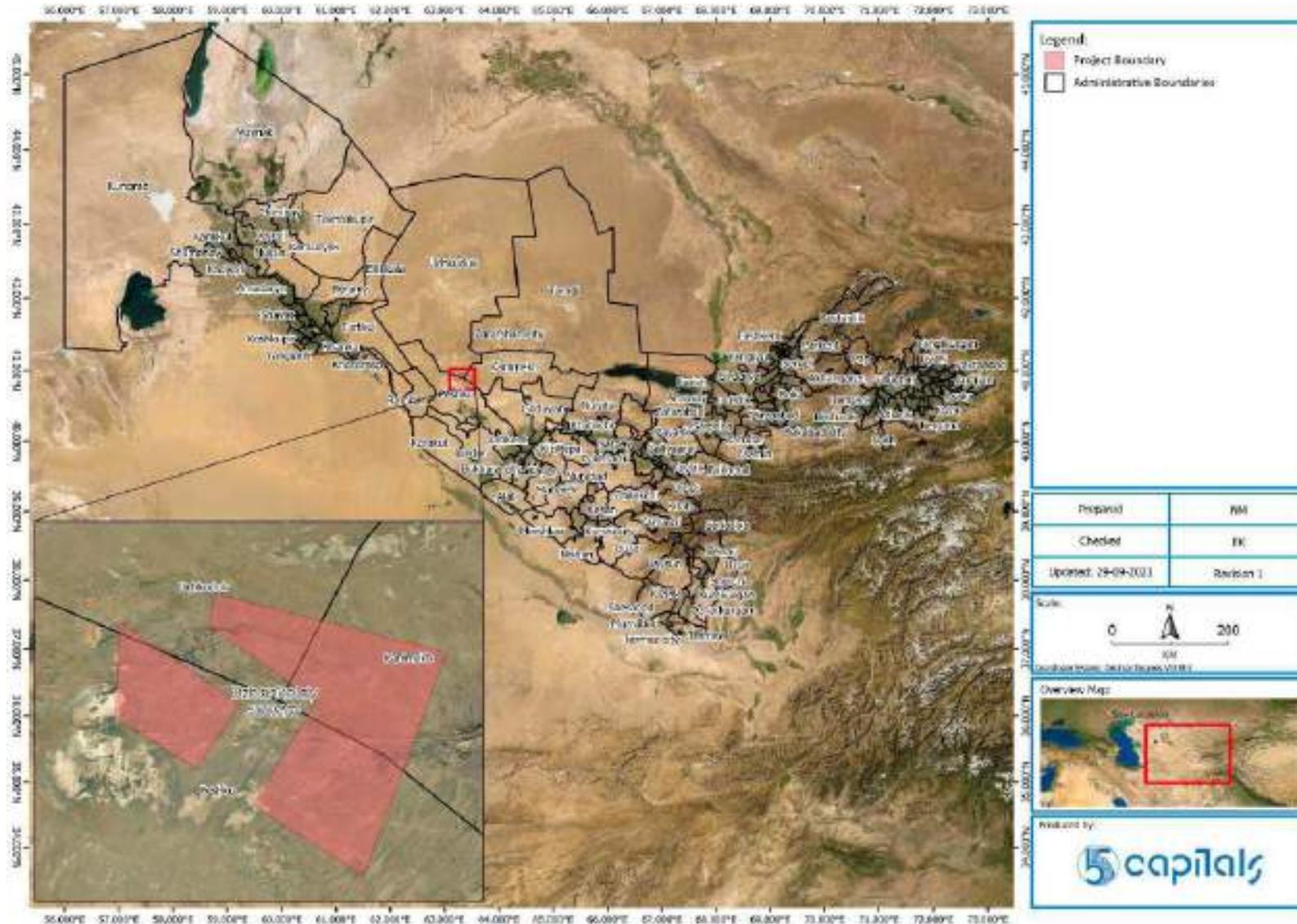
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Peshku district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
OFF-TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed (TBC)
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Lead Consultant) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Local Consultant) Chust Str. 10, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION



Geographical Location

Total Area

280 hectares.

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF is located on two land plots in Peshku district.

Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Peshku district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The western plot is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and approximately 370m west of Kalaata village.

Boundaries

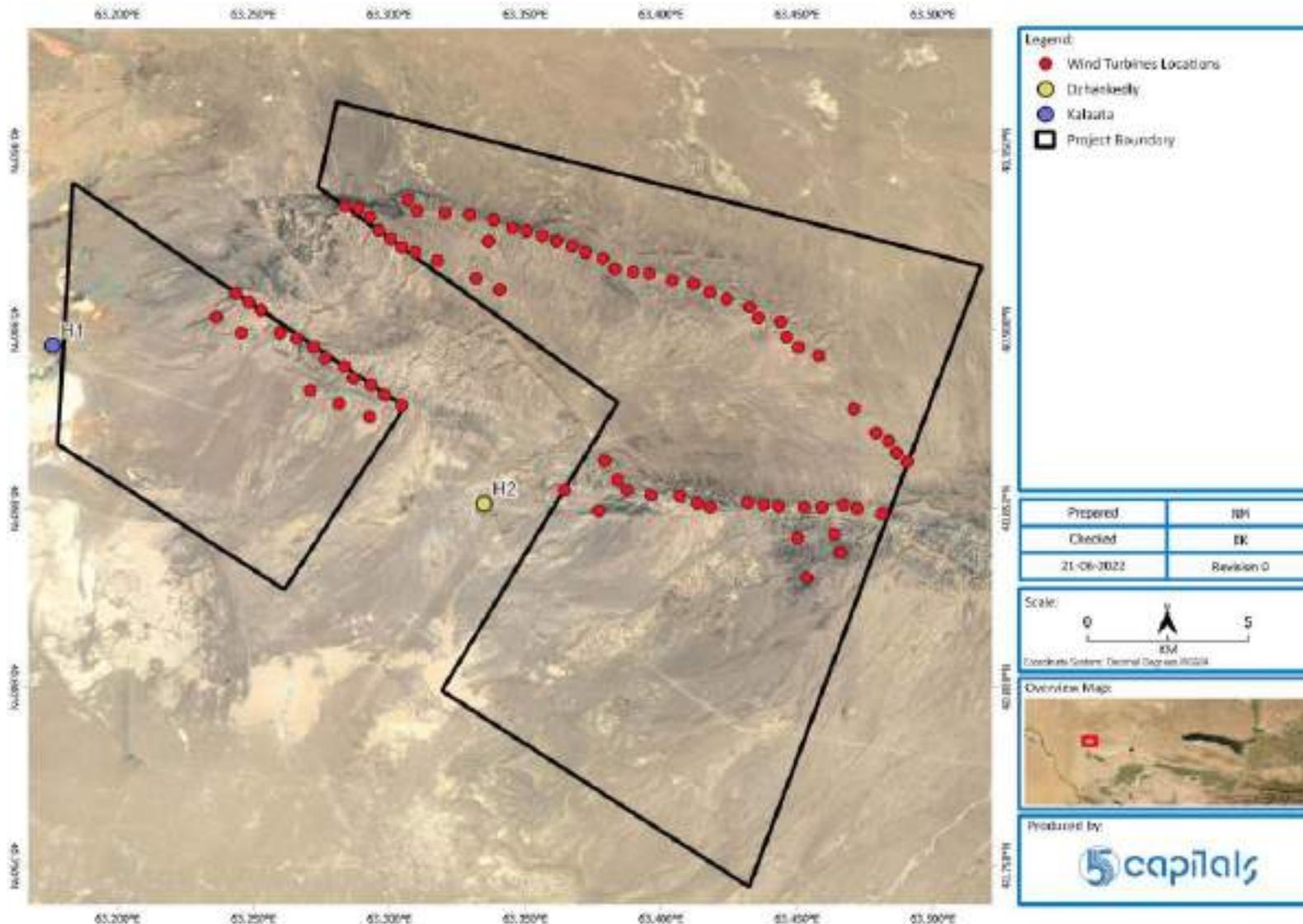
Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 “On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district”, FE‘ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind’ LLC (Tashkent)’ has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in the Peshku district of Bukhara region.
- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- Realisation of this Project is a part of wide modernization in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow increasing energy production as well as reduce the fuel consumption. In addition, the Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

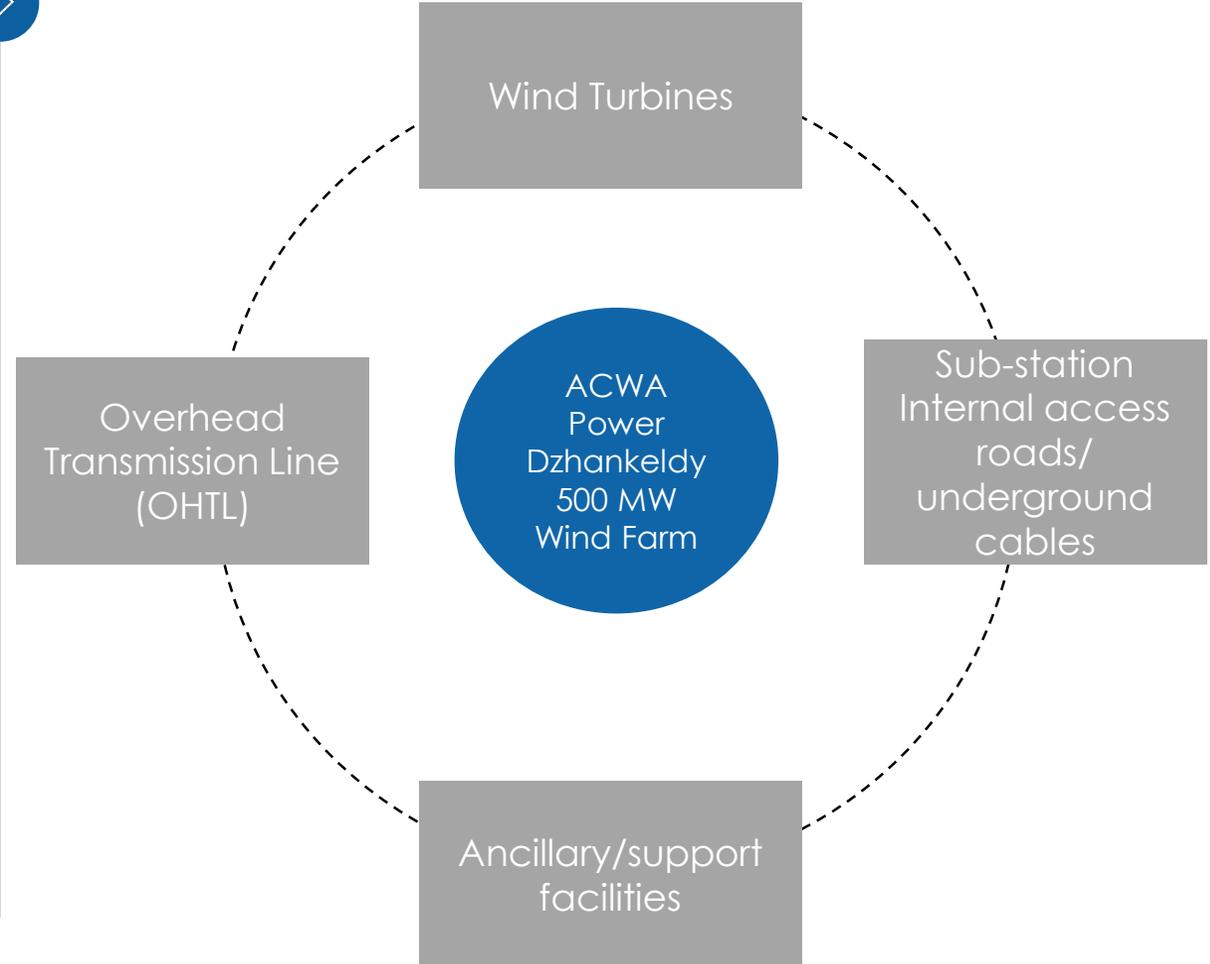
- **WTG platforms** (this includes foundation and crane pad area);
- **Substation** and any storage facilities;
- **Trenches** for underground cables; and
- **Access roads.**

The Project will consist of a maximum of **79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)**.

Technical Specification of WTGs:

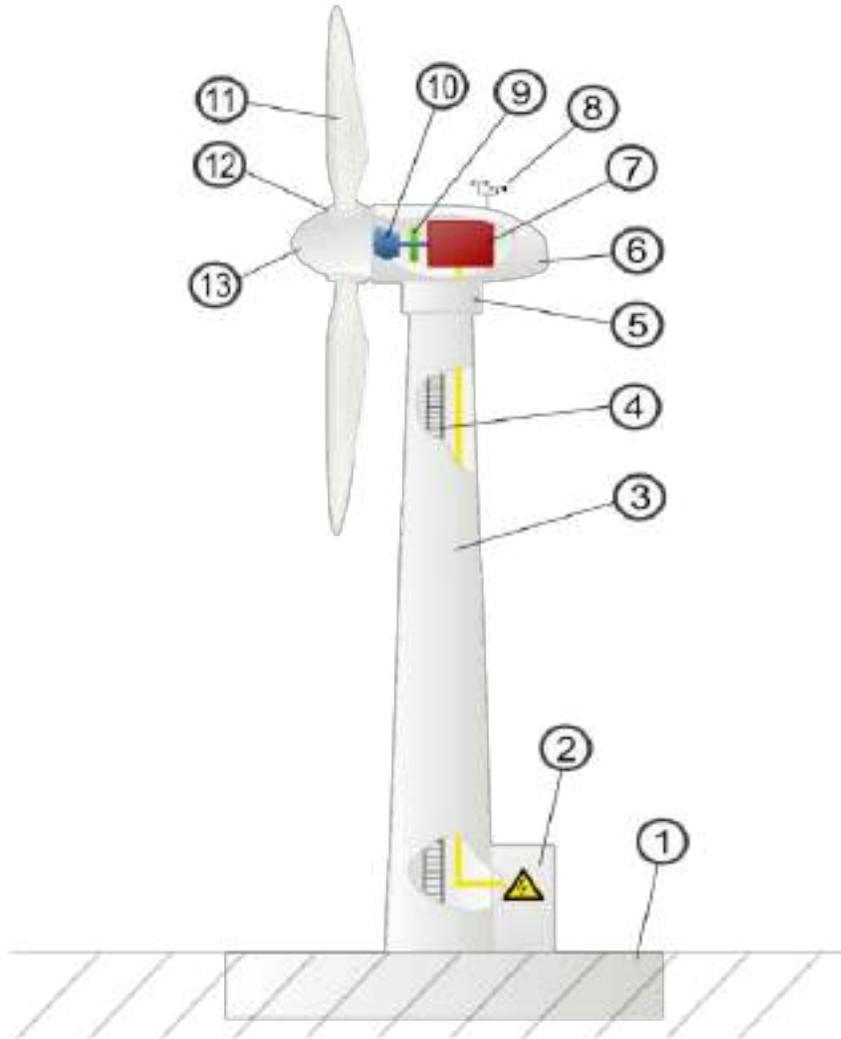
- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Rated Power: 6.5 MW
- **Rotor Diameter: 171 m**
- **No. of blades: Three (3)**

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine



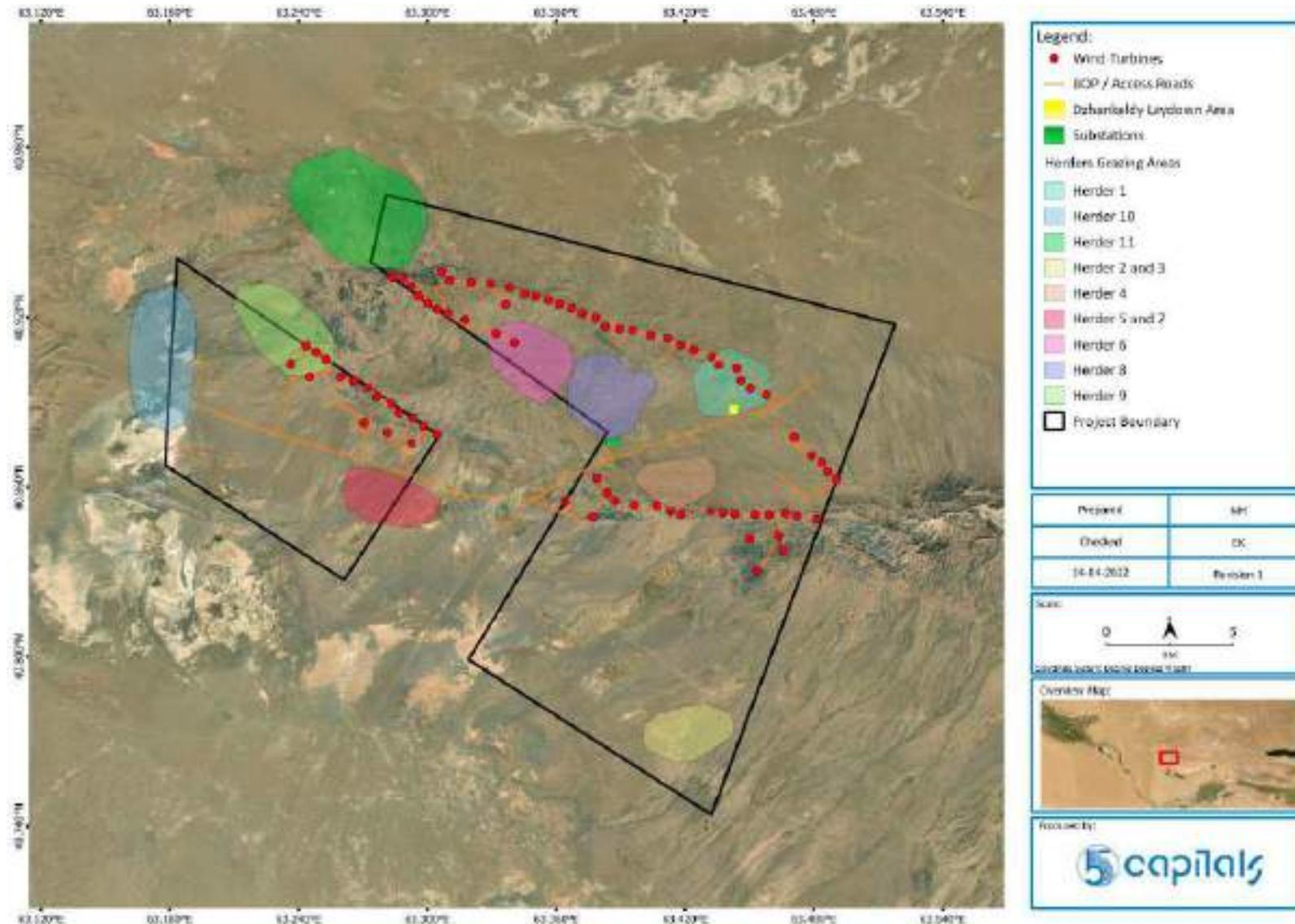
The basic components of a wind turbine include the following components:

- Conical tubular tower sections made of steel;
- Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres;
- Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox;
- Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle;
- Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity;
- Gearbox;
- Converter; and
- Transformer.

HOW TO INSTALL WIND TURBINES?



LAND USE MAP



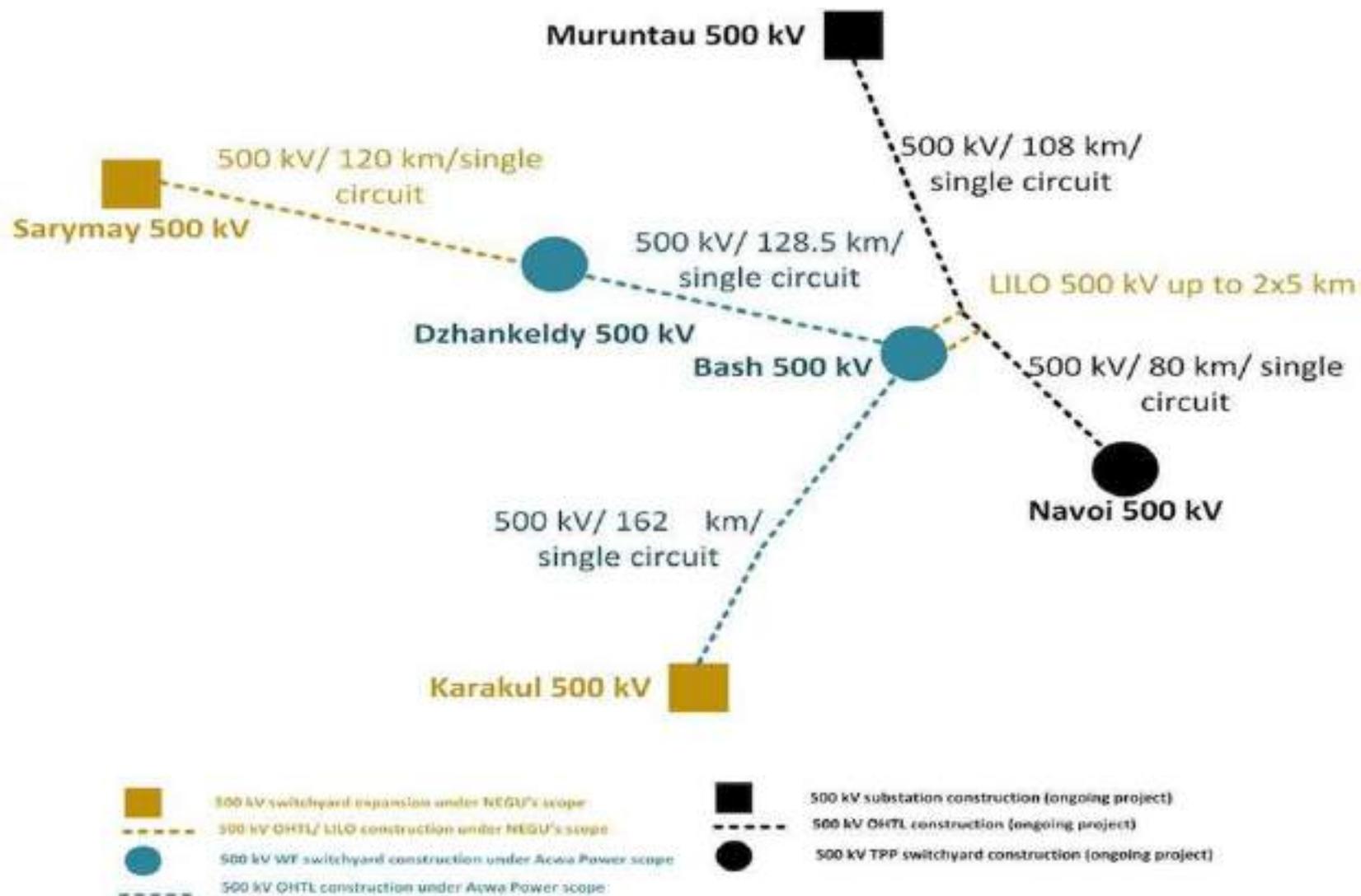
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (3) districts of Bukhara and Navoi region:

- Gijduvon district and
- Peshku district of Bukhara region;
- Konimekh district of Navoi region.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKELDY



TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW

National Standards



- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №754-XII “On nature protection”
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № ZRU-225 “On Power Industry” and etc.

IFC



- IFC Performance Standards (2012);
- WBG EHS Guidelines (2007);
- General EHS Guidelines (2007)

ADB



- ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009);
- ADB Social Protection Strategy (2001)

EBRD



- EBRD Environmental & Social Policy (2019);
- Applicable EU Environmental Standards

Common Requirements



IFC & EBRD Workers' Accommodation, Processes and Standards (2009)

Environmental impact assessment is a method that consistently presents a technical assessment of the environmental impact that a project may cause, and explains the significance of the projected impacts, and as a result indicates opportunities for change or mitigation.

National EIA stages

I

Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)

II

Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)

III

Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)



Status

The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 30th September 2021

This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.

Need to be submitted after the end of construction works, before the commissioning and operation of the Project.

BASELINE SURVEYS

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

SITE SURVEYS	
Landscape Survey	
Ecology Surveys	Installation of bat detectors on wind mast
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bat roost search
	Houbara survey
	Raptor Nest survey
Bird Survey	Spring
	Summer
	Autumn
	Winter
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Surveys	Completed

Bats Monitoring	Summer
	Autumn
Noise Monitoring Survey	Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
	Detailed Noise Survey
Air Quality Monitoring Survey	Continuous Monitoring
	Particulate Matter Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Socio Economic Survey	Household Surveys
	Herders Survey
Archaeological Survey	
Stakeholder Consultations	
Public Consultations as part of the National EIA	
Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)	

KEY BASELINE OUTCOMES

- **Biodiversity:**

- The findings of the biodiversity baseline studies confirmed that the project area has a diverse and abundant distribution of flora and fauna species:
 - 49 plant species;
 - 10 mammalian species, including 6 species of bats;
 - **12 Tier 1 bird species**, 8 Tier 2 bird species and 11 Tier 3 bird species;
 - 26 insect species; and
 - 12 herptile species.



KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	There will be minor habitat loss due to access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation construction, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will adhere to strict buffer zones around the turbines and other project facilities. • Avoid exceptionally disturbing works during sensitive ecological periods (breeding seasons, etc). • During construction: EPC will employ a full-time site-based Ecologist, implementation of CESMP, Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (BMEP) for ongoing monitoring of translocation/relocation success, chance find procedures, target species impacts, etc.
	Biodiversity loss in relation to flora & fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking pre-construction surveys and monitoring to better inform the appropriate mitigation. • Collection & translocation of any remaining sensitive species such as reptiles before the start of construction. • Flora conservation through seed collection & restoration of areas after the construction phase.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Operational phase)	Collision of birds & bats with the wind turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of wind turbines at least 750m from known active nesting birds of prey and where not possible ACWA Power will implement upfront shut down on demand. • Implementation of livestock management plan which will include carcass clearing from the project site (in consultation with all herders & Dzhankeldy LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks with the area of wind turbines. • Adaptive management & monitoring of turbines operation to prevent/minimize collisions.
Landscape & Visual Impacts	<p>The installation of towers, turbines & the shape or colour will result in visual intrusion at receptors in proximity of the project.</p> <p>There are also herders with structures within the project boundaries)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders with structures within the project site will be, with their agreement, be relocated to alternative suitable grazing land. • Planting of native and vegetation in appropriate areas such as the project boundary. • A 1km health protection zone will be maintained between the wind turbines and any human settlements. • Light fittings will be directional as deemed appropriate for their use and intended areas of illumination.

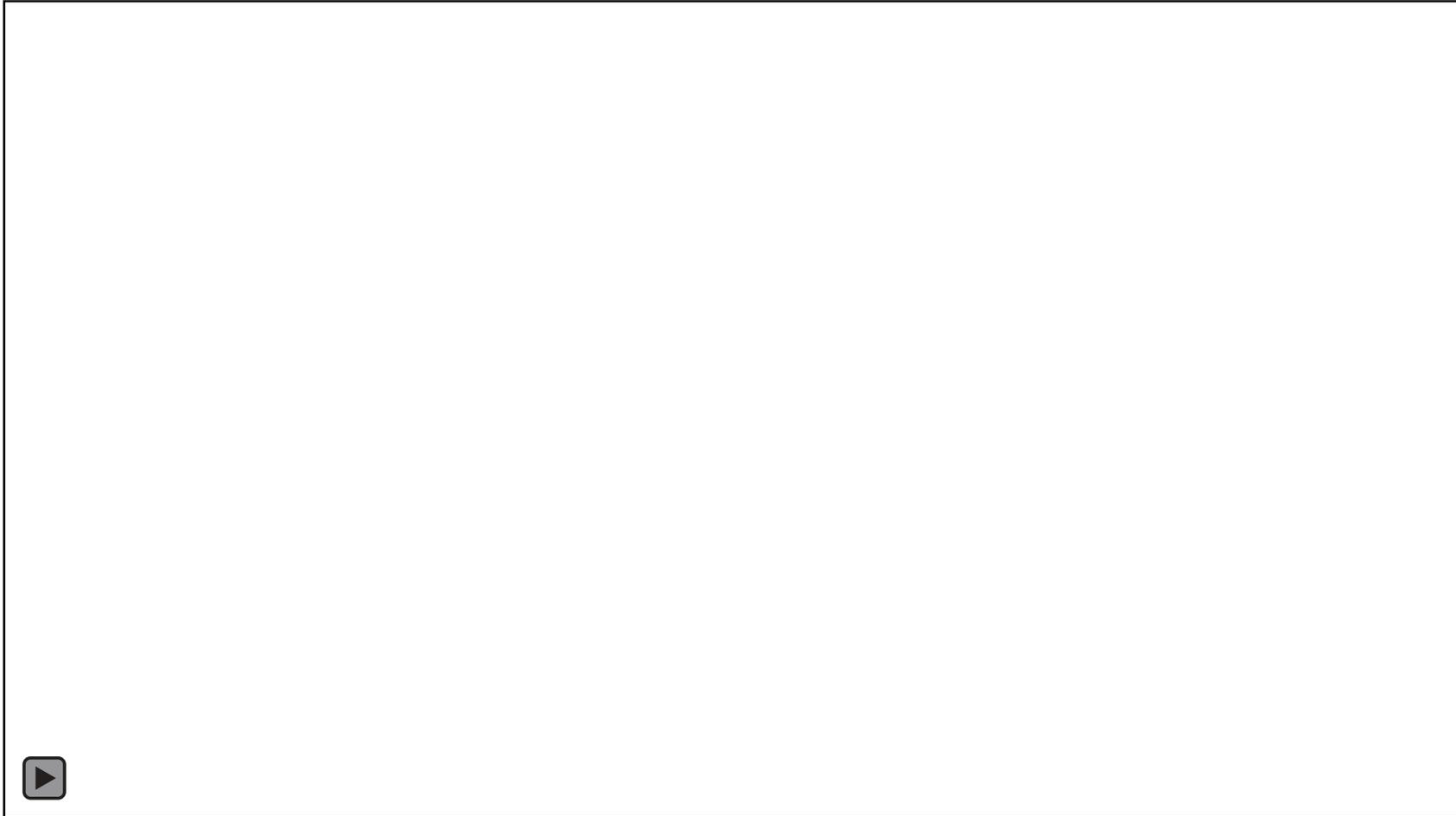
POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
<p>Noise (construciton)</p>	<p>Construction site noise – noise generated from general construciton activities, movement of vehicles.</p> <p>Construction noise is expected to be negligible to minor on the nearest receptors (Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided and if undertaken, night work permits will be obtained. • Notice will be provided to the sensitive receptors as early as possible (minimum one-week notice) for periods of noisier works in regards to certain construction activities & for how long such activities will be likely to last. • Implementation of the grievance mechanism so that communities/receptors near the project site can submit their complaints, concerns etc.
<p>Noise (Operational phase)</p>	<p>Noise from the operational phase of the wind turbines.</p> <p>This is expected to be unlikely for villages near the wind farm and moderate to Major for herders with structures within the project site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders with structures within the project site will be resettled in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan. • Access to the grievance mechanism to receptors using the project site and neighbouring communities in order to make any complaints regarding noise during the operation phase.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Shadow Flicker (Operational phase)	<p>Shadow Flicker – occurs during the operational stage of a wind farm when the sun passes behind the turbine and casts a shadow. As the blade rotates, shadows pass over the same point causing an effect known as ‘shadow flicker’</p> <p>- Impact on herders with structures within the project site will be minor to moderate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of herders with structures within the project site in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan. • The grievance mechanism will be available to all receptors within the project site and communities living near the project site.
Soil & groundwater (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management <p>Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. • Implementation of Waste Management Plan which will include waste segregation, use of licensed waste transporters & waste management facilities.
Soil & groundwater (Operational phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental minor leaks & spillage <p>Impact is expected to be negligible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. • Implementation of a Spill Response & Contingency Plan.

SHADOW FLICKER



POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on existing archaeology and cultural items. - Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. <p>There are known archaeological sites within the project site. The impact is expected to be minor to moderate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siting of the turbines, cable routes, roads etc will adhere to buffer zones set by the Cultural Heritage Agency. • A full time Archaeologist will be present during the construction phase of the project. • Implementation of a Cultural Management Plan. • Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.
	<p>Impact on intangible cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Workers Code of Conduct which will include measures regarding respect of beliefs, customs, rituals of local communities. • Recruitment of local workers who already understand the culture. • Interaction between the workers and the local communities will be kept to a minimum in order to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Operational Phase)	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational phase will not result to further impacts on archaeology. However, a Cultural Management Plan will be developed to ensure protection of the known archaeological sites.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Air Quality	Increased dust generation and gaseous emissions. Impacts are expected to be minor in significance .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads. - Impact on access roads within the project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Traffic & Transportation Management Plan which will outline how turbine components will be delivered to site, management of construction traffic, personnel etc. • Safety awareness campaigns with schools, kindergartens & with communities within the community to create awareness on potential traffic risks and basic safety precautions to be taken. • Identification of alternative suitable access roads for communities and land users using existing access roads. • Rehabilitation of any roads damaged as a result of transporting project materials. • A grievance mechanism will be established to allow local communities to make complaints relating to project drivers.

KEY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Land Use Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary & permanent impact on land users. - Temporary impacts will include site access restriction during the 2 years of construction. - The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for approximately 0.01% of the total grazing land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact accounts for approximately 0.002%. - Grazing will be possible during the operational phase but no settlements can be established within 1 km health protection zone to the wind turbines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic displacement of herders with structures within the project site will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of suitable alternative land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation & resettlement will be undertaken before the start of construction. • Herders will be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project. • These measures will be implemented in line with the Resettlement Action Plan. • All land users will have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints, concerns, impacts on their livelihoods etc.
Employment Opportunities (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is expected that the project will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages on the employment of local workers. • ACWA Power & Contractor will notify local communities on job announcement and the application process. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the construction phase of the project.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Employment Opportunities (Operational Phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational phase will employ approximately 35 - 40 personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recruitment process will be based on qualification. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the operational phase of the project.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety campaigns relating to traffic. • The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No security personnel will be armed. • Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan • Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks associated with ice throw – where snow & ice builds on a blade during the winter months & is suddenly propelled into the air without warning. - The ice could hurt someone standing close to the turbine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of the wind turbines ensures a setback distance of over 500m for both blade throw & ice throw. • To be managed through installation of ice detectors on the blades. • Warning signs will be posted across the wind farm. • Access to the grievance mechanism.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
<p>Worker Influx</p>	<p>- Potential risks relating to worker influx include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture & gender based violence & sexual harassment (GBVH), etc in absence of any controls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Local Recruitment Plan that will ensure the recruitment of local workers who already understand the local culture and way of life. • Implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life. • Implementation of a Gender Based Violence & Harassment Prevention & Response Action Plan. • Zero tolerance to any form of gender based violence & harassment or any form of retaliation & harassment. • ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of instances & providing support to those involved & ensure their dignity is maintained. • There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases. • EPC Contractor will develop a COVID-19 Risk Assessment at the start of construction phase and implement COVID-19 measures in line with Uzbek government and WHO guidance.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Labour & Working Conditions	<p>The nature of construction work means that construction workers (esp. unskilled, semi-skilled) can be exposed to certain working conditions that could potentially impact their human rights. The potential risks may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health & safety risks • Forced labour & child labour • Lack of worker representation & restrictions on trade unions. • Compulsory overtime & excessive working hours. • Provision of inadequate accommodation facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC Contractor will establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system taking into account specific risks associated with the project, legal requirements and duty of care. • The project will have zero tolerance to forced labour and will only engage with registered recruitment agencies and no persons under 18years will be employed at the project. • HR policies will include the ability of workers to form or join all types of associations, trade unions etc. • All workers will be informed about their working conditions, wage entitlements, overtime arrangements, overtime compensation, benefits such as holiday leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity etc. • Accommodation areas will be managed in accordance with EBRD & IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. • There will be zero tolerance to ender discrimination in employment, wages, working conditions, benefits etc. • All workers will have access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints, concerns.
Social Risks associated to the Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child & forced labour • Gender based violence & harassment • Lack of written work contracts etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Supply Chain Management Plan for all its suppliers and monitor/audits. This will include reporting to lenders on any cases or allegations of forced/child labour raised in relation to core suppliers.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Expected Positive Impacts
Summary of Other Positive Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.• Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas energy production which generate air emissions such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to climate change. The clean renewable energy will contribute towards national & global climate change goals.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A grievance mechanism is to be established to allow all stakeholders to request for further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints.

The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

GRM Process and Timeline

Stage	Timeline
1 Grievance Received/Submitted	-
2 Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
3 Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*
4 Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT	
5 Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
6 In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Please contact us if you need more information or for any comments

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
<p>ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development</p>	<p>Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960</p>	<p>Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan</p>
<p>Community Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.</p>	
<p>Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova– Principal Social Consultant</p>	<p>Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440</p>	<p>10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan</p>
<p>Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Social Specialist</p>	<p>Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440</p>	



PROJECT INFORMATION



INFORMATION AVAILABLE

- **SEP**, in Russian
- **RAP report in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **NTS copies in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **Feedback Forms**

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Kalaata Village	Activist of Kalaata village, Contact person Boltaboyev Turixan
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Uaysov Perdesh's settlement/home
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality Contact Person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners

Thank you for your attention!



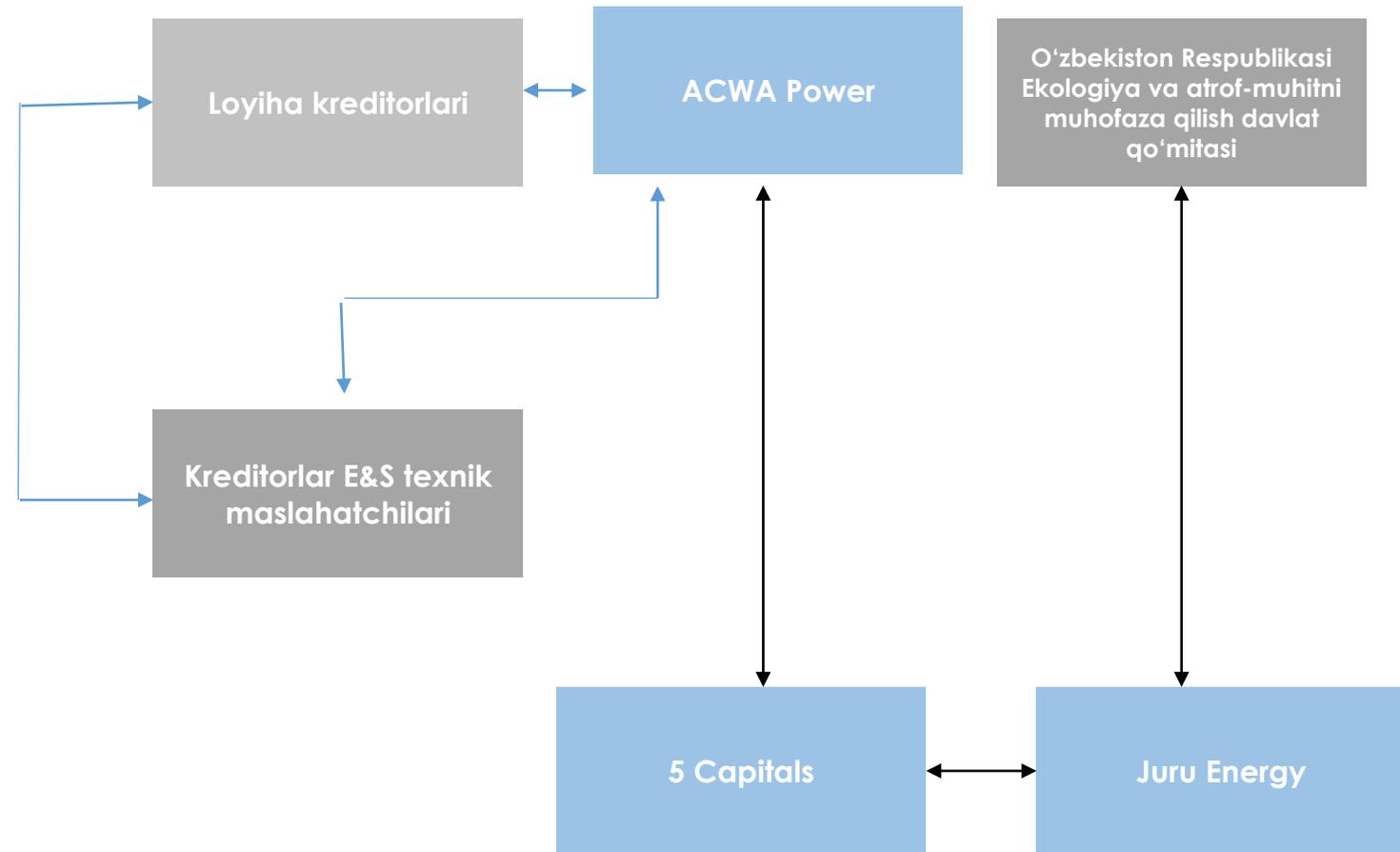
JONKELDI 500 MVT SHAMO ELEKTR STANSIYASI

**(JONKELDI-BASH 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**

2022 yil Iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Jonkeldi 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellashtirish va ta'sirni baholash ishlari, atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini batafsil ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy boshqaruv organlariga, mahallalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash natijalari (ESIA) bo'yicha o'z fikrlarini bildirish imkoniyatini berish;
- Ta'sir ostidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga (ijtimoiy va ekologik ta'sirni baholash loyihasi) natijalari bo'yicha fikr bildirish imkoniyatini berish; va
- Loyiha haqida ma'lumot berish uchun:
- Loyihaning maqsadi, tabiati va ko'lami;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining davomiyligi (qurilish va foydalanish);
- Havotirlarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar va imtiyozlar; va
- Jamoatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.

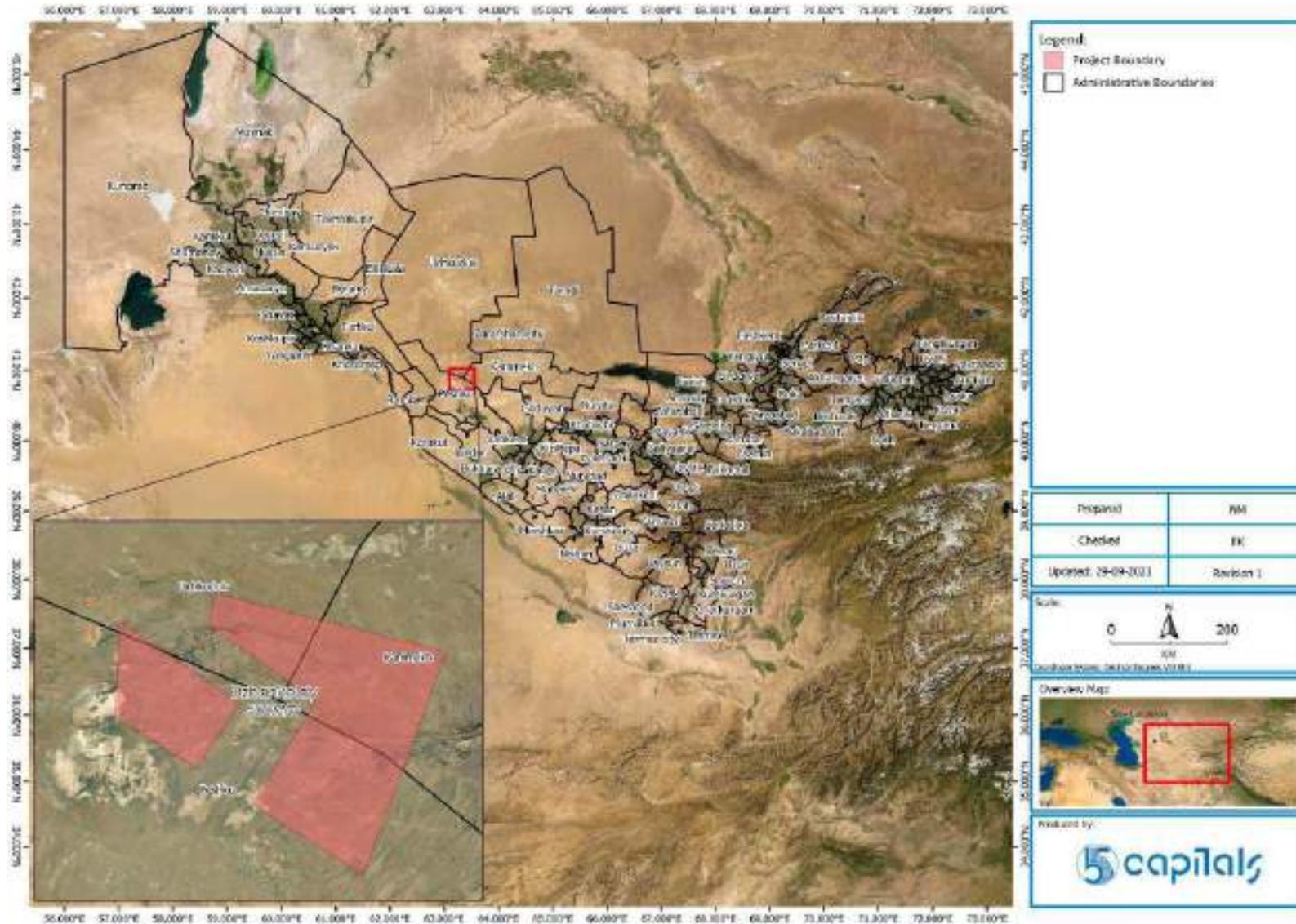
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkldi 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHISI (EPC)	Tasdiqlanishi kutilmoqda
O&M KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ATROF-MUHIT BO'YICHA MASLAHATCHI	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Bosh konsultant) Pochta qutisi 119899, Dubai, BAA Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Faks: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Mahalliy konsultant) Chust ko'chasi. 10, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Faks: +998 71 2020440
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	Ken Veyd (Direktor) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 gektar.

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko' tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Peshko' tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 2,5 km sharqda va Qalaota qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbida joylashgan.

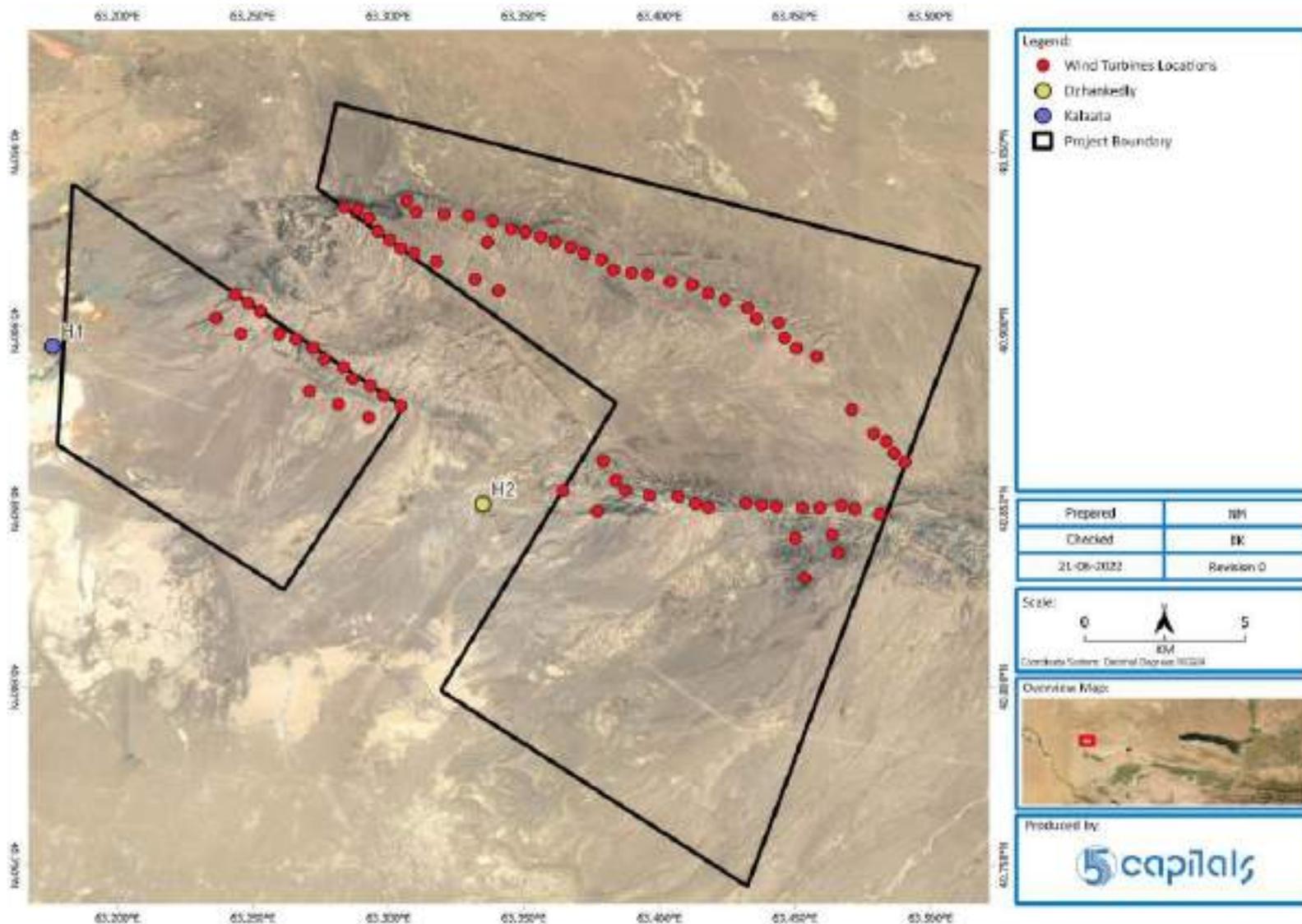
Chegaradoshligi

G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'lga nisbatan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "Peshko'tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5001-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.
- Loyiha, shuningdek, 500 kV kuchlanishli bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasini ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. "O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish liniyasining trassasi tasdiqlangan.
- Loyihani amalga oshirish O'zbekiston energetika tarmog'ini keng modernizatsiya qilishning bir qismi bo'lib, energiya ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish hamda yoqilg'i sarfini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, Loyiha atrof-muhit va mahalliy jamiyat uchun foydali bo'ladi.

LOYIHA TARTIBI



Loyiha quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

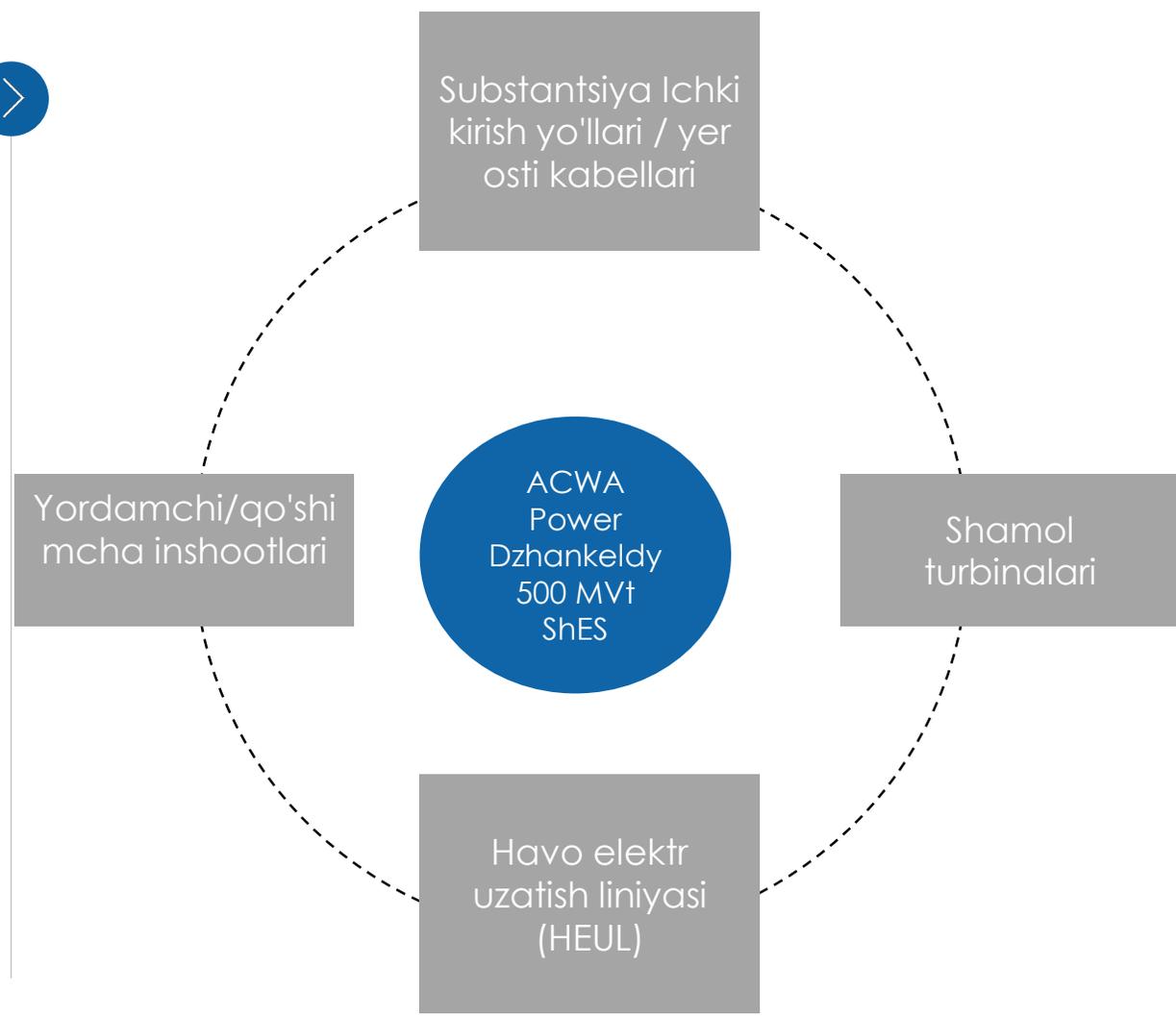
- **Turbina generatorlari platformalari** (bu poydevor va kran yostig'i maydonini o'z ichiga oladi);
- **Podstansiya** va boshqa saqlash joylari;
- **Yer osti** kabellari uchun xandaklar; va
- **Kirish yo'llari.**

Loyiha maksimal 79 ta **shamol turbinasi generatoridan** iborat bo'ladi.

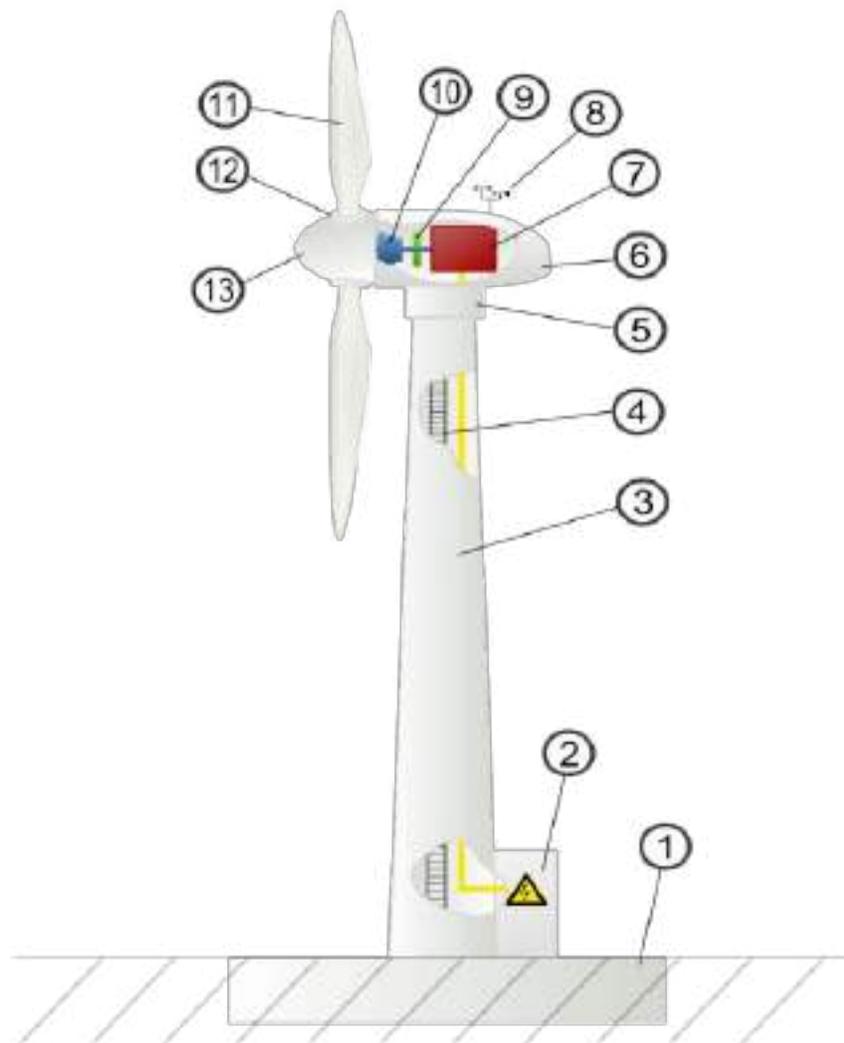
WTG ning texnik tavsifi:

- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Nominal quvvati: 6,5 MVt
- **Rotor diametri: 171 m**
- **Parraklar soni: uchta (3)**

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



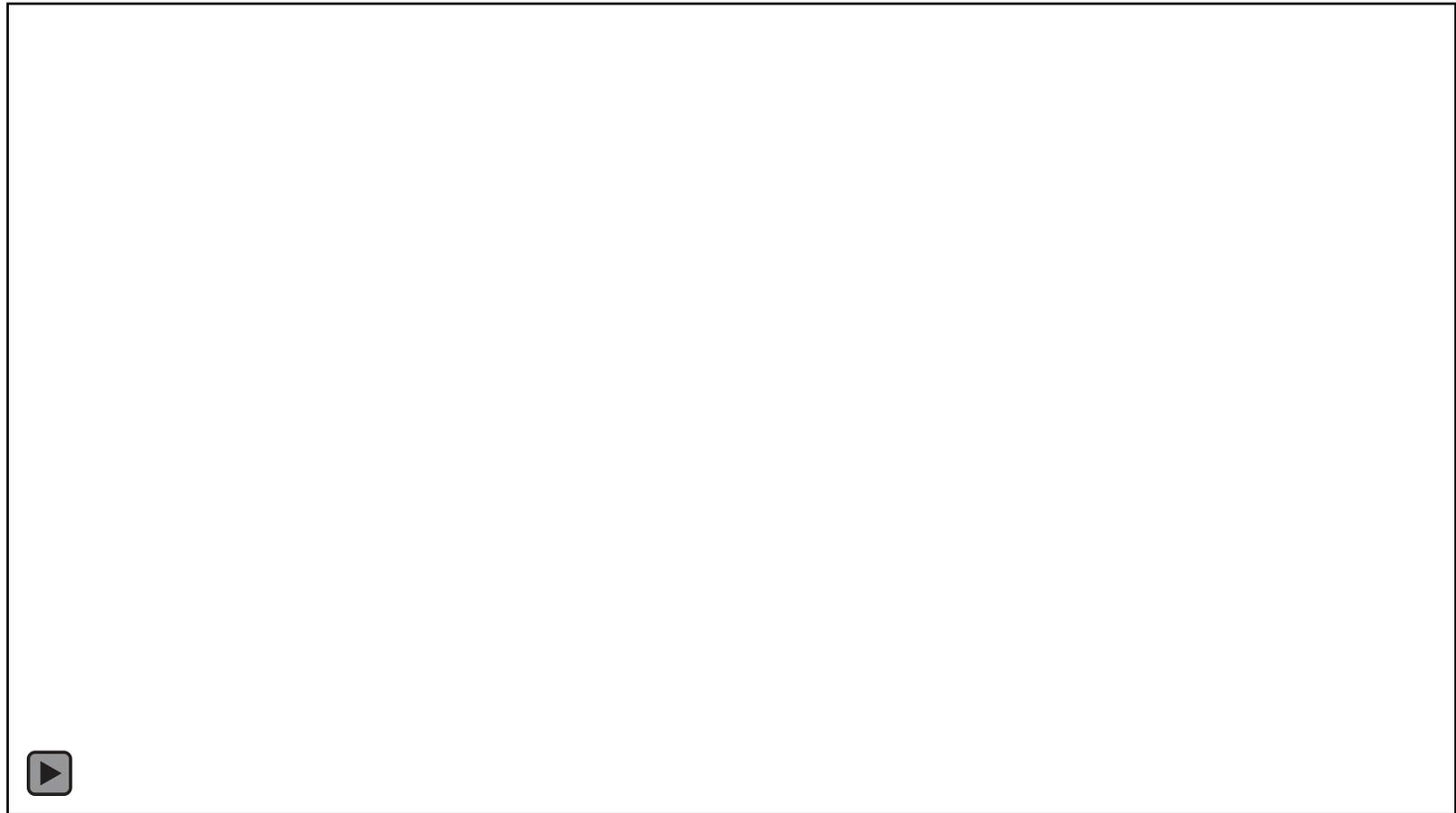
Shamol turbinasining sxematik tasviri



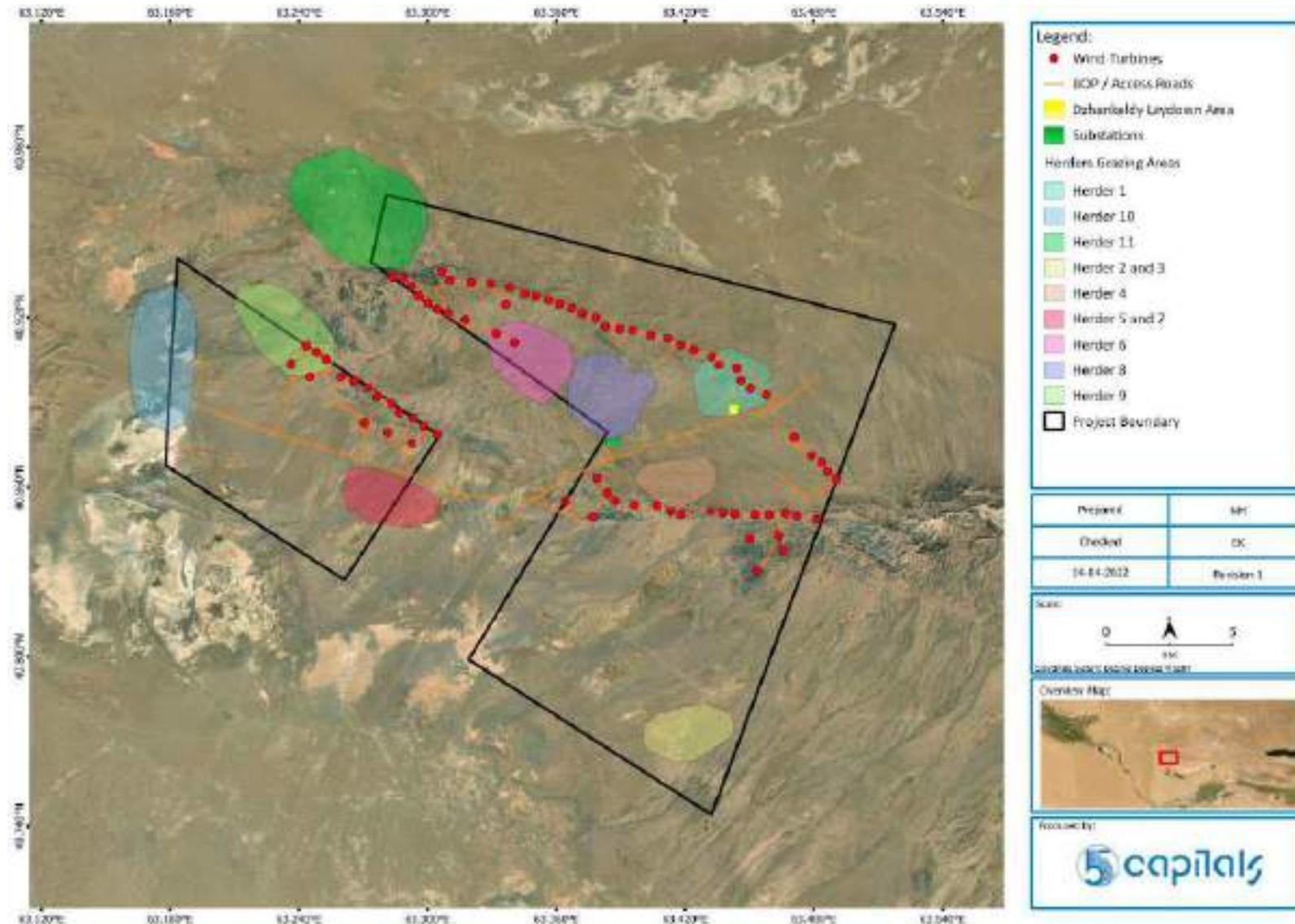
Shamol turbinasining asosiy komponentlari quyidagi komponentlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Po'latdan yasalgan konussimon quvurli minora qismlari;
- Rotor pichoqlari, shisha tolali, mustahkamlangan epoksi va uglerod tolalaridan tayyorlangan;
- Generator va uzatmalar qutisi joylashgan gondola;
- Uchta qanotning gondola bilan bog'langan markaziy nuqtasi bo'lgan hub;
- Mexanik energiyani elektr energiyasiga aylantiruvchi generator;
- Uzatish qutisi;
- Konverter; va
- Transformator.

SHAMOL TURBINALARI QANDAY O'RNATILADI?



YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI



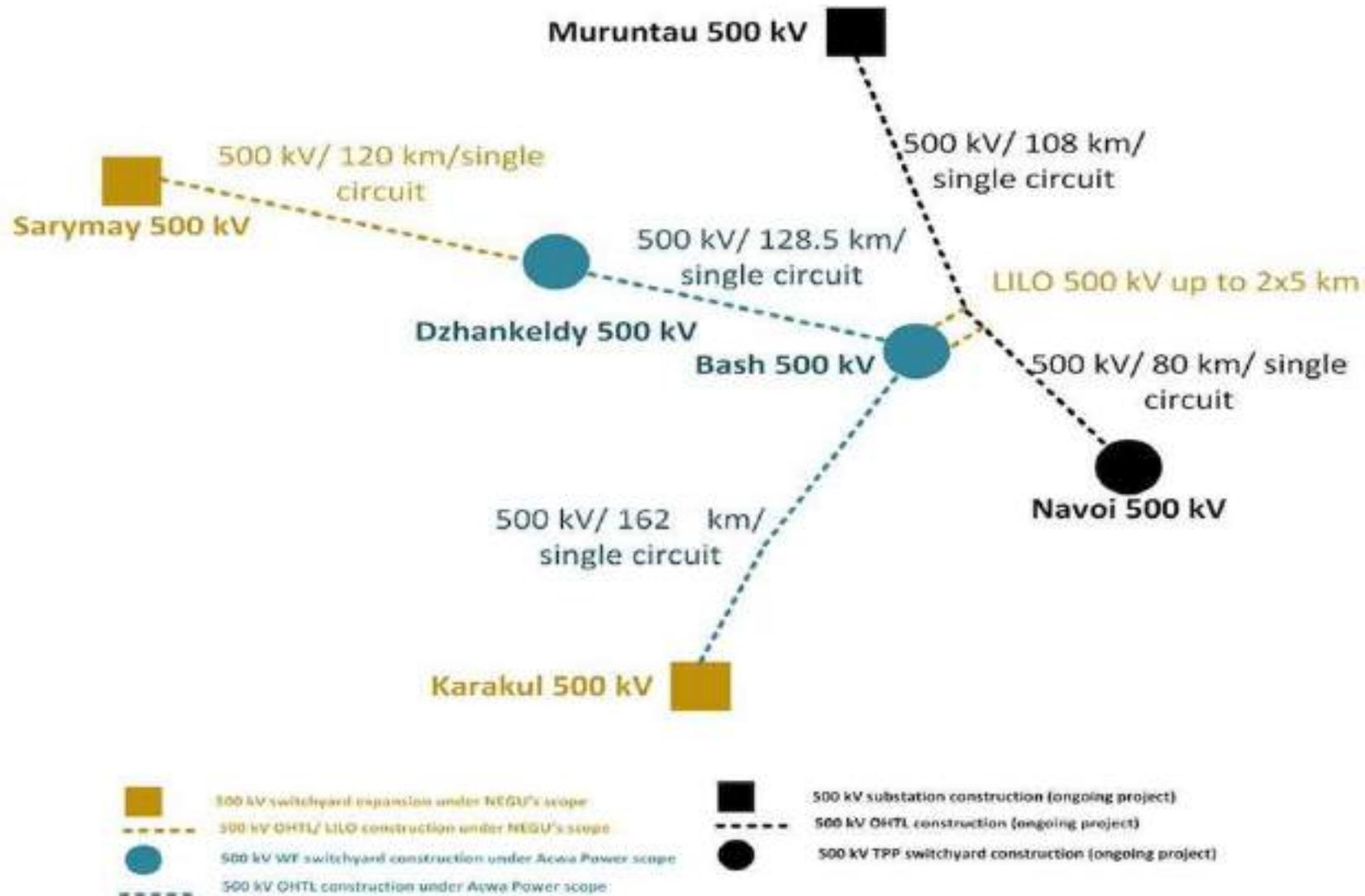
JONKELDI-BASHL HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi (3) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshko' tumanlari;
- Navoi viloyatining Konimex tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



LOYIHANING TAXMINIY BOSQICHLARI

BOSQICHLARI	SANALARI
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Davlar xususiy shrikchilik shartnomasi; Investitsiya shartnomasi)	2021 yil 24 yanvar
Prezident farmonlari	2021 yil 22 fevral
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi qarorlar	2021 yil 19 va 23 mart
Ish boshlash haqida cheklangan xabarnoma (LNTP)	2022 yil 1 aprel
Ish boshlash haqida to'liq xabarnoma (FNTP)	2022 yil 1 iyul
Mobilizatsiya	2022 yil 8 iyul
Shamol turbinasi generatorini o'rnatish	2022 yil 2-noyabr
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	2022 yil 1 dekabr
Podstansiyada elektr o'rnatish	2023 yil 1 aprel
Tarmoqqa ulanish	2023 yil 23 iyul
Qurilish uchun qisman ish boshlash sanasi (COD)	2023 yil 31 dekabr
Qurilish uchun to'liq ish boshlanishi	2024 yil 31 mart

Milliy standartlar



- O'zbekiston Respublikasining №754-XII "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni
- O'zbekiston Respublikasining O'RQ-225-son "Energetika to'g'risida"gi Qonuni va boshqalar.

Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi



- XMK ishlash standartlari (2012);
- Jahon banki guruhining atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik bo'yicha yo'riqnomasi (2007);
- Umumiy Atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik ko'rsatmalari (2007)

Osiyo taraqqiyot banki



- OTB Xavfsizlik siyosati bayonoti (SPS 2009);
- OTB ijtimoiy himoya strategiyasi (2001)

Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki



- Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki Ekologik va ijtimoiy siyosat (2019);
- Yevropa Ittifoqining amaldagi ekologik standartlari

Umumiy talablar



Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi va Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki xodimlarining turar joyi, jarayonlari va standartlari (2009)

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash - loyiha olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan atrof-muhitga ta'sirning texnik bahosini doimiy ravishda taqdim etadigan, prognoz qilinayotgan ta'sirlarning ahamiyatini tushuntiradigan va natijada o'zgartirish yoki yumshatish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadigan usuldir.

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash milliy bosqichlari

I

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning dastlabki bayonoti (PSEI)

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

III

Atrof-muhit oqibatlari to'g'risidagi bayonot (SEC)



Holati

Loyiha Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan 2021-yil 30-sentabrda ijobiy xulosa bilan chiqarilgan.

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining 1-bosqichdan olingan xulosalari asosida loyiha uchun bu talab qilinmaydi.

Qurilish ishlari tugagandan so'ng, loyihani ishga tushirishdan oldin taqdim etilishi kerak.

DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR

O'TKAZILGAN DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR (2020-2022)

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Loyiha maydoni	
Ekologik tadqiqotlar	Shamol machtalariga ko'rshapalaklar detektorlarini o'rnatish
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar va 5 ta foto tuzoqlar
	Ko'rshapalaklar yashash joylari
	Yo'rg'a tuvaloq qushlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari
Qushlar bo'yicha izlanishlar	Bahor mavsumi izlanishlar
	Yoz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Kuz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Qish mavsumi izlanishlari

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	Yozgi monitoring
	Qishki monitoring
Shovqin	Qurilish davomidagi shovqin monitoringi
	Batafsil shovqin tadqiqotlari
Havo sifati monitoringi	Uzluksiz monitoring
	Chang zarralari monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'rganishlar	Xonadonlar o'rganish ishlari
	Chorvadorlar o'rganish ishlari
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	
Milliy atrof-muhitni baholash doirasidagi jamoat eshittiruvlari	
Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash doirasidagi maslahatlashuvlar (loyiha maydonidagi)	

Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi o'rganish ishlari	Yakunlangan

- **Biologik xilma-xillik :**

- Biologik xilma-xillikni tadqiq qilish natijalari loyiha hududida flora va fauna turlarining xilma-xil va keng tarqalganligini tasdiqladi:
 - 49 o'simlik turi;
 - Sutmizuvchilarning 10 turi, shu jumladan yarasalarning 6 turi;
 - 1-darajali qushlarning 12 turi, 2-darajali qushlarning 8 turi va 3-darajali qushlarning 11 turi;
 - 26 turdagi hasharotlar; va
 - Sudralib yuruvchilarning 12 turi.



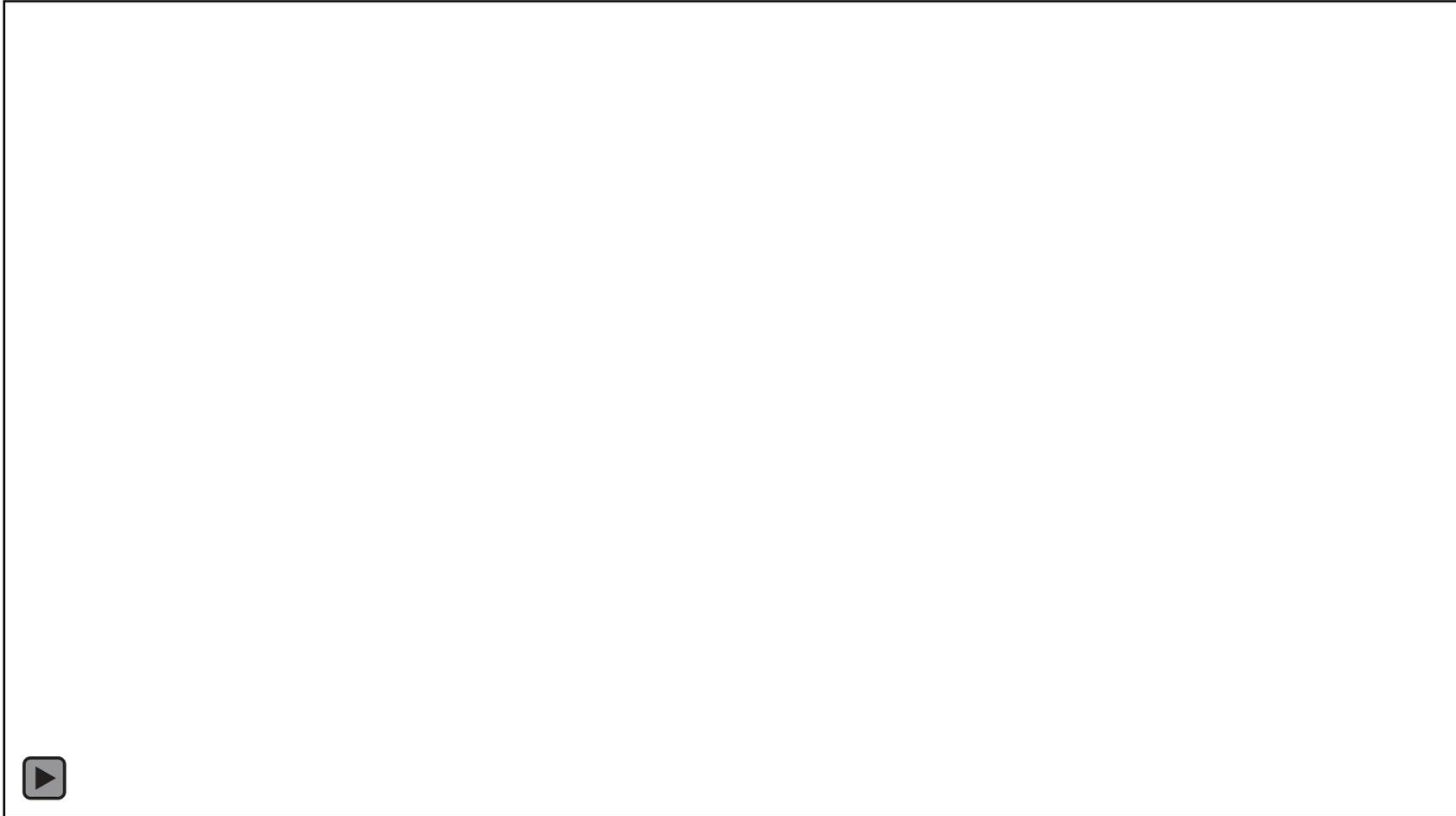
ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish davomida)	Loyihaga ajratilgan maydonning kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga yashash sharoitining minimal yo'qotilishi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loyiha turbinalar va boshqa loyiha ob'ektlari atrofidagi qat'iy bufer zonalarga amal qiladi. Nozik ekologik davrlarda (naslchilik fasllari va h.k.) favqulodda bezovta qiluvchi ishlardan saqlanib. Qurilish jarayonida: Pudratchi to'liq vaqtli saytga asoslangan ekologni ishga oladi, qurilish atrof-muhitni boshqarish rejalarini amalga oshirish (CEMP), ko'chirish/ko'chirish muvaffaqiyatining doimiy monitoringi uchun bioxilma-xillikni monitoring qilish va baholash dasturi (BMEP), tasodifiy topish tartiblari, maqsadli turlarning ta'siri va boshqalar.
	O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga nisbatan biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tegishli yumshatish bo'yicha yaxshiroq ma'lumot berish uchun qurilish oldidan so'rovlar va monitoring o'tkazish. Qurilish boshlanishidan oldin sudralib yuruvchilar kabi qolgan barcha nozik turlarni yig'ish va ko'chirish. Qurilish bosqichidan keyin urug'larni yig'ish va hududlarni tiklash orqali florani saqlash.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Bioxilma-xillik (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Qushlar va yarasalarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shamol turbinalari joylashuvi iloji boricha mavjud qushlar inlaridan 750 metr uzoqlikda joylashtiriladi va bunday imkoniyat mavjud bo'lmaganda, ACWA Power tahdid ostidagi qushlar turlariga turbinalarning ta'sirini oldini olish uchun maxsus tanlangan texnologiyalar orqali turbinalarni to'xtatib qo'yish metodikasini qo'llashni rejalashtirgan. • Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu loyiha maydonidan chorvaning jasadini tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Jonkeldi" MChJ bilan maslahatlashgan holda) yirtqich qushlarning shamol turbinalari maydoni bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun. • Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish minimallashtirish uchun turbinalar ishlashini kuzatish.
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar	Minoralar, turbinalarning shakli yoki rangi o'rnatilishi loyihaga yaqin joylashgan retseptorlarga vizual o'zgarishi/ta'siriga olib keladi. (Loyiha maydoni ichida inshootlari mavjud chorvadorlar ham mavjud)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar, ularning roziligi bilan, boshqa tegishli yaylovlarga ko'chiriladi. • Loyiha chegarasi kabi tegishli hududlarda mahalliy o'simliklarni ekish. • Shamol turbinalari va har qanday aholi punktlari o'rtasida 1 km uzunlikdagi sog'liqni saqlash zonasi saqlanadi. • Yoritish moslamalari ulardan foydalanish va mo'ljallangan yoritish joylari uchun mos keladigan yo'nalishli bo'ladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
<p>Shovqin (qurilish daomida)</p>	<p>Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiy qurilish ishlari va transport vositalarining harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin.</p> <p>Qurilish shovqini eng yaqin retseptorlarda (Jonkeldi va Qalaota qishloqlari) juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tungi qurilish ishlari, ayniqsa, loyiha chegarasi yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi va agar amalga oshirilsa, tunda ishlash uchun ruxsatnoma olinadi. • Muayyan qurilish ishlari bilan bog'liq shovqinli ishlar va bunday faoliyatlar qancha davom etishi mumkinligi to'g'risida imkon qadar tezroq (kamida bir haftalik ogohlantirish) sezgir retseptorlarga xabar beriladi. • Loyiha hududi yaqinidagi jamoalar/reseptorlar o'z shikoyatlarini, tashvishlarini va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini amalga oshiriladi.
<p>Shovqin (Amaliy bosqich davomida)</p>	<p>Shamol turbinalarining faoliyati bosqichidagi shovqin.</p> <p>Bu shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi qishloqlar uchun deyarli ta'sirsiz va loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlar uchun o'rta meyorgacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar loyiha uchun maxsus ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq ko'chiriladi. • Ishlash bosqichida shovqin bo'yicha har qanday shikoyat qilish uchun loyiha maydonidan foydalanadigan retseptorlarga va qo'shni mahallalarga shikoyat qilish mexanizmiga kirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Soya miltillashi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<p>Soya miltillashi - quyosh turbinaning orqasidan o'tib, soya solganda shamol fermasining ekspluatatsiya bosqichida sodir bo'ladi. Parraklar aylanayotganda, soyalar bir xil nuqtadan o'tib, "soya miltillashi" deb nomlanuvchi effektni keltirib chiqaradi.</p> <p>- Loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir deyarli sezilmaydi yoki o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loyihaga oid ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarni ko'chirish. Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyiha hududidagi barcha retseptorlar va loyiha maydoniga yaqin joyda yashovchi mahalliy aholi uchun mavjud bo'ladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish <p>Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz yoki juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenziyalangan chiqindilarni tashuvchilar va chiqindilarni boshqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish <p>Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. To'kilishga qarshi choralar va favqulodda vaziyatlar rejasini amalga oshirish.



ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mavjud arxeologiya va madaniy obyektlarga ta'siri. - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy ta'sir. <p>Loyiha hududida ma'lum arxeologik joylar mavjud. Ta'siri kam va o'rtacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbinalar, kabel yo'llari, kirish yo'llar va boshqalarni joylashtirish madaniy meros agentligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan bufer zonalarga mos keladi. • Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam ravishda arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalliy jamoalarning e'tiqodlari, urf-odatlar va marosimlarini hurmat qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan ishchilarning axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Madaniyatni tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollash. • Tushunmovchiliklar yoki nizolarning oldini olish uchun ishchilar va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar minimallashtiriladi.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi. Biroq, ma'lum bo'lgan arxeologik yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlash uchun Madaniy boshqaruv rejasi ishlab chiqiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Havo sifati	Chang va gaz chiqindilarining ko'payishi. Ta'sirlar ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash" (ESIA) va "Qurilishning ekologik va ijtimoiy boshqaruv rejasi" (CESMP)/ boshqa boshqaruv rejalarida ko'rsatilgan yumshatish va boshqarish choralari bilan boshqariladi.
Trafik va transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi. - Loyiha hududidagi kirish yo'llariga ta'siri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbina komponentlarini saytga qanday yetkazilishini, qurilish transportini boshqarish, xodimlarni va boshqalarni ko'rsatadigan Yo'l harakati va transportni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. Mumkin bo'lgan yo'l harakati xavf-xatarlari va olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xavfsizlik choralari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun maktablar, bolalar bog'chalari va mahalliy aholi bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish ishlari olib boriladi. Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda mahalliy aholi va yerdan foydalanuvchilar uchun muqobil mos keladigan kirish yo'llarini aniqlash. Loyiha materiallarini tashish natijasida ta'sir ostida qolgan yo'llarni qayta tiklash. Mahalliy aholiga loyiha haydovchilari ustidan shikoyat qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi shikoyat mexanizmi yaratiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL IJTIMOIIY TA'SIRLAR

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
<p>Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Vaqtinchalik ta'sirlar qurilishning 2 yili davomida loyiha maydoniga kirish cheklovlarini o'z ichiga oladi. - Shamol elektr stansiyasini qurish natijasida yuzaga keladigan loyiha uchun MChJdan doimiy olinadigan yer atigi 0,01%ni o'z ichiga oladi, vaqtinchalik qurilish paytidagi ta'sir ostidagi yer maydoni atigi 0,002% ni tashkil qiladi. - Operatsion bosqichda chorva o'tlatish mumkin bo'ladi, ammo shamol turbinalarigacha bo'lgan 1 km sog'liqni saqlash zonasida aholi punktlarini joylashuvi mumkin emas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chishi ta'sirlangan aktivlar uchun kompensatsiya to'lash va tegishli muqobil erlarni taqdim etish orqali boshqariladi. • Kompensatsiya va ko'chirish qurilish boshlanishidan oldin amalga oshiriladi. • Chorvadorlarning turmush tarziga loyiha salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi uchun ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi. • Ushbu chora-tadbirlar ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. • Barcha erdan foydalanuvchilarga har qanday shikoyatlar, tashvishlar, ularning turmush tarziga ta'siri va hokazolarni yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi mavjud.
<p>Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish davomida)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loyihada 700-1000 nafar ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanishi kutilmoqda. - Ularning 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan bo'ladi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pudratchi ishchi kuchini yollayotganida Jonkeldi va Qalaota qishloqlari raislari bilan maslahatlashuvlar olib boradi. • ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va tashvishlarni bildirishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operatsion bosqichda taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni malakaga asoslanadi. • Ishchilarning loyihaning operatsion bosqichida har qanday shikoyat yoki tashvishlarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etiladi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l harakatining kuchayishi xavfsizlikka ta'sir qiladi. - Qurilish maydonlarida faoliyat olib boradigan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflari. - Xavfsizlik xodimlari va jamoalar o'rtasidagi xavfsizlik hodisalari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik kampaniyalari. • Loyiha Xavfsizlikni baholash ishlarini amalga oshiradi va xavfsizlik xodimlari qabul qilinadigan xulq-atvor kodeksi bo'yicha o'qitiladi. • Hech qanday xavfsizlik xodimlari qurollanmaydi. • Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi rejasini amalga oshirish; • Shikoyat mexanizmini joriy qilish.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muz ko'chishi bilan bog'liq xavflar - qish oylarida qor va muz parraklar ustida hosil bo'lib, to'satdan ko'chish xavfi paydo bo'ladi. - Muz turbinaga yaqin turgan odamga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shamol turbinalarining tuzilishi parraklar va muzni otilishi uchun 500 m dan ortiq bo'lmagan masofani ta'minlaydi. • Parraklarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi. • Shamol stansiyasi bo'ylab ogohlantiruvchi belgilar o'rnatiladi. • Shikoyat mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yiladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
<p>Ishchilar oqimi</p>	<p>- Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflar: mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik va boshqalar kiradi.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollashni ta'minlaydigan mahalliy ishga qabul qilish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va ularga javob berish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning har qanday ko'rinishiga befarq bo'lmaslik. • ACWA Power maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish, shu bilan birga holatlar haqida xabar berish va ishtirokchilarga yordam ko'rsatish va ularning qadr-qimmatini saqlashni ta'minlash majburiyatini oladi. • Holatlar haqida xabar berganlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash choralari ko'riladi. • Pudratchi qurilish bosqichining boshida COVID-19 xavfini baholashni ishlab chiqadi va O'zbekiston hukumati va JSST ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq COVID-19 saqlanish choralari amalga oshiradi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Mehnat & ishlash sharoiti	<p>Qurilish ishlarining tabiati, qurilish ishchilarining (ayniqsa, malakasiz, yarim malakali) inson huquqlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan mehnat sharoitlariga duch kelishi mumkinligini anglatadi. Mumkin bo'lgan xatarlar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ish faoliyatida salomatlik va xavfsizlikka ta'sir • Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati • Ishchilar vakillarining yetishmovchiligi va kasaba uyushmalariga bo'lgan cheklovlar • Majburiy qo'shimcha ish va ortiqcha ish vaqti • Yetarli b'lmagan yashash joylari bilan ta'minlash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pudratchi loyiha bilan bog'liq aniq xavflarni, Qonunchilik talablari va majburiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda kasbiy sog'liq va xavfsizlikni boshqarish tizimini yaratadi. • Loyiha majburiy mehnatga qarshi bo'ladi va faqat ro'yxatdan o'tgan kadrlar agentliklari bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'ladi va loyihada 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan shaxslar ishlamaydi. • Kadrlar siyosati xodimlarning barcha turdagi uyushmalar, kasaba uyushmalari va boshqalarni yaratish yoki ularga qo'shilish qobiliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. • Barcha ishchilarga mehnat sharoitlari, ish haqi, ortiqcha ish sharoitlari, ortiqcha ish uchun kompensatsiya, ta'til, kasallik ta'tili, onalik/otalik ta'tillari kabi imtiyozlar va boshqalar haqida ma'lumot beriladi. • Turar joylar ETTB va XMK larining yashash sharoitlari va standartlariga muvofiq boshqariladi. • Bandlik, ish haqi, mehnat sharoitlari, imtiyozlar va hokazolarda gender tengsizlikka yo' qo'yilmaydi. • Barcha ishchilar uchun o'z xavotirlari va shikoyatlarini yetkazishlari uchun shikoyat mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yiladi.
Ta'minot zanjiri bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik • Yozma rasmiy shrtnomalarning mavjud emasligi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barcha yetkazib beruvchilar uchun ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruv rejasini amalga oshirish va monitoring/audit yo'lga qo'yiladi. Bu kreditorlarga majburiy/bolalar mehnati to'g'risidagi da'volarni taqdim etishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Aspekt	Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar
Boshqa ijobiy ta'sirlarning qisqacha mazmuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali quvvatni diversifikatsiya qilish O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga mos keladi.• Iqlim o'zgarishiga asosiy hissa qo'shadigan karbonat angidrid kabi havo emissiyasini keltirib chiqaradigan ko'mir va gaz energiyasi ishlab chiqarish kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga bo'lgan ishonchni kamaytirish. Qayta tiklanadigan toza energiya milliy va global iqlim o'zgarishi maqsadlariga hissa qo'shadi.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI (GRM)

Barcha manfaatdor tomonlarga Loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rash va izohlar yoki shikoyatlar yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi yaratiladi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday jazo qo'llanilmaydi.

1

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi jarayoni va ko'rib chiqish jadvali

Bosqichlari

Shikoyat qabul qilindi/yuborildi

2

Shikoyat ro'yxatga olinib tasdiqlanishi

3

Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi

4

Shikoyat javob xati murojaatchiga yetkazilisi

Ko'rib chiqish muddati

-

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 7 ish kuni ichida

Shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 ish kuni ichida*

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida

5

Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi yechim taklif qilish/shikoyatchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar

Shikoyat tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida

6

Ikki tomon o'rtasida shikoyatni hal qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, vositachi jalb qilinadi, ya'ni Loyiha saytidagi madaniyat va amaliyotni tushunadigan mahalliy rahbarlar.

Shikoyatchi tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida.

Shikoyat javob xatidan qoniqmagan holatda

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI

Qo'shimcha savollar va izohlar uchun biz bilan bog'laning

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI	POCHTA MANZILI
ACWA Power (loyiha ishlab chiquvchisi) Sherzod Onarqulov Katta menejer - biznesni rivojlantirish	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefoni: +998 71 238 9960 Qo'l telefoni: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 13-qavat, Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, Toshkent, O'zbekiston
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Ijrochi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh sotsiolog	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	

LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI



- **Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi**, rus tilida
- **Ko'chirish rejasi hisoboti ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida
- **Notexnik hisobot ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida nusxalar
- **Fikr-mulohaza shakllari**

MANZIL	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Mahalla raisi, Muhammad Kamolov
Qalaota qishlog'i	Qalaota qishlog'I faoli, Baltabayev Turixan
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvdor Uaysov Perdeshning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Peshko' hokimligi	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Sultonov Abduaziz
Konlar	Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash hujjatlariga havolalari ilov qilingan xat har bir kon egalariga yetkazilgan

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL



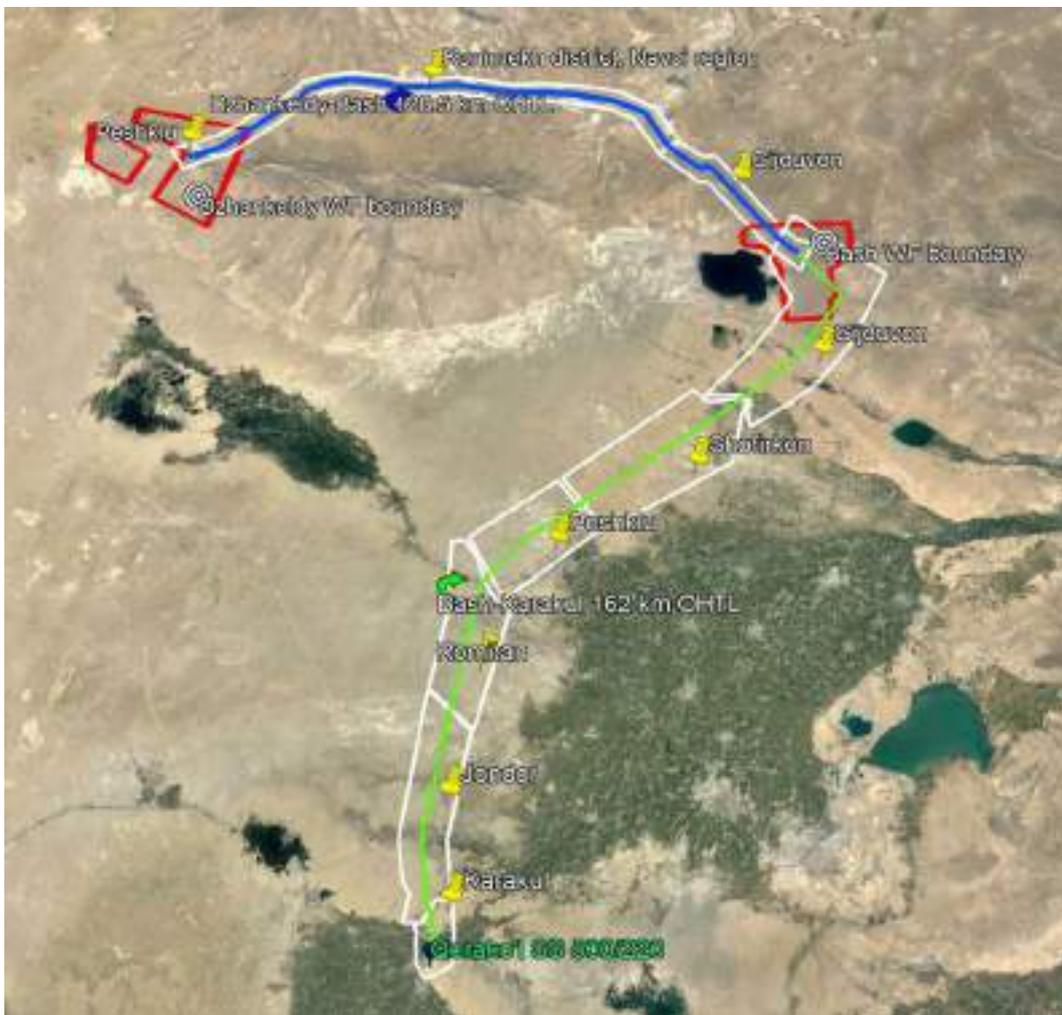
**JONKELDI 500MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR
STANSIYASI (JONKELDI-BASH 500KV BIR
ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI)**

Kirish

O'zbekiston hukumati ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarni ishlatishdan voz kechish/kamaytirish maqsadida O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini ko'paytirishni maqsad qilgan. Ushbu islohot doirasida ACWA Power kompaniyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshko' tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Jonkeldi Shamol elektr stansiyasini va G'ijduvon tumanlarida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihalarini ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyihalarning har biri 6,5 MVt quvvatga ega 79 ta shamol turbinasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Loyiha, shuningdek, quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 128.5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) va quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l HEULni o'z ichiga oladi va bu HEULlari ACWA Power Bash 500 MVt ShES va ACWA Power Jonkeldi ShES o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. HEUL quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilganidek, Peshko', Konimex, G'ijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshko', Romitan, Jondor va Qorako'l tumanlarini o'z ichiga olgan sakkizta tumandan o'tadi.

Jonkeldi – Bash 128,5 km HEUL va Bash– Qorako'l 162 km HEULning joylashuvi



"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" aksiyadorlik jamiyati tomonidan elektr tarmog'ining trassasi tasdiqlangan va Bash 500 MVt ShESning podstansiyasiga ulanadi.

QURILISH FAOLIYATI

Qurilish ishlari asbob-uskunalar/mashinalar va HEUL komponentlarini tashish va yetkazib berish, elektr minoralari maydonini tayyorlash, havo uzatish liniyasi minoralari uchun platformalar qurish, minoralarni yig'ish va hokazolarni o'z ichiga oladi.

HEUL qurilishi uchun taxminiy sanalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Loyihaning asosiy bosqichlari va taxminiy sanalari

BOSQICHLAR	DATE
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi, Investitsiya shartnomasi)	24-Yanvar 2021
Prezident qarori	22-Fevral 2021
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	19 va 23 Mart 2021
Davom etish uchun cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	1-Aprel 2022
Davom etish uchun to'liq bildirishnoma (FNTP)	1-Iyul 2022
Mobilizatsiya	8-Iyul 2022
Shamol turbinalarni o'rnatish	2-Noyabr 2022
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	1-Dekabr 2022
Podstantsiyani simlash (elektr tarmog'ini ornash)	1-Aprel 2023
Tarmoqqa ulanish	23-Iyul 2023
Rejalashtirilgan tijorat faoliyati sanasi (COD)	31-Dekabr 2023
Loyihaning to'liq ishga tushish vaqti (COD)	31-Mart 2024

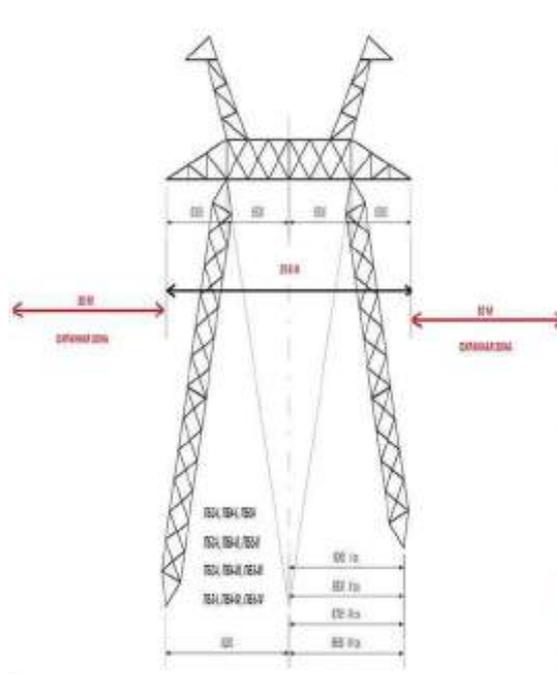
EKSPLOATATSIYA BOSQICHI

HEUL milliy elektr tarmoqlari tomonidan boshqariladi va xizmat ko'rsatiladi. Buning uchun maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi hodimlar talab qilinmaydi, biroq HEUL da profilaktik va tuzatuvchi texnik xizmat ko'rsatiladi.

SERVITUT

Yuqori kuchlanishli liniyalar va uning atrofidagi tuzilmalar va o'simliklar o'rtasida xavfsizlik chegarasini ta'minlash uchun servitut (RoW) qo'llaniladi. Shuningdek, u yerdagi tekshiruvlar uchun yo'lni ta'minlaydi, agar ta'mirlash kerak bo'lsa, elektr uzatish minoralari va boshqa liniya komponentlariga kirish mumkin. Jonkeldi-Bash HEUL uchun 85 metrlik servitut qo'llaniladi, shuningdek, u qonunchilikka binoan 30 m sog'liqni saqlash zonasini ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Servitut kengligi tasviri



Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

1. Havo uzatish liniyasining ijobiy ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Elektr uzatish liniyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichining ijobiy ta'siri quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish.
- Loyiha talablari asosida mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (batafsilroq ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi FAQ 4-ga qarang).
- O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga muvofiq qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining ulushini oshirish orqali energiyani diversifikatsiya qilish.

2. Loyihaning ekologik ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

QURILISH BOSQICHI JARAYONIDA

- Havo elektr uzatish liniyalari minoralari joylashgan joyda quruqlikka ta'sir qilish va yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylari ta'sir ostida qoladi va bu jarayon quyidagicha nazoratga olinadi:
 - HEUL yangi yashash muhitlariga ta'sirni kamaytirish maqsadida yashash muhiti o'zgargan maydonlarda (kirish yo'llari, mavjud HEUL) joylashtiriladi.
 - Elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ta'sir ostida qoladigan hayvonlarni aniqlash va ularni muqobil yer maydoniga ko'chirish.
 - Minoralar qurilish maydonlari o'rab olinadi va harakatlanish cheklanadi.
 - Qurilish bosqichi tugagandan so'ng yashash muhiti qayta tiklanadi.

EKSPLUATATSIYA JARAYONIDA

HEUL tufayli qushlarning to'qnashuvi va/yoki elektr toki urishi xavfi quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- Qushlarni vizual yo'naltiruvchi moslamalarni o'rnatish;
- Elektr simlarning orasidagi masofani qushlar uchun xavfsiz dizaynini ishlab chiqish.
- Xavfsiz qo'nish platformalarini ta'minlash uchun izolyator turlarini qo'llash;
- Qurilishdan keyingi monitoring ishlarini amalga oshirish.

3. HEUL qurilishi natijasida landshaft o'zgaradimi?

HEUL asosan aholi yashamaydigan cho'l tumanlari orqali o'tadi, biroq minoralarning o'rnatilishi landshaftning o'zgarishiga olib keladi.

4. Mahalliy aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari mavjudmi?

HEULni qurish bosqichi taxminan 50-100 xodimni talab qiladi. Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda, Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasining qurilish bosqichida 700-1000 ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanadi. Ulardan 350-500 nafari mahorati malakasiga ko'ra O'zbekiston hududidan (shuningdek, HEUL yo'nalishi bo'ylab joylashgan mahalliy aholidan) ishga jalb etiladi. Pudratchi mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirishda mahalliy hokimiyat va mahalla raislari bilan

maslahatlashuvlar olib borsini talab etiladi. ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'lonlari va ariza berish jarayoni haqida habardor qiladi.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichda maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi xodimlar talab qilinmaydi. Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyatlari, havotirlari va boshqa murojaatlarini yuborishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi amalga oshiriladi.

5. Loyiha jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'sir qiladimi?

Avtomobillar harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning harakatlanishi (qurilish vaqtida) kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq potentsial ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi harakatlari va qurilish maydonlariga kirishni cheklash orqali boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, mahalliy aholi har qanday sog'liq va xavfsizlik muammolari yoki boshqa shikoyatlar haqida xabar berish uchun shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichida yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan bevosita aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki ta'siri ostida qolish bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf mavjud. Bunday potentsial ta'sirlar HEULning mahalliy talablarga ko'ra loyihalashtirish va doimiy nazorat qilish orqali nazorat qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, HEUL yo'nalishi bo'ylab xavfsizlik belgilari o'rnatiladi.

6. Mahalliy aholiga ishchi kuchi oqimining xavfi qanday bo'lishi mumkin?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderga asoslangan va maishiy zo'ravonlik va boshqalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bu ta'sirlar mahalliy aholini ishga jalb qilish va ishchilarni mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini yo'lga qo'yish orqali boshqariladi. ACWA Power, maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash va bartaraf etishga intiladi, bunday holatlar haqida xabar bergan va jalb qilingan shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga va ularning qadr-qimmatini, hurmati va maxfiyligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Bu jarayon maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlari haqida xabar berganlarga nisbatan ta'qiblarni oldini olishni taminlaydi. Ushbu jarayon ACWA Power tomonidan boshqa ko'plab loyiha ob'ektlarida muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilgan.

7. HEUL qurilishi va ekspluatatsiyasi mening yerdan foydalanishimga ta'sir qiladimi?

HEUL minoralarining qurilishi iqtisodiy siljishga olib keladi. Bu HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir qiladi. HEUL minoralarining maydoni kichik bo'lganligi sababli, sezilarli ta'sir bo'lmaydi. Ta'sirlar kompensatsiya to'lash va Loyihaning ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi loyihasi doirasida turmush tarzini tiklash dasturini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi. HEULning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida yaylovlardan chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

8. HEUL yaqinida yashash xavfsizmi?

Operatsion bosqichda HEUL elektr va magnit maydoni (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular elektr uzatish liniyalari kabi har qanday elektr moslamasini o'rab turgan ko'rinmas kuch chiziqlaridir. Bular quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonida 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshirish.
- 30 m bufer bo'ylab yaqin joylashgan yerdan foydalanuvchilarga EMF risklari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Shikoyat va fikr-mulohazalar

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ishga tushurish orqali mahalliy aholi bilan doimiy muloqot yo'lga qo'yiladi.

- Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va operatsion bosqichida faoliyat ko'rsatadi va u bepul, shaffof va foydalanuvchilar uchun mutlaqo tahlikasiz.
- Loyiha davomida, shuningdek, mahalliy aholi bilan turli masalalar bo'yicha faoliyat yuritadigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan hodim yollanadi.

Agar Sizda loyiha bo'yicha izhoh, taklif va shikoyatlaringiz bo'lsa qo'shimcha ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi mas'ul shaxslarga va manzillarga murojaat qilishingiz mumkin.

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR	MANZILI
ACWA Power (Loyihani ishlab chiquvchi) Sherzod Onarkulov Biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bosh menejer	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefon raqami : +998 71 238 9960 Uyali aloqa: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 107-B, Amir Temur ko'chasi, Toshkent, O'zbekistan
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa hodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Pudratchi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh konsultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 905150392 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekiston
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 914777090 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot

Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirning texnik bo'lmagan xulosasi (NTS), manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi (SEP) va ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi (RAP) bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha loyiha ma'lumotlarini quyidagi manzillarda topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
G'ijduvon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Sultonov Abduaziz
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Aloqa uchun: Mahalla raisi – Muhammad Kamolov
Konimex tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata MChJ	MChJ vakili Aloqa uchun: Hojaboyev Almurod va Yersailov Jenis
HEUL bo'ylab faoliyat yurituvchi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat va Suleymanov Mirzobek chorvadorlarning vaqtinchalik yashash binolarida tanishish mumkin

Loyihaning barcha hujjatlari va tayyorlangan hisobotlari bilan quyida keltirilgan havolalar orqali ham tanishish mumkin

	WEB SAHIFA
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



**DZHANKELDY 500MW WIND FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH 500KV SINGLE
CIRCUIT OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE)**

Introduction

The Uzbekistan Government Energy Strategy is set to increase renewable energy in Uzbekistan in order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district and Bash 500MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. Each Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5MW each.

The Projects also include the development of Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km and Bash-Karakul 162 km Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL) that will be shared between ACWA Power Bash 500MW and ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farms. The OHTL will go through eight districts which will include Peshku, Konimekh, Gijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts as shown in the figure below.

Location of the Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL 128.5km and Bash– Karakul 162km OHTL



The OHTL alignment has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to a substation in Bash 500 MW Wind Farm.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction activities will include transportation & delivery of equipment/machinery and OHTL components, site preparation, construction of platforms for overhead transmission line towers, assembly of the towers etc.

The tentative key timelines and dates are provided in the table below.

Key project milestones and dates (tentative)

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

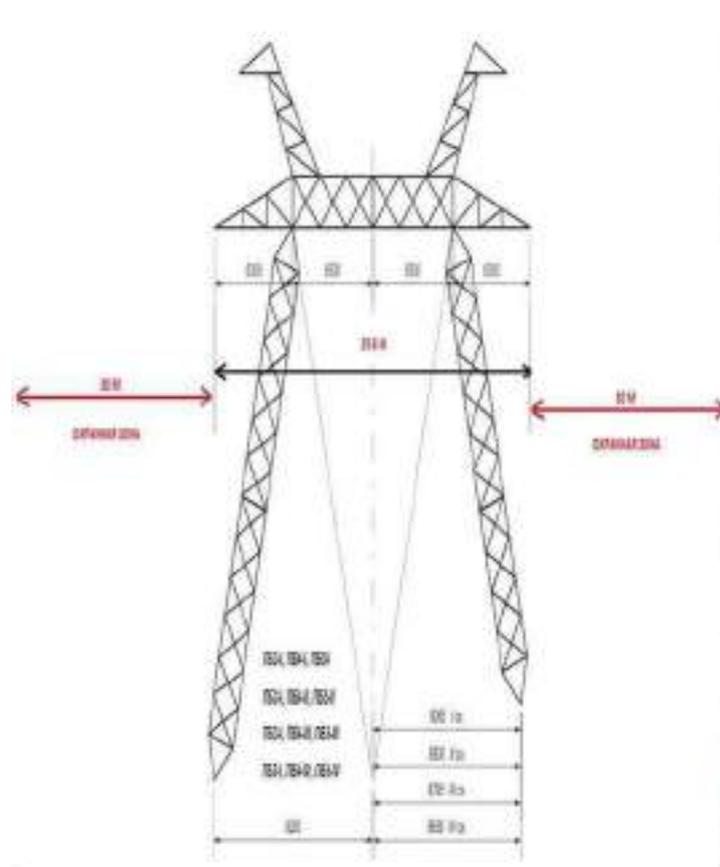
OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES

The OHTL will be operated & maintained by NEGU. Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required for this purpose, however, both preventive & corrective maintenance will be undertaken at the OHTL.

RIGHT OF WAY

A right of Way (RoW) will be implemented in order to provide a safety margin between the high-voltage lines and surrounding structures & vegetation. It will also provide a path for ground-based inspections, access to transmission towers and other line components if repairs are needed. The Dzhankeidy-Bash OHTL will have a RoW of 85m which will also include the 30m health protection zone as required by law.

Illustration of the Width of Right of Way



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What will be the positive impacts of the overhead transmission line?

The positive construction and operational phase impacts of the transmission line will include:

- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on the project requirements (refer to FAQ 4 below for more details).
- Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

2. What will be the ecological impacts of the Project?

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- There will be habitat loss relating to land impacts & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line (OHTL) tower locations. These will be managed through:
 - The OHTL is aligned in areas with modified habitat (such as access roads, existing OHTL) as far as practicable to minimise disturbance of new habitat.
 - Pre-construction surveys to identify animals along the overhead transmission line footprint & suitable areas to relocate them.
 - Construction areas will be restricted to areas of tower location.
 - Restoration of habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

There will be potential risk for birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL. These will be managed through:

- Inclusion of bird visual diverters;
- Integration of bird-safe design for appropriate wire spacing;
- Insulator types to provide safe perching platforms; and
- Implementation of post-construction monitoring.

3. Will the landscape change as a result of the construction of the OHTL?

Yes, the erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape although the OHTL is mostly routed through uninhabited desert districts.

4. Will there be employment opportunities for the local communities?

The construction of the OHTL will require approximately 50-100 personnel during the construction phase. In addition to this, the construction of the Dzhanakeldy Wind Farm will employ between 700 -1000 workers during the construction phase. About 350-500 of these will be employed from within Uzbekistan (including

communities along the OHTL) based on their skills and qualifications. The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in the employment of local workers. ACWA Power and Contractor will also notify local communities on job announcements and the application process.

Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase.

There will be an implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns etc during the construction & operational phase of the Project.

5. Will the project have any community health & safety impacts?

Potential impacts relating to safety security such as movement of traffic, moving of heavy equipment and machinery (during construction) will be managed through community safety campaigns and access restriction to construction areas. In addition, the communities will have access to a grievance mechanism to report any health & safety concerns or any other grievances.

During the operational phase, there will be potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines. Such risk will be managed through ensuring that the OHTL is designed in accordance with Uzbek requirements and maintained regularly. In addition, safety signals will be posted along the OHTL route.

6. What will be the potential workforce influx risks to communities?

The social risks relating to worker influx could potentially include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture and gender-based violence & sexual harassment etc, in the absence of any controls. These impacts will be prevented through local recruitment and implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.

There will be zero tolerance to any form of gender-based violence & harassment (GBVH) and/or any form of retaliation and harassment towards communities. ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of such instances & providing support to those involved and ensuring that their dignity, respect & confidentiality is maintained. The process will also ensure there is no retaliation and harassment to those who report cases of GBVH. This process has been managed successfully by ACWA Power on many other project sites.

7. Will the construction & operation of the OHTL impact how I use my land?

The construction of the OHTL towers will lead to economic displacement. This will impact herders grazing along the alignment. Due to the small footprint of the OHTL towers it is expected that the impacts will be minor.

The minor impacts will be managed through compensation & implementation of livelihood programmes under the Project specific Resettlement Action Plan. Land use activities such as grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.

8. Will it be safe to live near the OHTL?

During the operational phase the OHTL will produce the normal Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) which are invisible lines of force that surround any electric device such as power lines. These will be managed through:

- Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductors in line with Uzbekistan law.
- Land users close to the 30m buffer will be provided with information on EMF risks.

Grievances & Feedback

There will be on-going dialogue with communities through Stakeholder Engagement Plan & provision of a grievance mechanism.

- The grievance mechanism will be available throughout the construction & operational phase of the project & will be free of charge, transparent & without any fear of reprisal to those who use it.
- The Project will also hire a Community Liaison Officer who will engage the communities regarding different issues and also address their complaints.

If you have any comments, complaints, concerns or require additional information regarding the project, please contact the project personnel through the details provided below.

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email : Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work : +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Principal Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 905150392 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Social Specialist	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 914777090 Work: +998 712020440	

Project Information

Hard copies of the Environmental & Social Impact Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be found in the following areas.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality. Contact person: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality, Contact person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Dzhankeldy village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality, Contact person: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC, Contact person: Hojaboyev Almurod and Yersailov Jenis
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat and Suleymanov Mirzobek

All project documents can also be accessed through the links provided below.

	WEBSITE LINK
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



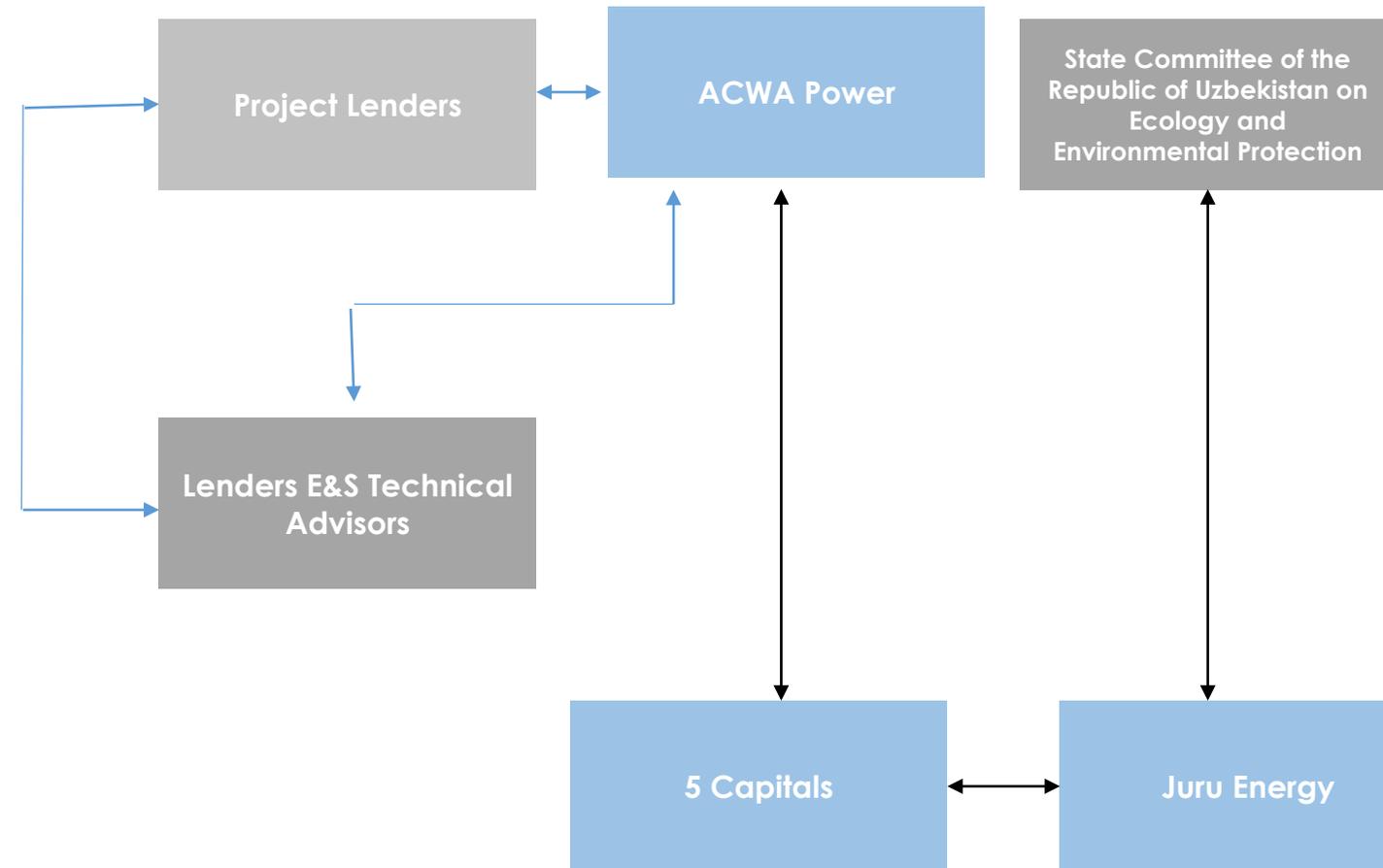
**DZHANKELDY 500 MW WIND
FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for the Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- To give an opportunity for national and local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To give an opportunity for affected Stakeholders and interested parties to comment on the ESIA findings; and
- To provide project information on:
 - Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 - Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 - Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits; and
 - Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism.

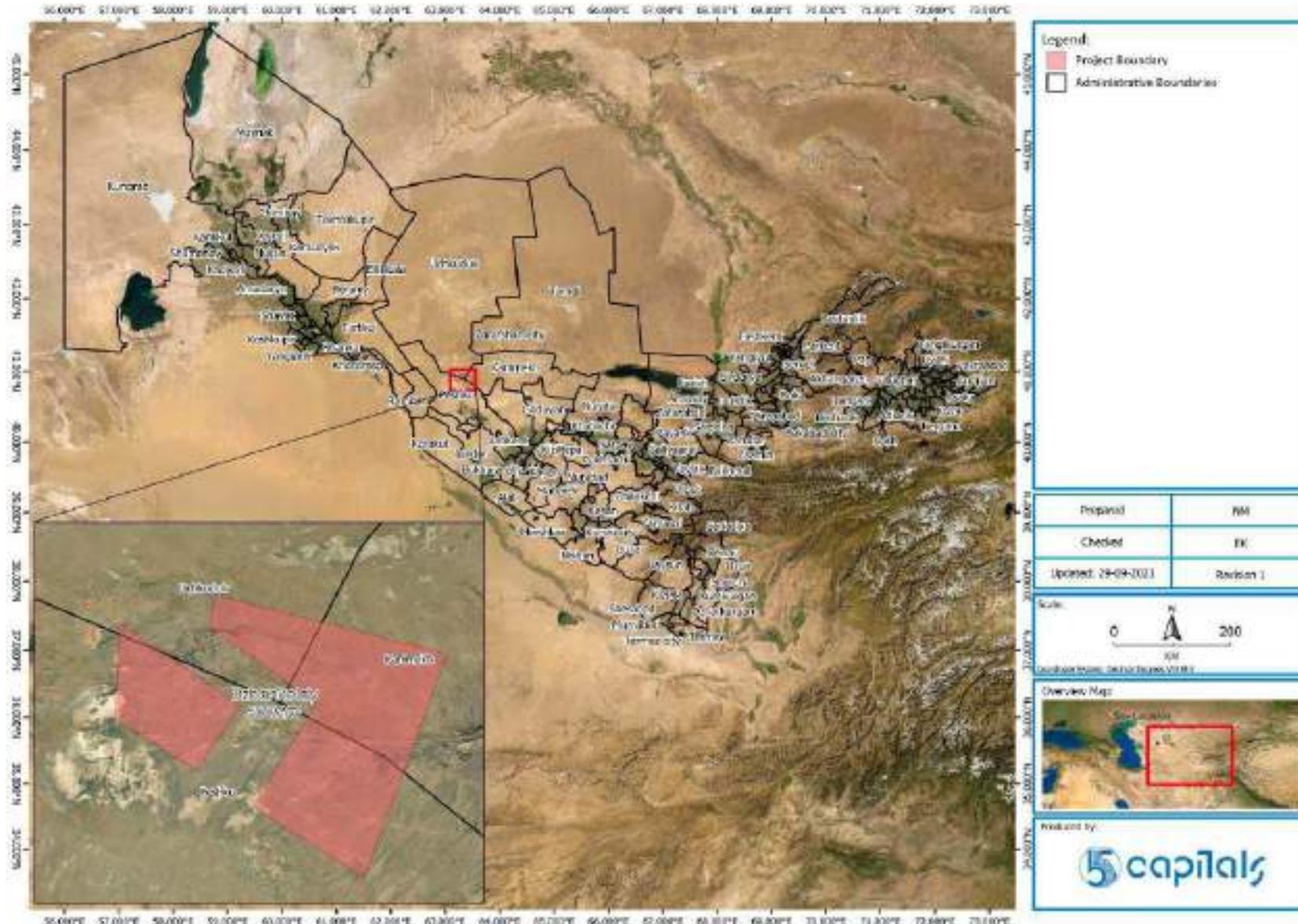
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Peshku district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
OFF-TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed (TBC)
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Lead Consultant) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Local Consultant) Chust Str. 10, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION



Geographical Location

Total Area

280 hectares.

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF is located on two land plots in Peshku district.

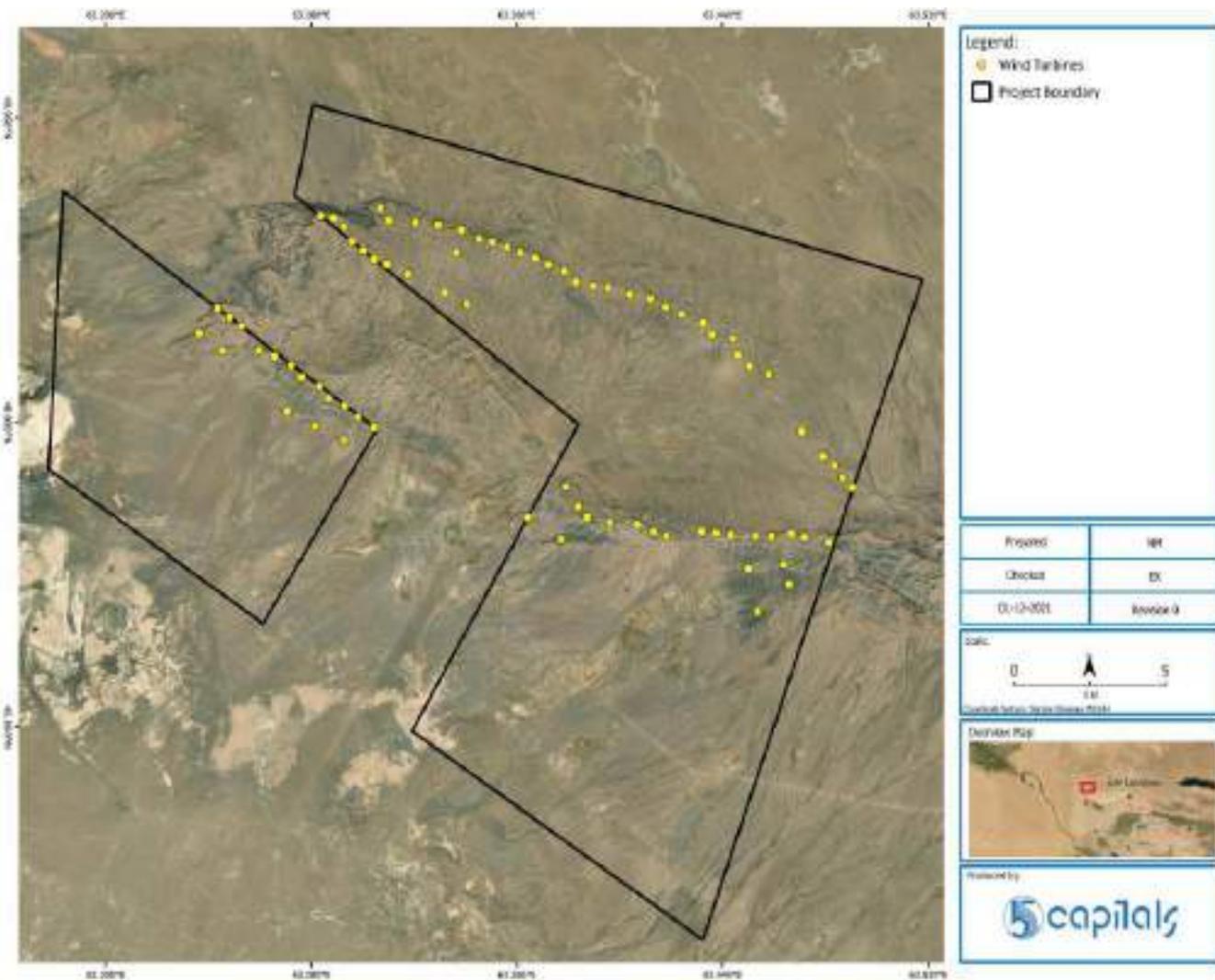
Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Peshku district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The western plot is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and approximately 370m west of Kalaata village.

Boundaries

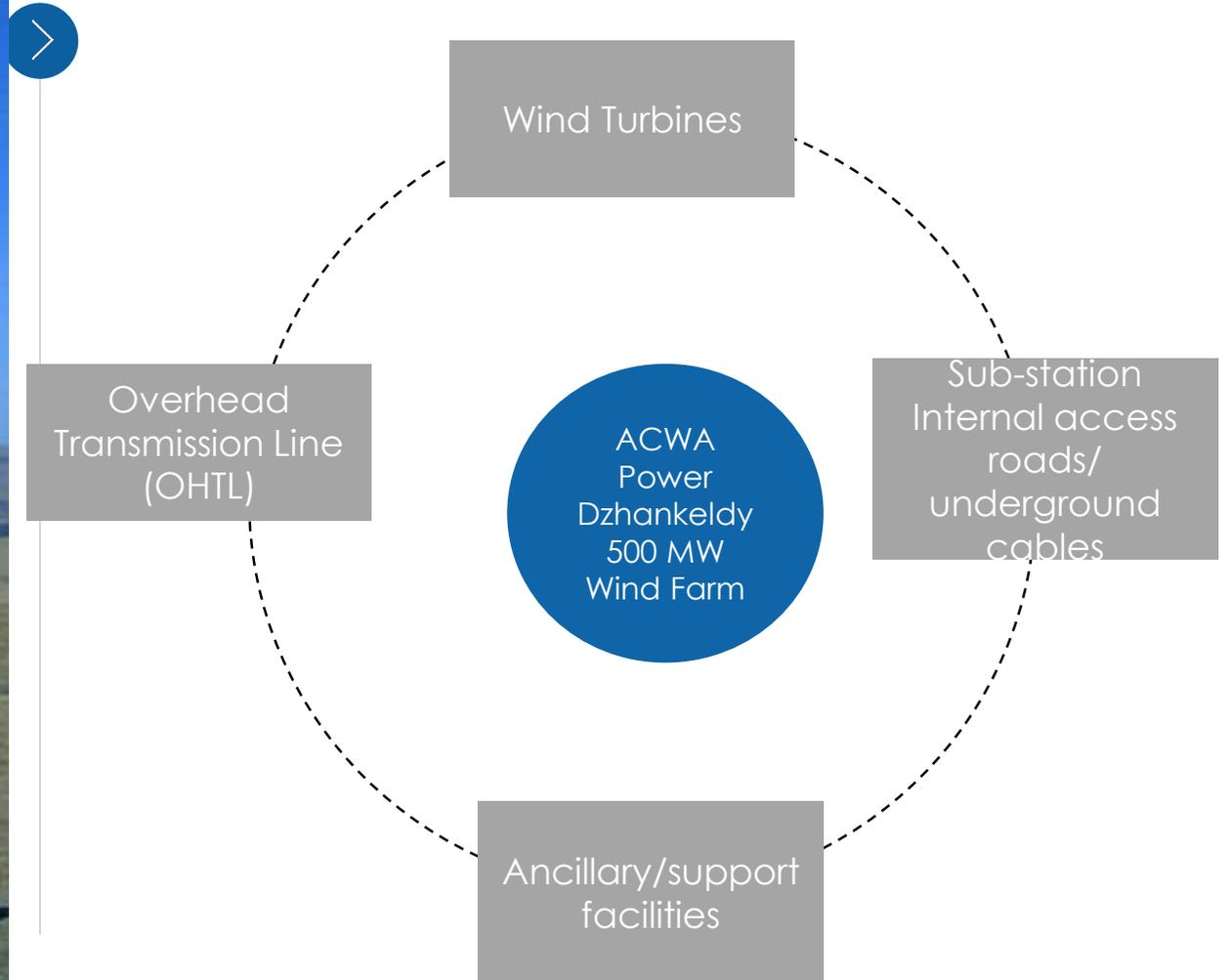
Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in the Peshku district of Bukhara region.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. This OHTL will be connect Dzhankeldy 500MW WF with Bash 500 MW WF.
- The alignment of the Dzhankeldy -Bash 128.5 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- The construction of the OHTL will be undertaken by ACWA Power and the operation will be under NEGU.

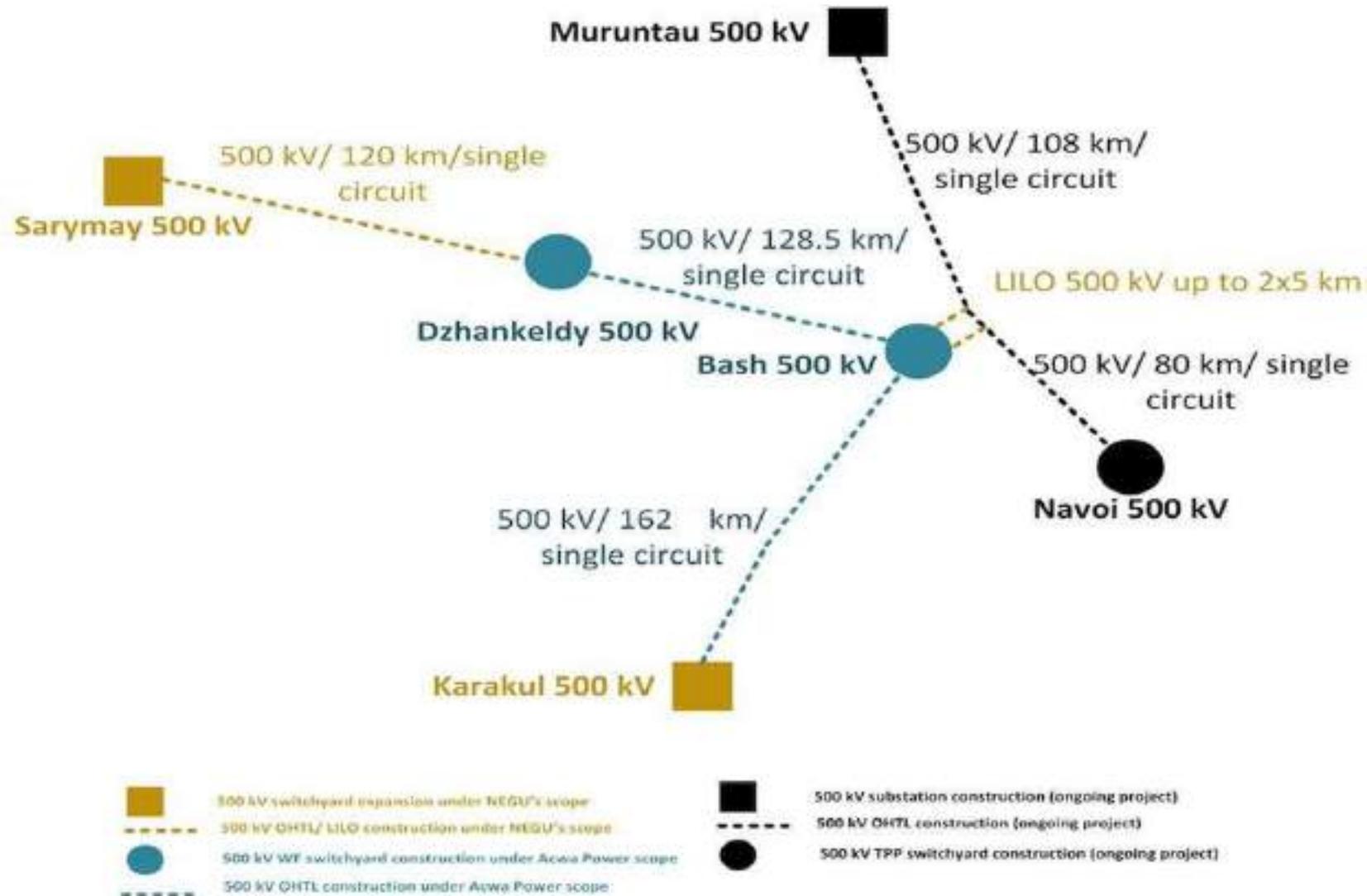
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (3) districts of Bukhara and Navoi region:

- Gijduvon district and
- Peshku district of Bukhara region;
- Konimekh district of Navoi region.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKELDY



OHTL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

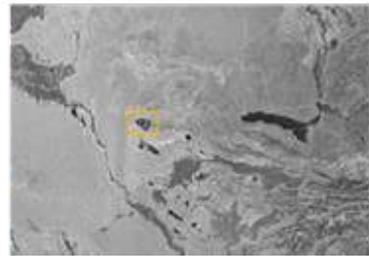


LAND USE / LAND COVER (HABITAT) MAP

- Weakly inclined piedmost plain of relic low mountains
- Outcrops of variegated beds
- Fixed and semi-fixed sands
- Saline lands
- Sandy and sand—foamy desert plains

ECOLOGY BASELINE

Dzhankeldy to Bash OHTL



50m on each side of the OHTL alignment.

TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
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Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW

National Standards



- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №754-XII “On nature protection”
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № ZRU-225 “On Power Industry” and etc.

IFC



- IFC Performance Standards (2012);
- WBG EHS Guidelines (2007);
- General EHS Guidelines (2007)

ADB



- ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009);
- ADB Social Protection Strategy (2001)

EBRD



- EBRD Environmental & Social Policy (2019);
- Applicable EU Environmental Standards

Common Requirements



IFC & EBRD Workers' Accommodation, Processes and Standards (2009)

EIA NATIONAL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

Environmental impact assessment is a method that consistently presents a technical assessment of the environmental impact that a project may cause, and explains the significance of the projected impacts, and as a result indicates opportunities for change or mitigation.

National EIA stages

- I Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)
- II Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)
- III Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)

Status

The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 30th September 2021

This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.

Need to be submitted after the end of construction works, before the commissioning and operation of the Project.

BASELINE SURVEYS

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

Overhead Transmission Line		
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey	17 th – 19 th April 2021
	Flora survey	14 th May 2021 29 th June -1 st July 2021
SITE SURVEYS		PERIOD
	Reptile survey	3 rd May 2021 28 th – 30 th June 2021
	Invertebrates	3 rd May 2021
	Mammals	24 th -25 th June 2021
	Bird Monitoring	7 th May 2021, June, July, August, September, October and November 2021
Soil Survey		18 th August 2021
Landscape Survey		29 th July 2021
Archaeological Survey Walkover		N/A
Socio-economic Surveys		To be determined
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders	July 2021 – November 2021
	Public Consultations	3 rd to 7 th October 2021
Resettlement Action Plan		
Resettlement Surveys		Completed

KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	<p>Habitat loss relating to land impact & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations.</p> <p>This is expected to be limited to the tower locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OHTL is aligned in areas with modified habitat (such as access roads, existing OHTL) as far as practicable to minimise disturbance of new habitat. • Pre-construction surveys to identify animals along the overhead transmission line footprint & suitable areas to relocate them. • Construction areas will be restricted to areas of tower location. • Restoration of habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.
Biodiversity (Operational Phase)	<p>Birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of bird visual diverters; • Integration of bird-safe design for appropriate wire spacing. • Insulator types to provide safe perching platforms; and • Implementation of post-construction monitoring.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Noise (construciton)	Construction site noise – noise generated from general construciton activities, movement of vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night time construction works particularly near communities/land users with settlements near the OHTL alignment will be avoided and if undertaken, night work permits will be obtained. • Notice will be provided to the sensitive receptors as early as possible (minimum one-week notice) for periods of noisier works in regards to certain construction activities & for how long such activities will be likely to last. • Implementation of the grievance mechanism so that communities/receptors near the project site can submit their complaints, concerns etc.
Soil & groundwater (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. • Implementation of Waste Management Plan which will include waste segregation, use of licensed waste transporters & waste management facilities.
Soil & groundwater (Operational phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental minor leaks & spillage Impact is expected to be negligible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Landscape & Visual Impacts (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in landscape character - Disturbance to visual Envelopes of Receptors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearance will be limited to the OHTL tower footprint, laydown areas. • All temporary construction facilities along the OHTL will be removed once each phase is complete and the habitat restored. • When not in use, cranes and other construction plants will be lowered, so they are at their minimum height and do not protrude unnecessarily within the visual envelope of local receptors. • Minimisation of any night time construction works and any floodlights will be directed onto working areas and back spill shields, therefore minimising any unwanted light spills.
Landscape & Visual Impacts (Operational phase)	<p>Erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape though the OHTL will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This impact is expected to be Negligible to Minor and the OHTL has been aligned near existing infrastructure as far as practicable.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. <p>There are no known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full time Archaeologist will be present during the construction phase of the project. • Implementation of a Cultural Management Plan. • Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.
	<p>Impact on intangible cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Workers Code of Conduct which will include measures regarding respect of beliefs, customs, rituals of local communities. • Recruitment of local workers who already understand the culture. • Interaction between the workers and the local communities will be kept to a minimum in order to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Operational Phase)	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational phase will not result to further impacts on archaeology.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Air Quality	Increased dust generation and gaseous emissions. Impacts are expected to be negligible to minor in significance .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Traffic & Transportation Management Plan which will outline how OHTL components will be delivered to site, management of construction traffic, personnel etc. • Safety awareness campaigns with schools, kindergartens & with communities within the community to create awareness on potential traffic risks and basic safety precautions to be taken. • Identification of alternative suitable access roads for communities and land users using existing access roads. • Rehabilitation of any roads damaged as a result of transporting project materials. • A grievance mechanism will be established to allow local communities to make complaints relating to project drivers.

KEY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
<p>Land Use Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary impact on land users. - Permanent land impact will be from the location of OHTL towers. <p>Land use activities such as grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be undertaken before the start of construction. • Affected land users will be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project. • These measures will be implemented in line with the Resettlement Action Plan. • All land users will have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints, concerns, impacts on their livelihoods etc.
<p>Employment Opportunities (Construction)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OHTL will employ between 50-100 workers while the wind farm will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan and communities along the OHTL can also apply based on skills and qualifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in the employment of local workers. • ACWA Power & Contractor will notify local communities on job announcement and the application process i.e., through the community Liaison Officers. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the construction phase of the project.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Employment Opportunities (Operational Phase)	<p>n/a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase of the OHTL by NEGU.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety campaigns relating to traffic. • The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No security personnel will be armed. • Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan • Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of the OHTL will be designed in accordance with Uzbekistan requirements and maintained regularly. • Safety signals will be posted along the OHTL route.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) (Operational phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- During the operational phase the OHTL will produce the normal EMF which are invisible lines of force that surround any electric device such as power lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines in line with the Uzbekistan law.• Land users close to the 30m buffer zone will be provided with information about EMF risks.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
<p>Worker Influx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential risks relating to worker influx include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture & gender based violence & sexual harassment (GBVH) etc in absence of any controls. <p>The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 -100 and their accommodation facilities will be based on the Dzhankeldy WF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Local Recruitment Plan that will ensure the recruitment of local workers who already understand the local culture and way of life. • Implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life. • Implementation of a Gender Based Violence & Harassment Prevention & Response Action Plan. • Zero tolerance to any form of gender based violence & harassment or any form of retaliation & harassment. • ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of instances & providing support to those involved & ensure their dignity is maintained. • There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases. • EPC Contractor will develop a COVID-19 Risk Assessment at the start of construction phase and implement COVID-19 measures in line with Uzbek government and WHO guidance.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Labour & Working Conditions	<p>The nature of construction work means that construction workers (esp. unskilled, semi-skilled) can be exposed to certain working conditions that could potentially impact their human rights. The potential risks may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupational health & safety risks - Forced labour & child labour - Lack of worker representation & restrictions on trade unions. - Compulsory overtime & excessive working hours. - Provision of inadequate accommodation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC Contractor will establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system taking into account specific risks associated with the project, legal requirements and duty of care. • The project will have zero tolerance to forced labour and will only engage with registered recruitment agencies and no persons under 18years will be employed at the project. • HR policies will include the ability of workers to form or join all types of associations, trade unions etc. • All workers will be informed about their working conditions, wage entitlements, overtime arrangements, overtime compensation, benefits such as holiday leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity etc. • Accommodation areas will be managed in accordance with EBRD & IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. • There will be zero tolerance to ender discrimination in employment, wages, working conditons, benefits etc. • All workers will have access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints, concerns.
Social Risks associated to the Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child & forced labour - Gender based violence & harassment - Lack of written work contracts etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Supply Chain Management Plan for all its suppliers and monitor/audits. This will include reporting to lenders on any cases or allegations of forced/child labour raised in relation to core suppliers.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Expected Positive Impacts
Summary of Other Positive Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.• Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.• Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A grievance mechanism is to be established to allow all stakeholders to request for further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints.

The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

GRM Process and Timeline

Stage	Timeline
1 Grievance Received/Submitted	-
2 Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
3 Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*
4 Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT	
5 Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
6 In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Please contact us if you need more information or for any comments

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova– Principal Social Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Social Specialist	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PROJECT INFORMATION



INFORMATION AVAILABLE

- **SEP**, in Russian
- **RAP report in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **NTS copies in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **Feedback Forms**

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality. Contact person: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality, Contact person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat and Suleymanov Mirzobek
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality, Contact person: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC, Contact person: Hojaboyev Almurod and Yersailov Jenis

Thank you for your attention!



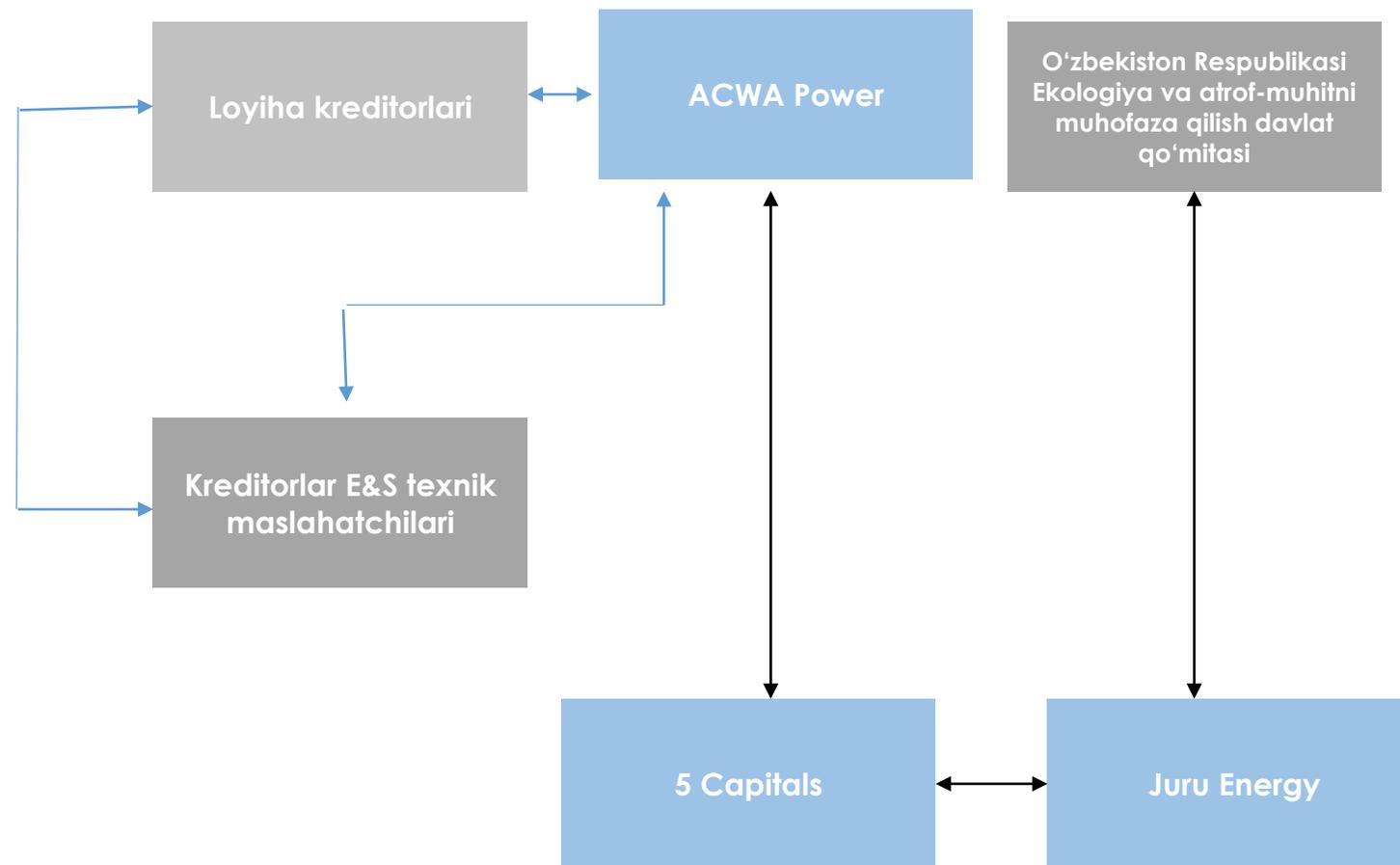
**DZHANKELDY 500 MVT
SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI
(JONKELDI-BASH 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Jonkeldi 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellashtirish va ta'sirni baholash ishlari, atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini batafsil ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy boshqaruv organlariga, mahallalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash natijalari (ESIA) bo'yicha o'z fikrlarini bildirish imkoniyatini berish;
- Ta'sir ostidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga (ijtimoiy va ekologik ta'sirni baholash loyihasi) natijalari bo'yicha fikr bildirish imkoniyatini berish; va
- Loyiha haqida ma'lumot berish uchun:
- Loyihaning maqsadi, tabiati va ko'lami;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining davomiyligi (qurilish va foydalanish);
- Havotirlarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar va imtiyozlar; va
- Jamoatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.

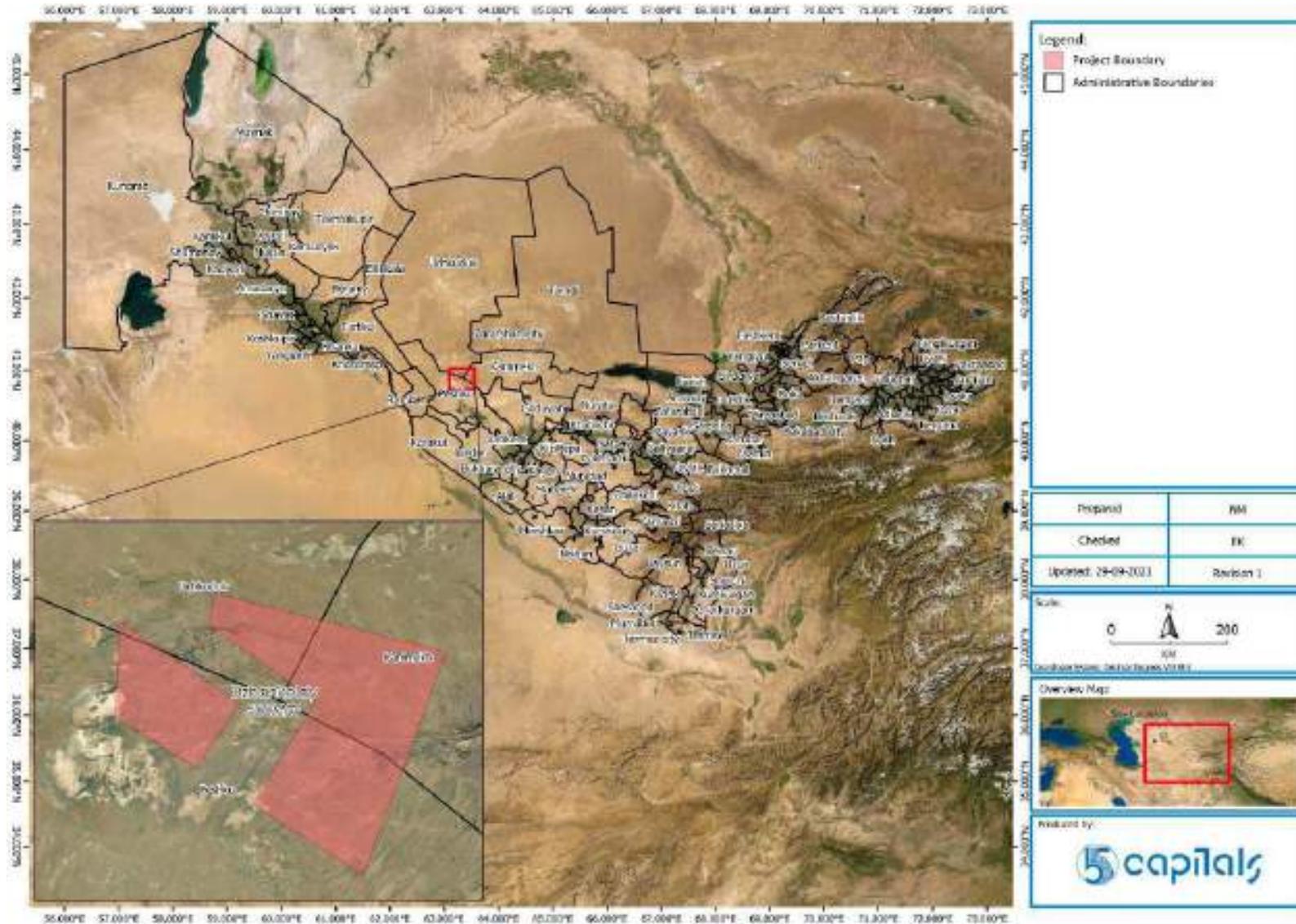
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkeldi 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHISHI (EPC)	Tasdiqlanishi kutilmoqda
O&M KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ATROF-MUHIT BO'YICHA MASLAHATCHI	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Bosh konsultant) Pochta: 119899, Dubai, BAA Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Faks: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Mahalliy konsultant) Chust ko'chasi. 10, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Faks: +998 71 2020440
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	Ken Veyd (Direktor) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 gektar.

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko' tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

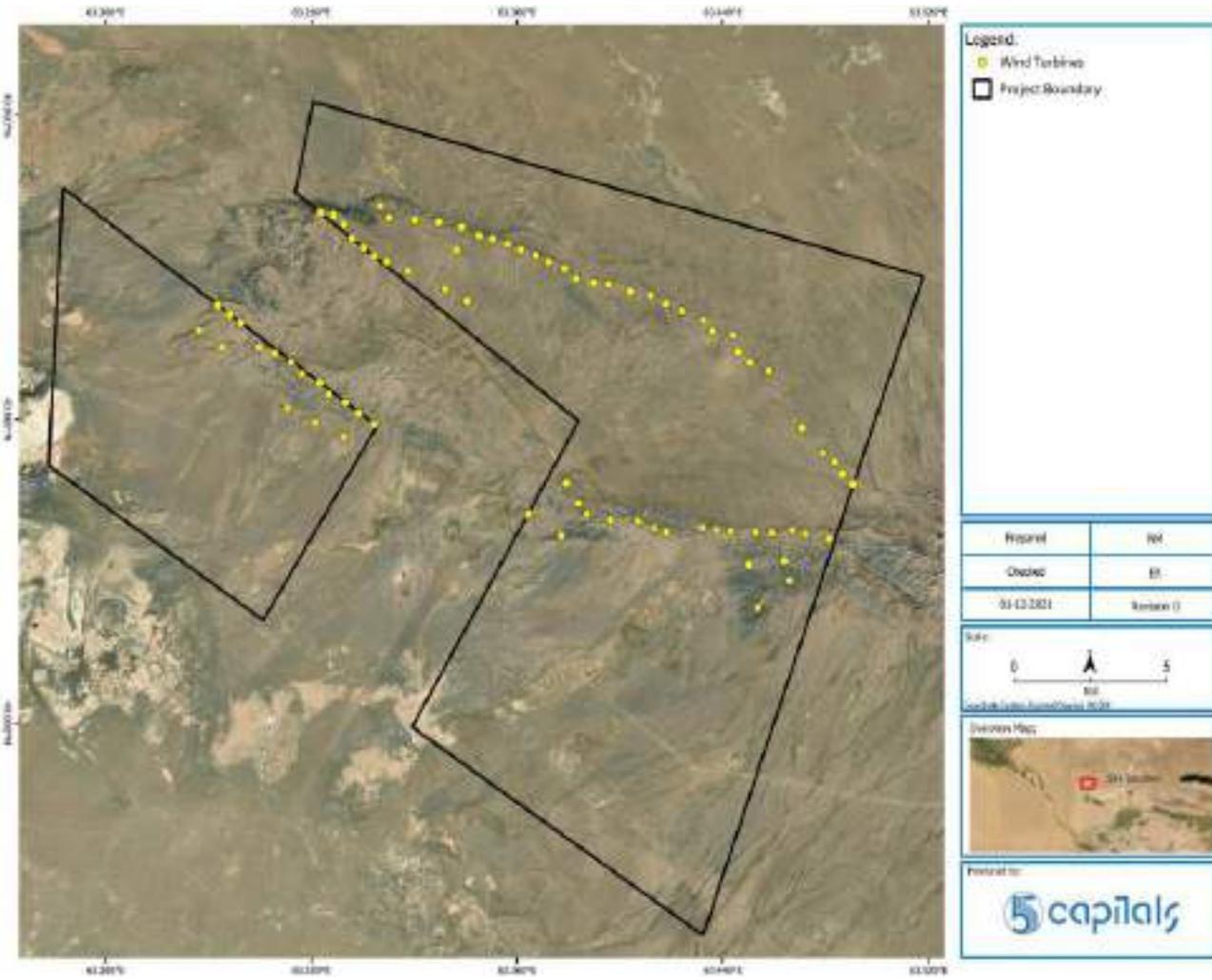
Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Peshko' tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 2,5 km sharqda va Qalaota qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbida joylashgan.

Chegaradoshligi

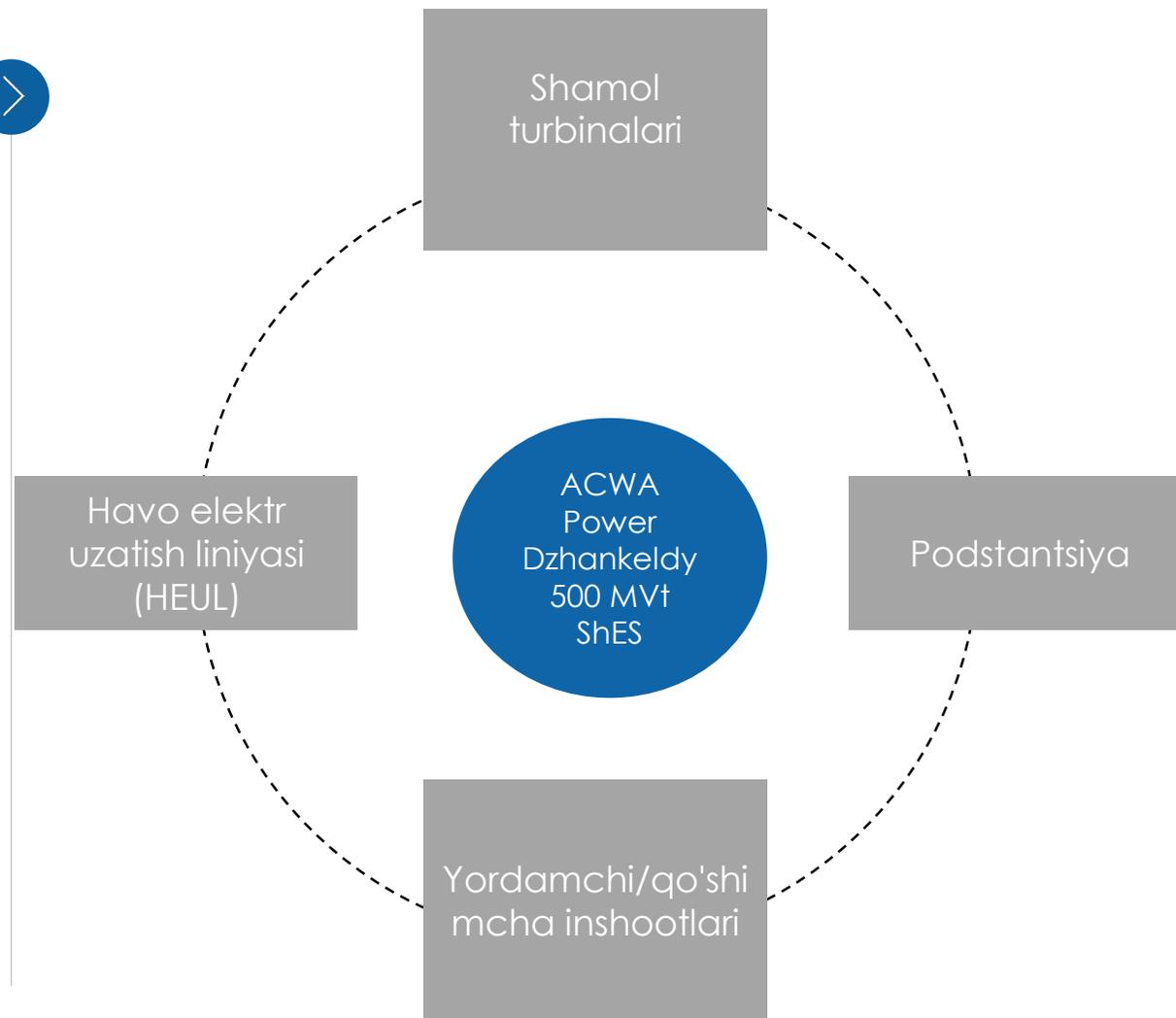
G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'lga nisbatan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.

LOYIHA TAVSIFI



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "Peshko'tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5001-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



BASH-QORAKO'L HEUL CHIZMASI



- Loyiha 500 kV kuchlanishli Havo Elektr Uzatish Liniyasini (HEUL) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "ACWA Power Dzhankedy" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Bash" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.
- 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash elektr uzatish liniyasi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ (O'MET) tomonidan tasdiqlandi.
- Elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) qurilishi ACWA Power tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan boshqariladi.

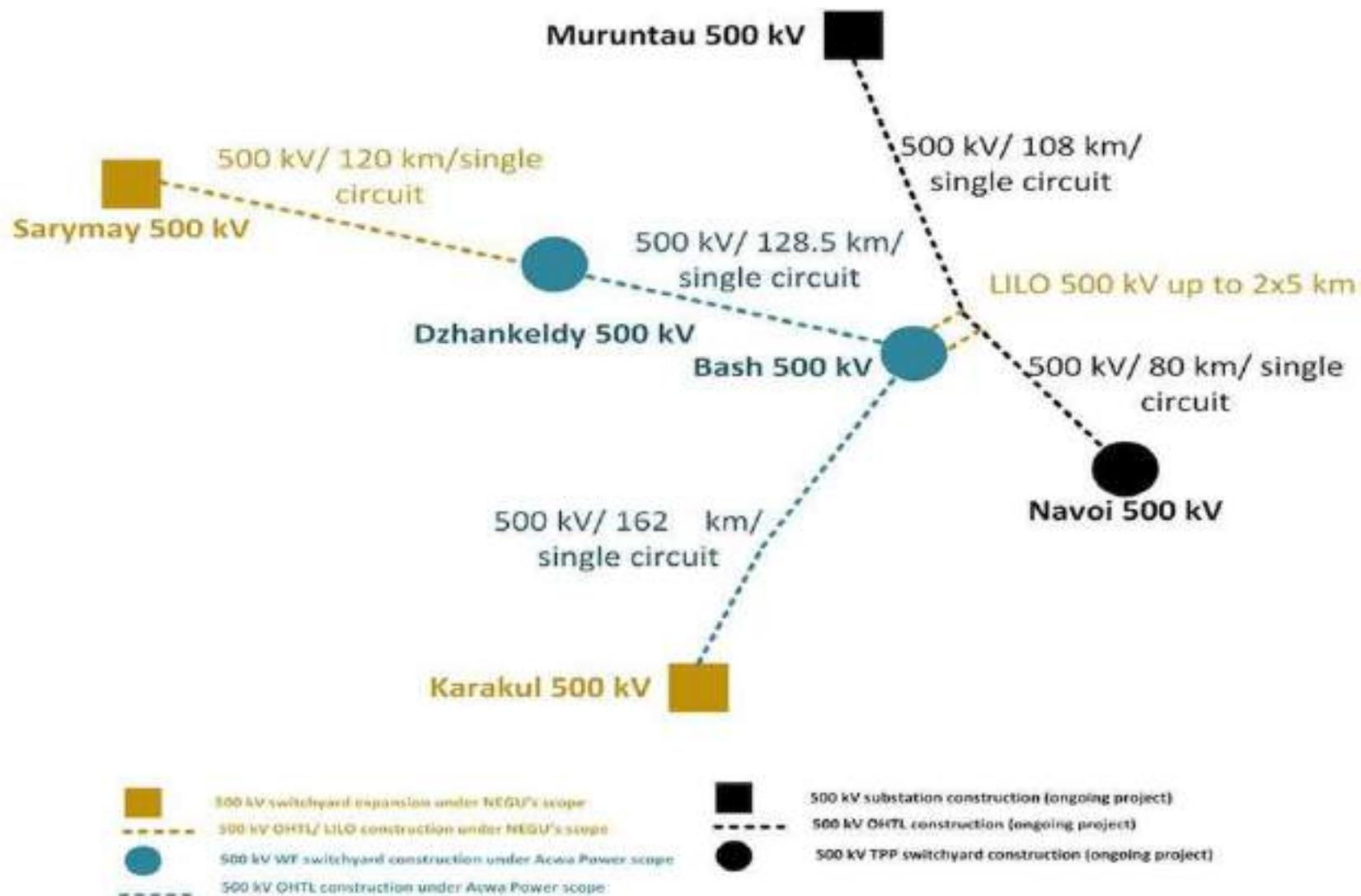
JONKELDI-BASH HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi (3) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshko' tumanlari;
- Navoi viloyatining Konimex tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI HEUL UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



LOYIHANING TAXMINIY BOSQICHLARI

BOSQICHLARI	SANALARI
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Davlar xususiy shrikchilik shartnomasi; Investitsiya shartnomasi)	2021 yil 24 yanvar
Prezident farmonlari	2021 yil 22 fevral
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi qarorlar	2021 yil 19 va 23 mart
Ish boshlash haqida cheklangan xabarnoma (LNTP)	2022 yil 1 aprel
Ish boshlash haqida to'liq xabarnoma (FNTP)	2022 yil 1 iyul
Mobilizatsiya	2022 yil 8 iyul
Shamol turbinasi generatorini o'rnatish	2022 yil 2-noyabr
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	2022 yil 1 dekabr
Podstansiyada elektr o'rnatish	2023 yil 1 aprel
Tarmoqqa ulanish	2023 yil 23 iyul
Qurilish uchun qisman ish boshlash sanasi (COD)	2023 yil 31 dekabr
Qurilish uchun to'liq ish boshlanishi	2024 yil 31 mart

Milliy standartlar



- O'zbekiston Respublikasining №754-XII "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni
- O'zbekiston Respublikasining O'RQ-225-son "Energetika to'g'risida"gi Qonuni va boshqalar.

Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi



- XMK ishlash standartlari (2012);
- Jahon banki guruhining atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik bo'yicha yo'riqnomasi (2007);
- Umumiy Atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik ko'rsatmalari (2007)

Osiyo taraqqiyot banki



- OTB Xavfsizlik siyosati bayonoti (SPS 2009);
- OTB ijtimoiy himoya strategiyasi (2001)

Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki



- Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki Ekologik va ijtimoiy siyosat (2019);
- Yevropa Ittifoqining amaldagi ekologik standartlari

Umumiy talablar



Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi va Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki xodimlarining turar joyi, jarayonlari va standartlari (2009)

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash - loyiha olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan atrof-muhitga ta'sirning texnik bahosini doimiy ravishda taqdim etadigan, prognoz qilinayotgan ta'sirlarning ahamiyatini tushuntiradigan va natijada o'zgartirish yoki yumshatish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadigan usuldir.

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash milliy bosqichlari

I

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning dastlabki bayonoti (PSEI)

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

III

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning oqibatlarini to'g'risidagi bayonot (SEC)



Holati

Loyiha Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan 2021-yil 30-sentabrda ijobiy xulosa bilan chiqarilgan.

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining 1-bosqichdan olingan xulosalari asosida loyiha uchun bu talab qilinmaydi.

Qurilish ishlari tugagandan so'ng, loyihani ishga tushirishdan oldin taqdim etilishi kerak.

DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR

O'TKAZILGAN DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR (2020-2022)

Havo elektr uzatish liniyasi		
HEUL bo'ylab ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari	17-19-aprel, 2021
	Flora	14-may, 2021 29-iyun 1-iyul, 2021

Izlanishlar		Sanasi
Ekologik tadqiqotlar	Reptiliyalar	3-may, 2021 28-30-iyun, 2021
	Umurtqasizlar	3-may, 2021
	Sut emizuvchilar	24-25-iyun, 2021
	Qushlar monitoringi	7-may, 2021, iyun, iyul, avgust, sentyabr, oktyabr, va noyabr, 2021
Tuproq analizi		18-avgust, 2021
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari		29-iyul, 2021
Arxeologik izlanishlar		-
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar		fevral, 2022
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar	2021-yil iyul – 2021-yil oktyabr
	Jamoat eshittiruv	3-7-oktyabr, 2021
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi		
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi o'rganish ishlari		Yakunlangan

ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish)	<p>Yerga ta'sir qilish va havo elektr uzatish liniyasi minoralari bo'ylab joylashgan yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylarining yo'qotilishi.</p> <p>Bu minora joylashgan joylar bilan cheklanishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yangi yerlardagi tabiat muhitiga bo'lgan ta'sirni kamaytirish maqsadida HEUL o'zlashtirilgan yerlarda (kirish yo'llari, mavjud HEUL) yaqinida rejalashtirilgan. • Elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab hayvonlarni aniqlash va ularni ko'chirish uchun mos joylarni aniqlash uchun qurilishdan oldingi tadqiqotlar. • Qurilish maydonlari minora joylashgan hududlar bilan cheklanadi. • Qurilish bosqichi tugagandan so'ng yashash muhitini tabiiy holatiga qaytarish.
Biologik xilma-xillik (Operatsion bosqich)	<p>Qushlarning to'qnashuvi va/yoki havo elektr uzatish liniyasi tomonidan elektr toki urishi.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qushlarni vizual yo'naltiruvchilarni kiritish; • Tegishli simlar oralig'i uchun qushlar uchun xavfsiz dizaynning integratsiyasi. • Xavfsiz perching platformalarini ta'minlash uchun izolyator turlari; va • Qurilishdan keyingi monitoringni amalga oshirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Shovqin (qurilish davomida)	Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiy qurilish ishlari, transport vositalari harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tungi qurilish ishlari, ayniqsa, havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) trassasi yaqinida joylashgan aholi punktlari joylashgan jamoalar/yerdan foydalanuvchilar yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi va agar amalga oshirilsa, tungi vaqtda ishlash uchun ruxsatnoma olinadi. Muayyan qurilish ishlari bilan bog'liq shovqinli ishlar va bunday faoliyatlar qancha davom etishi mumkinligi to'g'risida imkon qadar tezroq (kamida bir haftalik ogohlantirish) ta'sirchan retseptorlarga xabar beriladi. Loyiha hududi yaqinidagi jamoalar/reseptorlar o'z shikoyatlarini, xavotirlarini va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini amalga oshirish.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish <p>Ta'sir unchalik katta bo'lmagan darajada bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenziyalangan chiqindilarni tashuvchilar va chiqindilarni boshqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish <p>Ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar (qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landshaft xarakteridagi o'zgarishlar - Vizual retseptorlari muhitini buzish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hududni tozalash havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minorasining izi, minoralarni yotqizish joylari bilan cheklanadi. • Har bir faza tugallangandan va yashash muhiti tiklangandan so'ng, havo elektr uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) bo'ylab barcha vaqtinchalik qurilish inshootlari olib tashlanadi. • Foydalanilmayotganda, kranlar va boshqa qurilish inshootlari tushiriladi, va ular minimal balandlikda bo'ladi va mahalliy retseptorlarning vizual ko'rinishiga deyarli ta'sir qilmaydi. • Har qanday tungi qurilish ishlarini va yorug'lik ta'sirini minimallashtirish uchun projektorning yorug'ligi qurilish maydoniga qaratiladi.
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<p>Minoralarning o'rnatilishi landshaftning o'zgarishiga olib keladi, ammo havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) asosan aholi yashamaydigan cho'l maydonlari orqali o'tadi.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bu ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda va havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) iloji boricha mavjud infratuzilma yaqiniga joylashtirilgan.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	<p>- Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar.</p> <p>havo uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ma'lum arxeologik joylar aniqlanmagan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	<p>Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalliy jamoalarning e'tiqodlari, urf-odatlar va marosimlarini hurmat qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan ishchilarning axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Madaniyatni tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollash. • Tushunmovchiliklar yoki nizolarning oldini olish uchun ishchilar va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni minimallashtirish.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi. Biroq, ma'lum bo'lgan arxeologik yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlash uchun Madaniy boshqaruv rejasi ishlab chiqiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Havo sifati	Chang va gaz chiqindilarining ko'payishi. Ta'sirlar ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash" (ESIA) va "Qurilishning ekologik va ijtimoiy boshqaruv rejasi" (CESMP) / boshqa boshqaruv rejalarida ko'rsatilgan yumshatish va boshqarish chora-tadbirlari orqali boshqariladi.
Tirbandlik va transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbina komponentlarini loyiha maydoniga qanday yetkazilishini, qurilish transportini boshqarish, xodimlarni va boshqalarni ko'rsatadigan Yo'l harakati va transportni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. Mumkin bo'lgan yo'l harakati xavf-xatarlari va olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xavfsizlik choralari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun maktablar, bolalar bog'chalari va jamoalar bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish ishlarini olib borish. Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda jamoalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilar uchun muqobil mos keladigan kirish yo'llarini aniqlash. Loyiha materiallarini tashish natijasida shikastlangan har qanday yo'llarni qayta tiklash. Mahalliy hamjamiyatlarga loyiha haydovchilari ustidan shikoyat qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi shikoyat mexanizmi yaratiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL IJTIMOIIY TA'SIRLAR

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik ta'sir. - Havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minoralari joylashgan joydan qurilish ishlaridan so'ng chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kompensatsiya qurilish boshlanishidan oldin amalga oshiriladi. • Yerdan foydalanuvchilarni turmush tarziga loyiha salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi uchun ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi. • Ushbu chora-tadbirlar ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. • Barcha yerdan foydalanuvchilarga har qanday shikoyatlar, tashvishlar, ularning turmush tarziga ta'siri va hokazolarni yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi mavjud.
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - havo uzatish liniyasida 50-100 ishchi, shamol stansiyasida esa 700-1000 ishchi faoliyat yuritishi kutilmoqda. - Ulardan 350-500 nafari mahalliy aholidan mahorat va malakasiga qarab ariza topshirishlari mumkin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Oyaqog'itma va Cho'lobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla raislari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha maslahatlashuvlar olib boriladi. • ACWA Power va Pudratchir mahalliy aholini ish o'rinlari e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va txavotirlarini bildirishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmi joriy etiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mavjud emas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O'MET tomonidan havo uzatish liniyasi operatsion bosqichida maxsus/to'liq vaqt ishlaydigan xodimlar talab qilinmaydi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l harakatining kuchayishi xavfsizlikka ta'sir qiladi. - Qurilish maydonlarida faoliyat olib boradigan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflari. - Xavfsizlik xodimlari va mahalliy aholi o'rtasidagi xavfsizlik hodisalari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik kampaniyalari. • Loyiha Xavfsizlik xavfini baholashni amalga oshiradi va xavfsizlik xodimlari qabul qilinadigan xulq-atvor kodeksi bo'yicha o'qitiladi. • Hech qanday xavfsizlik xodimlari qurollanmaydi. • Shikoyat mexanizmi ochiq bo'ladi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki urishi bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Havo uzatish liniyasining loyihasi O'zbekiston talablariga muvofiq ishlab chiqiladi va muntazam ravishda ta'mirlanadi. • Xavfsizlik belgilari havo uzatish liniyasining yo'nalishi bo'ylab o'rnatiladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Operatsion bosqichda havo uzatish liniyasi oddiy elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular elektr uzatish liniyalari kabi har qanday elektr moslamasini o'rab turgan ko'rinmas kuch chiziqlari hisoblanadi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgich liniyalarining har bir tomonida 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshiriladi.• 30 m bufer bo'ylab tuzilmalari bo'lgan yerdan foydalanuvchilariga elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) xavflari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
<p>Ishchilar oqimi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflarga mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik kiradi, - Havo elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab jamoalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda, chunki HEUL qurilishida ishchilar 50-100 kishini tashkil qiladi va ularning turar joylari Jonkeldi ShES loyiha maydonida quriladi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollashni ta'minlaydigan mahalliy ishga qabul qilish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va ularga javob berish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning har qanday ko'rinishiga loqayd bo'lmaslik. • ACWA Power genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish, shu bilan birga holatlar haqida xabar berish va ishtirokchilarga yordam ko'rsatish va ularning qadr-qimmatini saqlashni ta'minlash majburiyatini oladi. • Har qanday holat haqida xabar berganlarga nisbatan xavfsizlik choralari qo'llaniladi. • Pudratchi qurilish bosqichining boshida COVID-19 xavfini baholashni ishlab chiqadi va O'zbekiston hukumati va JSST ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq COVID-19 choralari amalga oshiradi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
<p>Isjchi kuchi va mehnat sharoitlari</p>	<p>Qurilish ishlarining tabiati shuni anglatadiki, qurilish ishchilari (xususan, malakasiz, yarim malakali) ularning inson huquqlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan mehnat sharoitlariga duch kelishlari mumkin. Potensial xavflar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kasbiy salomatlik va xavflar - Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati - Ishchilar vakilligining yo'qligi va kasaba uyushmalariga cheklovlar - Majburiy va ortiqcha ish vaqti - Noto'g'ri turar joy bilan ta'minlash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pudratchi loyiha bilan bog'liq o'ziga xos xavflarni, qonuniy talablarni va majburiyatini hisobga olgan holda Mehnatni muhofaza qilish va xavfsizlikni boshqarish tizimini yaratadi. • Loyiha majburiy mehnatga mutlaqo qo'llamaydi va faqat ro'yxatdan o'tgan ishga yollash agentliklari bilan hamkorlik qiladi va loyihada 18 yoshdan kichik shaxslar ishlamaydi. • Kadrlar siyosati ishchilarning barcha turdagi uyushmalar, kasaba uyushmalari va boshqalarni tuzish yoki ularga qo'shilish hiqiqini o'z ichiga oladi. • Barcha ishchilarga ularning mehnat sharoitlari, ish haqi to'lash huquqi, qo'shimcha ish vaqti tartibi, qo'shimcha ish uchun kompensatsiyalar, ta'til vaqtlari, kasallik ta'tillari, onalik/otalik ta'tillari va boshqalar kabi imtiyozlar haqida ma'lumot beriladi. • Turar joy hududlari ETTB va XMK Ishchilarni joylashtirish jarayonlari va standartlariga muvofiq boshqariladi. • Ishga joylashish, ish haqi, mehnat sharoitlari, nafaqalar va boshqalarda gender kamsitilishiga mutlaqo toqat qilmaydi. • Barcha ishchilar o'z shikoyatlari va tashvishlarini bildirishlari mumkin bo'lgan shikoyat mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.
<p>Ta'minot zanjiri bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bolalar va majburiy mehnat - Gender asosidagi zo'ravonlik va ta'qib - Yozma mehnat shartnomalarining yo'qligi va boshqalar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barcha yetkazib beruvchilar uchun ta'minot zanjirini boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish va monitoring/audit. Bu asosiy yetkazib beruvchilar bilan bog'liq majburiy/bolalar mehnati holatlari yoki da'volari to'g'risida kreditorlarga hisobot berishni o'z ichiga oladi..

Aspekt	Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar
Boshqa ijobiy ta'sirlarning qisqacha mazmuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish;• Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qurako'l kichik stansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish);• O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga ko'ra qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali energetika sohasini diversifikatsiya qilish.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI (GRM)

Barcha manfaatdor tomonlarga Loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rash va izohlar yoki shikoyatlar yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi yaratiladi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday jazo qo'llanilmaydi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi jarayoni va ko'rib chiqish jadvali

Bosqichlari	Ko'rib chiqish muddati
1 Shikoyat qabul qilindi/yuborildi	-
2 Shikoyat ro'yxatga olinib tasdiqlanishi	Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 7 ish kuni ichida
3 Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi	Shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 ish kuni ichida*
4 Shikoyat javob xati murojaatchiga yetkazilishi	Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida
SHIKOYAT JAVOB XATIDAN QONIQMAGAN HOLATDA	
5 Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi yechim taklif qilish/shikoyatchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar	Shikoyat tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida
6 Ikki tomon o'rtasida shikoyatni hal qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, vositachi jalb qilinadi, ya'ni Loyiha mydonidagi madaniyat va amaliyotni tushunadigan mahalliy rahbarlar.	Shikoyatchi tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI

Qo'shimcha savollar va izohlar uchun biz bilan bog'laning

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI	POCHTA MANZILI
ACWA Power (loyiha ishlab chiquvchisi) Sherzod Onarqulov Katta menejer - biznesni rivojlantirish	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefoni: +998 71 238 9960 Qo'l telefoni: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 13-qavat, Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, Toshkent, O'zbekiston
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Ijrochi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh sotsiolog	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	

LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI



- **Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi**, rus tilida
- **Ko'chirish rejasi hisoboti ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida
- **Notexnik hisobot ikkita tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida nusxalar
- **Fikr-mulohaza shakllari**

MANZIL	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI
G'ijduvan hokimligi	G'ijduvon tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshko' hokimligi	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Sultonov Abduaziz
HEUL bo'yida faoliyat yurituvchi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvadorlar Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat va Suleymanov Mirzobeklarning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Konimex hokimligi	Konimex tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata MChJ	MChJ vakili: Hojaboyev Almurod va Yersailov Jenis

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

APPENDIX F - GRIEVANCES RECEIVED & RESPONSES PROVIDED TO PAPs

Wind Farm

Ref №4		
1	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous)	Full name (if applicable): [REDACTED] Gender: Male Age: 39 Address: Bukhara region, Bukhara city Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
2	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to compliant)	Mob phone: +99899 449 9499 Fax: N/A Email: N/A Other (specify): N/A
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: N/A Verbal communication: N/A Email: N/A Written application: + Receiver: Zilola Kazakova
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliance: N/A Give a feedback: N/A Request an information: + Other (specify): N/A
	Date of application receipt	Date: 25.02.2022 Time: 15.30
5	Text of message	[REDACTED] I have constructed and placed 22 towers with a length of 3.300 meters I was told that I would get a required permission/registration after I complete a work. I have spent overall 75 million soums. Valuator has not considered these towers. He said that I need to demonstrate permission for these towers. Director of LLC Nishon Dzhalmurzayev gave a verbal permission for construction and he assured me that he would assist in obtaining permission as well as cadastral registration. I would like to ask you to reconsider valuation and include expenses for these towers.
6	1st Response message	[REDACTED] <i>We would like to inform you that your request for information is under review. You will receive the response within two weeks. It is also possible that you will get a reply in one week. We also would like to inform you that you will get written response for the issues you have raised in your request. We will keep you updated. Thanks for your understanding. This message was delivered to the applicant by Zilola Kazakova on 21.02. 2022 via phone call.</i>

7	2nd Response provided on 4th March 2022	The Project will compensate for the cost of physical work (labour) undertaken during the installation of the transmission lines. However, the Project will not compensate for the cost of buying materials such as the poles or wires unless proof is provided that necessary permits were obtained from relevant authorities in accordance with the law.
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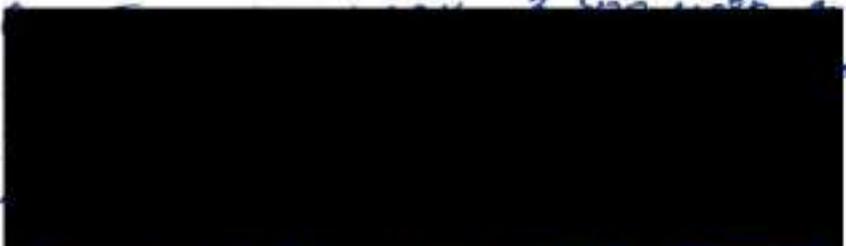
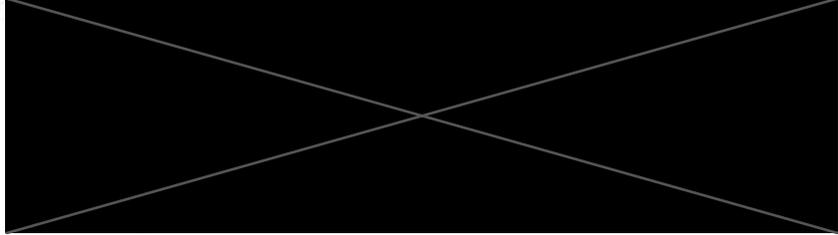
The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

Annex 1: GRM of applicant


 22 
 Сван 
 Сван  хунат
 Берт 
 Свалбаларни ўрнатилиш учун жами тахминан
 кон 75 миллион еврога маблағ
 сарф қилинган. (Баҳолавчи тахмин қилин-
 ган). Баҳолавчининг АКТи да бу
 свалбаларни хисобланмаган. Баҳолав-
 чи хисоблаш учун рухсатнома ёки
 тахминан хунат бундай қилишга
 сўрайдими.
 МҲН раҳбарни Нишон Нолмурзаев
 қўриққа рухсат берган, ва келасиз
 хунатларни биттадан кейин ўзига
 тайёрлатиб берганини дедан.
 Свалбала қилган ҳараматларини
 қайта кўриб чиқишимизни сўрайман.
 25.09.2022 йил



Ref №1		
1	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous)	Full name (if applicable): [REDACTED] Gender: Male Age: 23 Address: Bukhara region, Dzhankeldy village Occupation: Community Council member I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
2	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to compliant)	Mob phone: +99899 7050422 Fax: N/A Email: N/A Other (specify): N/A
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: + Verbal communication: N/A Email: N/A Receiver: Gulchekhra Nematullayeva
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliance: N/A Give a feedback: N/A Request an information: + Other (specify): N/A
	Date of application receipt	Date: 22.06.2021 Time: 13.30
5	Text of message	<i>If the project site is fenced, will another land be allocated to shepherds? My brother grazes 20 cattle that belong to me with his own on the Project site. And if the alternative land is allocated, is it necessary to pay for the allocated land?</i>
6	1st Response message	[REDACTED] We would like to inform you that your request for information is under review. You will receive the response within two weeks. It is also possible that you will get a reply in one week. We also would like to inform you that you will get written response for the issues you have raised in your request. We will keep you updated. Thanks for your understanding. <i>This message was delivered to the applicant by Gulchekhra Nematullayeva on 22.06.2021 via phone call</i>
7	2nd Response	Fencing of the Project site is not anticipated. If there will be any fencing, this will only be during the construction phase of the project and because the land will be allocated to the Project on the basis of footprint only the land within the radius of 100m would be fenced during the construction phase. Mobilization to the site is planned for Q4 2021/Q2022. Whether the project site will be fenced or not, access to the site will be limited during the construction phase because of health and safety risks associated with construction works such as movement of project vehicles/machinery/equipment and site excavations. However, there would not be

		<p>restrictions or obstacles for herders to relocate or graze livestock in surrounding areas. It is also expected that herders will have access to the site during the operational phase of the project.</p> <p>Furthermore, consultations are going to be held with all the land users in order to determine the impacts of the project on their livelihoods. An inventory of all affected assets will also be conducted in order to establish the basis for further valuation of these assets. This will be in accordance with Uzbekistan regulations and International Finance Institutions.</p> <p>Once the impacts are determined, mitigation and management measures will be put in place in order to ensure that the herders' (and any other land users) are able to restore/retain their standards of living and livelihoods.</p>
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The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

Ref №2		
1	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous)	Full name (if applicable): [REDACTED] Gender: Female Age: N/A Address: Bukhara region, Peshku district Occupation: Chairman of Mahalla and Family Issues I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
2	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to compliant)	Mob phone: +99899 7094144 Fax: N/A Email: N/A Other (specify): N/A
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: N/A Verbal communication: + Email: N/A Receiver: Gulchekhra Nematullayeva
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliance: N/A Give a feedback: N/A Request an information: + Other (specify): N/A
	Date of application receipt	Date: 23.06.2021 Time: 15.30
5	Text of message	<i>We have 1 and 2 professional schools as well as economical college in Peshku district. Can you assist in opening a new faculty of energy in these institutions?</i>
6	1st Response message	[REDACTED] As you are well aware all the public educational institutions including professional schools are under the jurisdiction of the government and it is not our decision to open a new faculty. Moreover we are not an educational company even though we do have good relationships with the educational institutions. The bottom line is that at this very moment we are not planning to engage into any educational activities in Peshku district.

The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

Ref №3		
1	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous)	Full name (if applicable): [REDACTED] Gender: Male Age: 39 Address: Bukhara region, Bukhara city Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
2	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to compliant)	Mob phone: +99899 449 9499 Fax: N/A Email: N/A Other (specify): N/A
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: + Verbal communication: N/A Email: N/A Receiver: Askarbek Makhmudov
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliance: N/A Give a feedback: N/A Request an information: + Other (specify): N/A
	Date of application receipt	Date: 02.11.2021 Time: 15.30
5	Text of message	<i>If residence within the Project site will be forbidden and I will be relocated, I would like to know when this will happen? Since I need to look for a new location and prepare it for use (drill a well, build a stable, etc.) in advance.</i>
6	1st Response message	[REDACTED] <i>We would like to inform you that your request for information is under review. You will receive the response within two weeks. It is also possible that you will get a reply in one week. We also would like to inform you that you will get written response for the issues you have raised in your request. We will keep you updated. Thanks for your understanding. This message was delivered to the applicant by Askarbek Makhmudov on 02.11.2021 via phone call.</i>
7	2nd Response Message	[REDACTED] <i>As you are aware our experts have already undertaken consultations with you and other herders on the Project site including preparing an inventory for your assets (i.e., well, stable etc) within the Project boundary. We are currently valuating these assets in order to be able to determine the compensation packages and support required for herders on site. Once completed, the compensation packages will be disclosed to you and other impacted herders. In addition, we are consulting with Dzhankeldy LLC to determine the location of alternative land where the herders with structures on site can be relocated.</i>

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WPP

GRM

The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____