

Bash 500MW Wind Farm Republic of Uzbekistan

Resettlement Action Plan



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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	The Project	1
1.2	Objectives of the RAP	2
1.3	Other Plans Related to the RAP	3
2	PROJECT OVERVIEW	4
2.1	Project Location	4
2.1.1	Wind Farm	4
2.1.2	OHTL	4
2.2	Project Description Summary	5
2.2.1	Wind Farm	5
2.2.2	OHTL	7
2.2.3	Associated Facilities	7
2.3	Project Construction Requirements	8
2.3.1	Temporary Construction Facilities	8
2.3.2	Workforce	10
2.4	Project Operational Requirements	10
2.5	Project Milestones	11
3	LEGAL FRAMEWORK & COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS	12
3.1	National Regulations	12
3.1.1	The Constitution	12
3.1.2	Land Code	12
3.1.3	Civil Code	14
3.1.4	Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 (25 th May 2011)	15
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.	16
3.1.6	Presidential Decrees & Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers	16
3.1.7	Right of Way	21
3.2	Lenders Requirements	22
3.2.1	EBRD	22
3.2.2	ADB	23
3.2.3	IFC	24
3.3	ACWA Power Requirements	24

3.4	Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements	25
4	BACKGROUND & CONTEXT	31
4.1	Wind Farm	31
4.1.1	Land Ownership	31
4.1.2	Land Leases	32
4.1.3	Types of Land Users at the Wind Farm	40
4.2	OHTL	47
4.2.1	Land Lease	47
4.2.2	Land Use Along the OHTL	47
4.3	Forest Land Along the OHTL	60
4.4	Wastewater Ditches Along the OHTL	60
4.5	Health Protection Zone	62
4.5.1	Wind Farm	62
4.5.2	OHTL	62
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS	64
5.1	Wind Farm	64
5.1.1	Background & Methodology	64
5.1.2	PAPs Households	64
5.1.3	Gender, Ethnicity	65
5.1.4	Age & Marital Status	65
5.1.5	Education	65
5.1.6	Health	66
5.1.7	Employment and Income Sources	66
5.1.8	Expenditure	67
5.1.9	Accommodation and Living Conditions	68
5.1.10	Household Facilities	68
5.1.11	Access to Utilities & Services	69
5.1.12	Ownership of Livestock	69
5.1.13	Source of Labour for Herders	70
5.1.14	Women Impacted by the Project	71
5.1.15	Vulnerable Households	71
5.1.16	Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs	72
5.2	OHTL	73
5.2.1	Gender, Ethnicity	73
5.2.2	Age & Marital Status	73
5.2.3	Education	74
5.2.4	Health	74

5.2.5	Employment & Income Sources	75
5.2.6	Household Expenditure	77
5.2.7	Accommodation & Living Conditions	79
5.2.8	Access to Utilities & Services	79
5.2.9	Land Use	80
5.2.10	Sources of Labour for Land Users	80
5.2.11	Women Impacted by the Project	81
5.2.12	Vulnerable Households	81
5.2.13	Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs	82

6 SCOPE OF PHYSICAL & ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT 84

6.1	Wind Farm	84
6.1.1	Land Requirements	84
6.1.2	Impact on Land	84
6.1.3	Impact on Assets	89
6.1.4	Impacts from Reptile Relocation Fencing	93
6.1.5	Noise Impact	95
6.1.6	Impact from the Health Protection Zone	97
6.1.7	Loss of Wages	98
6.2	OHTL	98
6.2.1	Land Requirements	98
6.2.2	Impacts on Land	100
6.2.3	Impacts on Structures	103
6.2.4	Impacts on crops & trees	105
6.2.5	Impacts on Businesses	106
6.2.6	Impacts on Workers	108
6.2.7	Impact on Government Assets	109
6.2.8	Impact on Infrastructure and Utilities	110
6.2.9	Impacts on Forest Land	110
6.3	Summary of Physical Displacement & Economic Impacts	111
6.3.1	Wind Farm	111
6.3.2	OHTL	113

7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT 116

7.1	Eligibility	116
7.2	Cut-off-Date	117
7.3	Entitlements Matrix	119
7.3.1	Wind Farm	119
7.3.2	OHTL	125
7.4	Valuation Methodology	132

7.4.1	Land Loss	132
7.4.2	Compensation for Residential & Non- Residential Structures	133
7.4.3	Compensation for Use of Temporary Land	134
7.4.4	Compensation for Affected Trees	134
7.4.5	Compensation for Agricultural Crops	135
7.4.6	Compensation for Affected Commercial Activities	135
7.4.7	Compensation for Workers	136
7.4.8	Compensation for Vulnerable Groups	136
7.5	Valuation Verification	137
7.6	Compensation Entitlements	137
7.6.1	Wind Farm	137
7.6.2	OHTL	138
7.7	Transitional Support	140
7.7.1	Demolition Costs	140
7.7.2	Transportation Costs	140
7.7.3	Financial Management	141
7.7.4	Other Support	141
7.8	Support to Vulnerable Households	142
7.8.1	Wind Farm	142
7.8.2	OHTL	145
7.9	Taxes & Penalties	147
7.10	RAP Contingency Fund	147
7.11	Availability of Suitable Replacement Land	147
7.11.1	Grazing Land	147
7.11.2	Commercial Land	155
7.12	Livelihood Restoration Programs	157
7.13	RAP Implementation Cost	160
7.14	Payment of Compensation & Livelihood Restoration Programs	160
7.15	Payment of Compensation Packages	161
8	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	162
8.1	General Overview	162
8.1.1	Summary of Consultations at the Wind Farm	162
8.1.2	Summary of Consultations along the OHTL Alignment	163
8.2	Consultations as Part of the RAP	164
8.2.1	Identification of Stakeholders and Method of Consultations	164
8.2.2	Consultations at the Project Site	171
8.2.3	Consultations along the OHTL	176

8.3	RAP Disclosure Meetings	177
8.3.1	Wind Farm	178
8.3.2	OHTL	179
8.3.3	Summary of Consultations with the PAPs	187
8.4	Grievance Redress Mechanism	187
8.4.1	Grievances Received	190
9	INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	191
9.1	Government Agencies	191
9.1.1	Bukhara Regional Government	191
9.1.2	Gijduvon District	191
9.1.3	Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry & its Clusters	191
9.2	NEGU	192
9.3	ACWA Power	192
9.3.1	Deputy CEO (Project Company)	192
9.3.2	Business Development Team (Uzbekistan Office)	192
9.3.3	Financial Department	193
9.3.4	E&S Implementation Manager	193
9.3.5	HR Manager	194
9.4	EPC Contractor	194
9.5	Independent E&S Consultant	194
9.6	Valuation Consultant	195
9.7	Project Lenders	195
10	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	196
10.1	Resettlement Action Plan - Schedule	196
11	MONITORING & REPORTING	202
11.1	RAP Implementation Compliance Report	204
11.2	Internal Monitoring	204
11.3	RAP Completion Audit	205
APPENDIX A – PRESIDENTIAL DECREE (8 TH JULY 2022)		206
APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM AGENCY OF SANITARY & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELLBEING		207

APPENDIX C – GRIEVANCE RECEIVED FROM HERDER ON REPTILE EXCLUSION
FENCING _____

APPENDIX D – SAMPLE OF CUT-OFF DATE NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

APPENDIX E – ACKNOWLEDGMENT SIGNED BY HERDERS REQUESTING CASH
COMPENSATION FROM PROJECT _____

APPENDIX F – OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF ALTERNATIVE LAND IDENTIFIED BY
HERDER 1 & 3 _____

APPENDIX G – COPY OF UNSIGNED LETTER TO HERDER 2 _____

APPENDIX H – MOMS OF CONSULTATION WITH SWID IN RELATION TO OHTL _____

APPENDIX I – VISUAL AIDS AND PRESENTATION SLIDES PROVIDED DURING RAP
DISCLOSURE MEETINGS _____

APPENDIX J – GENERAL GRIEVANCES RECEIVED IN RELATION TO THE RAP AND
RESPONSES PROVIDED _____

TABLES

Table 2-1 Key Project Milestone/Timeline Dates	11
Table 3-1 Relevant Laws and Legislations	17
Table 3-2: Gaps between Uzbekistan Legislation and EBRD Policies, ADB and IFC PS on Resettlement Action Plan.....	25
Table 4-1 Land Allocated to the Project based on the Presidential Decree...	32
Table 4-2 Information Provided by Kokcha LLC & Applicability to the Project	35
Table 4-3 Herders with Structures on the wind farm	40
Table 4-4 Herders with Structures outside the Wind Farm	41
Table 4-5 Herders from Ayakagitma Village using the Project site	42
Table 4-6 Summary of Land Users within Bash WF.....	44
Table 4-7 Land Allocated to the OHTL based on the Presidential Decree	47
Table 4-8 List of Land users along the OHTL.....	50
Table 4-9 Water Canals along Bash-Karakul OHTL Route	60
Table 5-1 PAPs Households.....	64
Table 5-2 Age Structure of the HHs	65
Table 5-3 Education Level of Surveyed HHs	65
Table 5-4 Average Household Expenditure.....	66
Table 5-5 Average Household Expenditure.....	67
Table 5-6 Household Items in PAPs HHs.....	68
Table 5-7 Total number of livestock owned by PAPs.....	69
Table 5-8 Number of Vulnerable People Impacted by the Project.....	71
Table 5-9 Age Structure of the HHs	73
Table 5-10 Employment type for Spouses.....	75
Table 5-11 Main household expenditure for the PAPs	77
Table 5-12 Household amenities.....	79
Table 5-13 Source of labour for land users	80
Table 5-14 Number of Vulnerable People Impacted by the OHTL.....	81
Table 6-1 Land Allocated to the Project based on the Presidential Decree...	85
Table 6-2 Project Facilities within Demarcated Grazing Land (approximated based on the Presidential Decree)	85
Table 6-3 Approximated Impact on Herders Grazing Land	86
Table 6-4 Summary of Main Affected Structures	89
Table 6-5 Affected Trees	92
Table 6-6 Number of Livestock Owned by herders & their workers	92
Table 6-7 Derived Background Noise Limits for Receptors within the Project Site	96
Table 6-8 Distance between settlements & nearest WTG	97
Table 6-9 Impacted Land within 100m	100
Table 6-10 Structures along the OHTL	104
Table 6-11 Crops & trees along the OHTL.....	105
Table 6-12 Workers along the OHTL.....	109
Table 7-1 Cut off Dates.....	117
Table 7-2 Compensation for grazing land (within Project footprint)	137

Table 7-3 Compensation for Assets & trees	137
Table 7-4 Calculation for loss of income for herders' workers	138
Table 7-5 Compensation for fixed Assets, Crops, Trees and Land Auction Costs	139
Table 7-6 Compensation to workers	140
Table 7-7 Support to Vulnerable Households - Herders	142
Table 7-8 Support to Vulnerable Households - Workers	143
Table 7-9 Support to Vulnerable Households - OHTL	145
Table 7-10 Alternative land proposed by Kokcha LLC	148
Table 7-11 PAPs preferences on allocation of alternative land	156
Table 7-12 Livelihood Restoration Programs	157
Table 7-13 Summary of total costs associated with RAP	160
Table 8-1 Stakeholder Engaged During the RAP (Ongoing)	164
Table 8-2 Distribution of RAP (ESIA) Documents	177
Table 8-3: Summary of Consultations with Municipalities	180
Table 8-4 RAP Stage Grievance Mechanism Contact Details	188
Table 8-5 Grievance Process and Timeline	189
Table 8-6 RAP Implementation Stage - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details	189
Table 10-1 RAP preparation & implementation schedule	196
Table 10-2 RAP implementation schedule	199

FIGURES

Figure 2-1 Proposed Project Location	4
Figure 2-2 Alignment of 162km OHTL from the Bash Wind Farm to Karakul Substation	5
Figure 2-3 WTG Layout (June, 2022)	6
Figure 2-4 Indicative Location of the Batching Plant, Laydown Area and Worker Accommodation for Project Company and EPC Contractor Staff	9
Figure 4-1 Structure of the Committee	33
Figure 4-2 Location of Structures at the Wind Farm.....	41
Figure 4-3 Location of Shelters Outside the wind farm.....	42
Figure 4-4 Grazing area for the different herders (Approximate)	46
Figure 4-5 Route of Transmission Line Mostly Through Desert Land	48
Figure 4-6 Districts found within the OHTL alignment.....	48
Figure 4-7 Land Users along the OHTL – Gijduvon District	53
Figure 5-1 Education Level of PAPs	74
Figure 5-2 Employment type for HHs	75
Figure 6-1 Overlay of Project Facilities over Approximate Grazing Areas.....	87
Figure 6-2 1km Construction Buffer Zone over Approximate Grazing Areas (Herder 4 & 5)	88
Figure 6-3 Overlay of Reptile Fenced Areas over Approximated Grazing Areas	94
Figure 6-4 Location of Receptors Impacted by Noise	96
Figure 6-5 Location of Irrigation Canals along the OHTL	110
Figure 7-1 Location of Proposed Alternative Land	148
Figure 7-2 Location of Proposed Alternative Land in Sarsen-Kura	151
Figure 7-3 Location of Preferred Land by Herder 1 & 3.....	153
Figure 7-4 Location of Preferred Land by Herder 2 (outside Kokcha LLC territory)	154

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
LILO	Loop In Loop Out
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LMP	Livestock Management Plan
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MoE	Ministry of Energy
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
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 Bash and the construction of the Bash-Karakul OHTL (herein after referred to as 'the Project').

ACWA Power has since established a Project Company, 'FE ACWA Power Bash Wind LLC' registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan with registration number 839862. ACWA Power Bash 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 Dzhanakeldy 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 Bash 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) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). 5 Capitals has partnered with locally based

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.

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, commercial enterprises), 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 162km proposed Bash-Karakul OHTL.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

- Provide a framework 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 following Project implementation;
- Identify the gaps between national law and lenders requirements (EBRD, ADB and MIGA) 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 PAPs through provision of adequate housing including identification of suitable replacement grazing and commercial land;
- To provide the PAPs eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix according to type of lost assets, crops, trees etc.;
- 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;
- 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; and
- Establish organisational arrangements and processes to monitor the implementation of the RAP and take corrective actions as necessary.

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 identifies applicable Project stakeholders and outlines the proposed methodology for engagement, including with 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 landowners/users who will continue their grazing activities within the wind turbine areas during the operational phase.

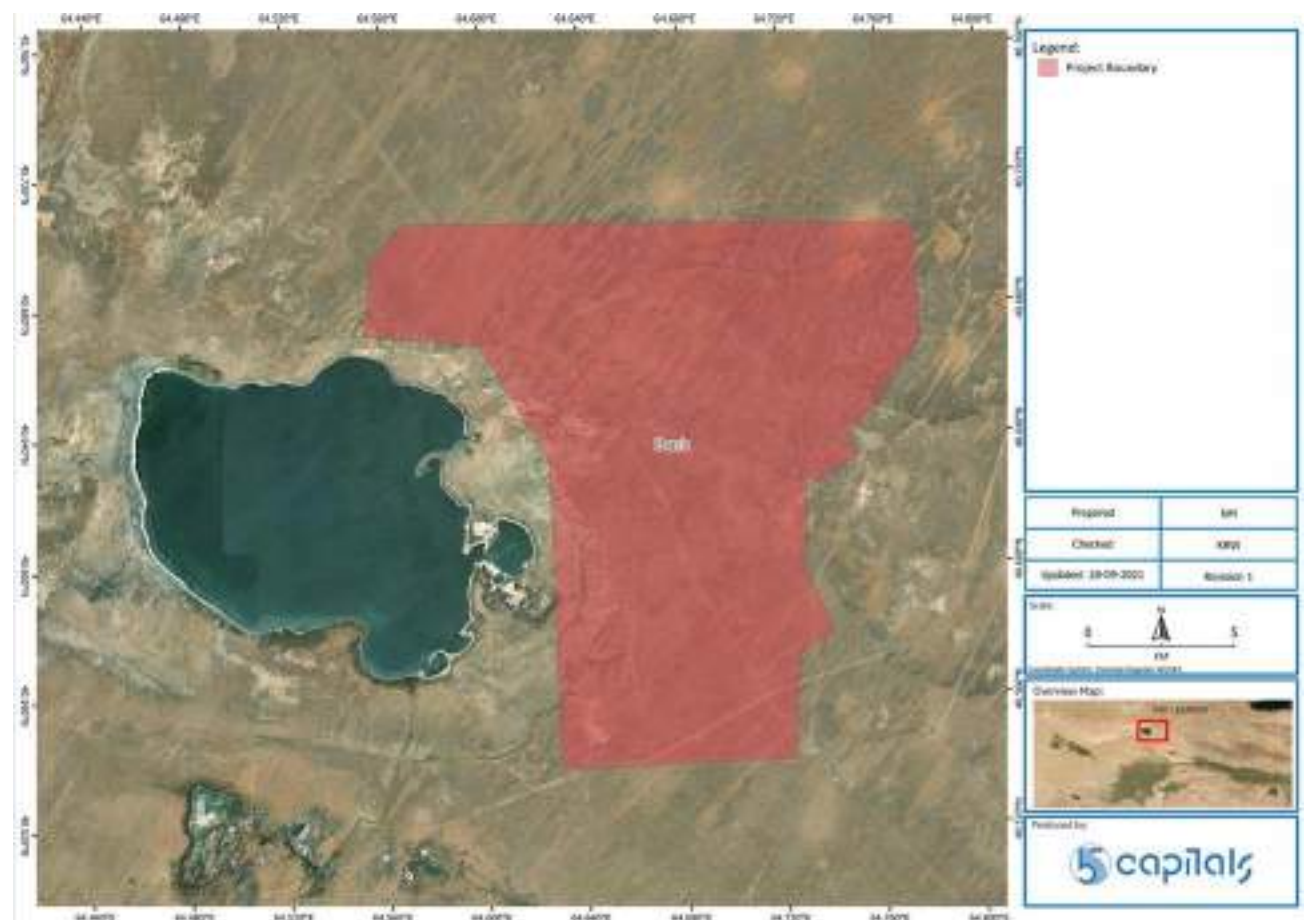
2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Location

2.1.1 Wind Farm

The Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project is located at the north-eastern part of Ayakagitma reservoir (depression), in Gijdovan district of Bukhara region. The site is approximately 0.5km east of Lake Ayakagitma.

Figure 2-1 Proposed Project Location



2.1.2 OHTL

The Project will also include the development of a single circuit 500kV OHTL which will be 162km in length and will run from the Bash Wind Farm site to the existing Karakul substation located south of the Bash Wind Farm site. The OHTL will be developed as part of the Project by the FE "ACWA Power Bash Wind" LLC. The alignment is as shown in the figure below.

Figure 2-2 Alignment of 162km OHTL from the Bash Wind Farm to Karakul Substation

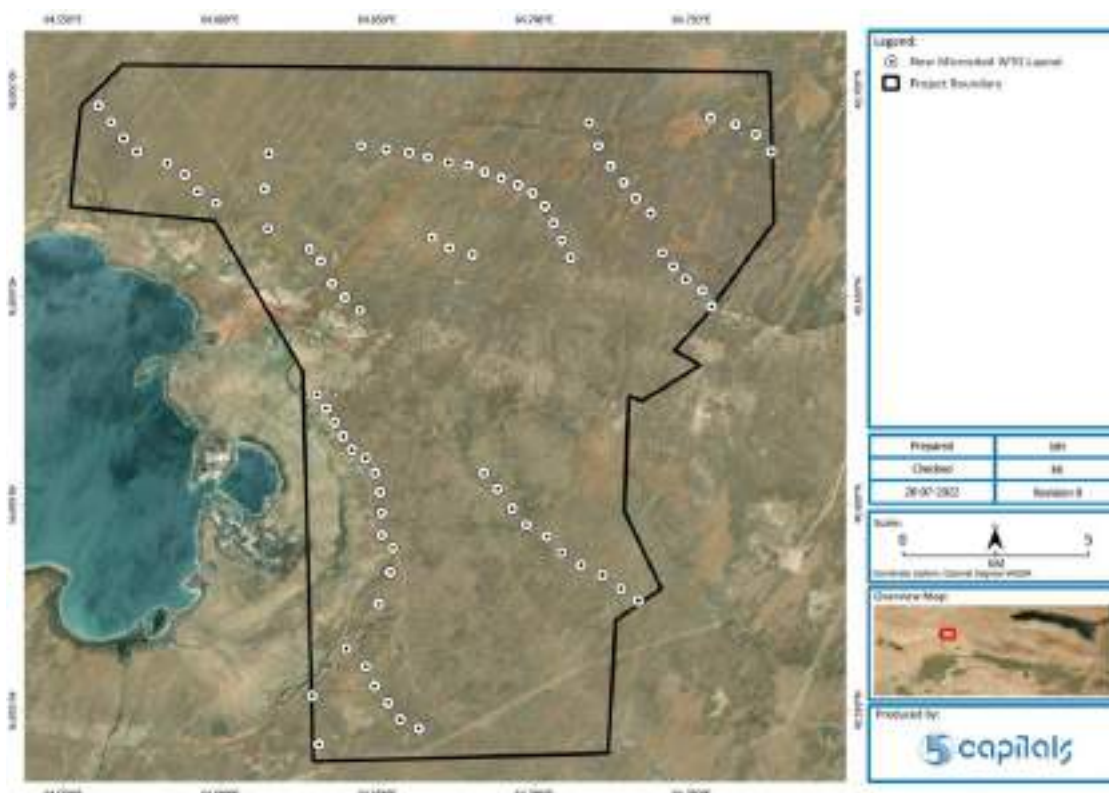


2.2 Project Description Summary

2.2.1 Wind Farm

The Bash Wind Farm will consist of 79 wind turbine generators which will utilize EN 1711/6.5 wind turbines. This turbine features horizontal axis, three blades, upwind rotor, variable speed and variable pitch regulation, permanent magnet direct drive synchronous generator with external rotor.

Figure 2-3 WTG Layout (June, 2022)



Some of the Project facilities will be shared between ACWA Power's Bash 500MW Wind Farm and the Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm which is located approximately 94km north west of the Bash site. The Project facilities to be shared between the two Projects include:

- Overhead Transmission Lines
 - This will include a 128.5km 500kV OHTL from Dzhankeldy to Bash WF.
- 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;
- 33/500kV substation; and
- Electrical Connections.

2.2.2 OHTL

The Project will also include the development of a single circuit 500kV OHTL which will be 162km in length and will run from the Bash Wind Farm site to the existing Karakul substation located south of the Bash Wind Farm site. The OHTL will be developed as part of the Project by the FE “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC and will include:

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

Associated facilities of the OHTL include:

- A 500kV single circuit OHTL from Dzhankeldy to Sarymay: This OHTL will be approximately 120km and will also include the expansion of the existing 500kV Sarymay substation
- 500kV LILO to Navoi – Muruntau: The LILO will be up to 2X5km. This will connect to the:
 - 500kV single circuit 108km OHTL to Muruntau 500kV sub-station and
 - 500kV single circuit 80km OHTL to Navoi 500kV TPP switchyard
- The expansion of the existing Karakul 500kV sub-station

The National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU) will be responsible for the construction and operation of the above-mentioned OHTL associated facilities.

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 – Sarymay: This will include a 500kV single circuit OHTL which will be approximately 120km. The expansion of the 500kV Sarymay 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 Sarymay – Dzhankeldy 500kV OHTL and Sarymay 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.

- o Impacts of the Dzhankeldy – Sarymay OHTL have been assessed and relevant reports disclosed on EBRD's website².
- Loop in Loop Out (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.
 - 500kV single circuit 80km OHTL to Navoi 500kV TPP switchyard.
 - o 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 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.

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>

BATCHING PLANT

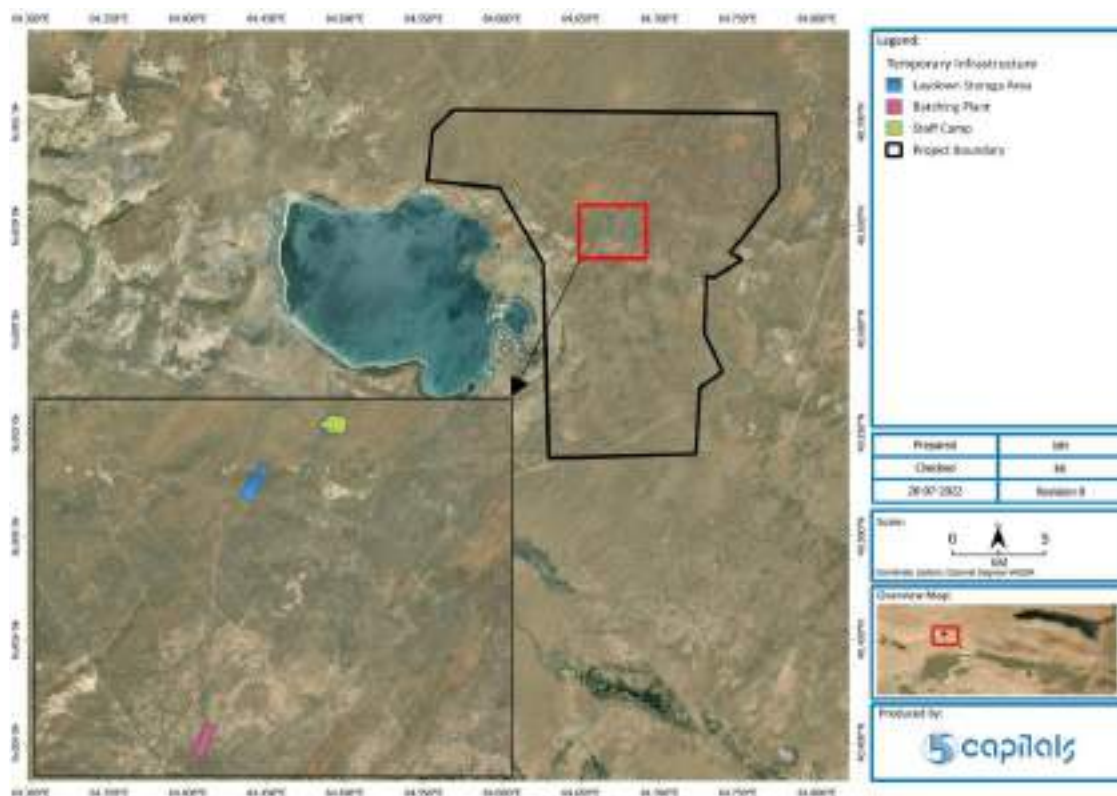
The concrete batching plant will be located to the south-west of the sub-station approximately 270m north east of the railway line as shown in the figure below.

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 2-4 Indicative Location of the Batching Plant, Laydown Area 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 be 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 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, than 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 measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities"	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 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 those 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: - 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.

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	Losses / expenses incurred as a result of the illegal execution of documents by a state body (official), 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.
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"	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. 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. 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: - 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.
Tax Code of Uzbekistan	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.
Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	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. Real estate or any other property cannot be sold or transferred in ownership without the consent of the other spouse. 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

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	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.).
Law about Valuation Activities (as amended on 29th June 2022)	Article 4: A valuation organisation is a legal entity and independent in its activities. 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. 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. The results of the examination of the reliability of the assessment report are drawn up by an expert opinion. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
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 needs" Dated 26th December 2018.	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 The Supervisory Board of the RCF is tasked with deciding on the allocation of funds for compensation.
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	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

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
industry" passed on 5th March 2021 to cover the entitlement of vulnerable people.	territorial boundaries and ensure its integration into an IT "Unified register". 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). 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. 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.
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 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. A people's 'Reception Office' is tasked with: - 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. 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. 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.
Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Pasture Land No 538 dates 21.05.2019 (as amended on 06/06/2022).	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). Legal entities and individuals can use pastures by obtaining land plots for rent, including sublease. Pastures can be provided to

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	individuals and legal entities based on open electronic competition. 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). 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). 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). 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).

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 Lenders 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 disseminates information to the affected persons and consults with them in a manner that is 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 with structures within the Project site while the OHTL 100m defined AoI will lead to the displacement of 1 herder and 1 farmer. In addition, the OHTL will impact 50% or more of the land owned by 5 commercial enterprises even though 4 of the commercial land plots are undeveloped. It is noted that one of the commercial enterprises has a security room which is sometimes used for accommodation purposes by the security guard depending on their shifts.

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

3.2.3 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.

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.

3.4 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 investment project.	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. Details of the Project Alternative and mitigation & management measures for other E&S aspects are detailed in the Project specific ESIA.
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts	Requires that a client prepares a RAP in case of Projects involving physical and economic displacement including	There is no requirement to prepare an integrated standalone RAP.	A detailed RAP has been developed for the Project & OHTL including a socio-economic survey for the Project Affected Persons

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	impacts associated with the project.	including collection of census data of the affected persons.	collection of appropriate socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs	There is no comparable requirement for conducting a socio-economic survey.	(PAPs) (ref. chapter 5 for the socio-economic survey)
Eligibility for compensation	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: - 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. - Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy.	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: - 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: - Those with no formal/recognizable	PS 5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: - 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
		right on the land are entitled to be 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	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. 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).	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.	The client will carry out an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community level. This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	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.	The cut-off date for the Project site & OHTL was publicly disclosed to all the PAPs in accordance to IFC, EBRD & ADB requirements.
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 client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic	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	In case of a disagreement with the decision to withdraw land, the land owner/user can appeal the decision in court.	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.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.	project concerns about the compensation process. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	There is however, no requirement for a project specific GM	
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 procedures, legal procedures to be followed if negotiations fail).	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 that are consistent with objectives of PS5.	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.
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	To be reconciled through the consultations with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders and agencies throughout the implementation of the RAP.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
				consultations with the PAPs	
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.
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	- 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	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).

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works.			
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. As part of this, the following reports will be prepared for the Project: • 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.	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.

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-5003 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 19th March 2021 stated that *"the Deputy Mayor F.Jabbarov and Department of State Cadastre of Gijduvan district (O.Khakimov) should allocate 285.1ha land from state reserve in Baraka community in Gijduvon district for "ACWA Power Bash Wind" LLC construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 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 included 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 region on the transfer of lands allocated for the investment project with an area of 172.55ha, 0.18ha of which are irrigated in Gijduvan, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan,

Jondor and Karakul 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 172.55ha 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 the OHTL).

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

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	109.255km	63.53	
Underground cable trench	141.40km	28.03	
Wind farm substation (including the switchyard)	-	9.7618	Land lease for project lifetime
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant)	-	9.0287	Easement ⁴
Total	n/a	149.9305	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 Kokcha LLC who are a cluster under the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry (the relationship between the Committee and Kokcha LLC is provided below). Consultations with Kokcha LLC have revealed that they have been allocated 267,398.1ha 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 0.053% of the land owned by the LLC while temporary impact from the laydown areas will account for 0.0034%. Based on this, it is

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

expected that the Project will have limited impact on Kokcha 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, Kokcha LLC is a cluster under the Bukhara Regional Department of Wool Industry.

4.1.2.2 Kokcha LLC Assets within the Wind Farm

An official request for information was submitted to Kokcha LLC regarding their land use and assets within the wind farm. A response was provided on 26th September 2021 as provided 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 Bash Wind Farm based on other consultations with Kokcha LLC, SWID and the herders.

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

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
What is the number of livestock owned by the LLC within the Project site	Small horned cattle (sheep & goats): 15,194 Camels: 43 Horses: 38	Consultations with herders show that the number of livestock allocated to 6 herders (with a contract with the LLC) is 1,161 sheep.
What is the number of herders using the Project site and are employed by the LLC?	10 herders	Field surveys and consultations show that there are six (6) herders with contracts with the LLC using the Project site and four (4) from Ayakagitma village without any contract with the LLC.
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 to date.
Apart from grazing livestock, what other responsibilities do the herders have on behalf of the LLC?	All other activities related to livestock are carried out by the herders on behalf of the LLC i.e., breeding, shearing, veterinary services.	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, 1.5ha to 3ha of land is allocated per livestock.	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".	This is based on 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 KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
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 but differs from information provided by the herders (as discussed in the sections further below)
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?	Buying of livestock from herders is based 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?	Herders are paid based on the nature of their work. The LLC provides support in access to veterinary services, water supply, winter clothing, animal fodder etc	Consultations with herders show they incur certain costs relating to veterinary services, water supply, food etc.
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.	Charges are levied on the private livestock based on verbal agreement.	Clarification was sought with the LLC on how the costs are shared between them and the LLC but no information was provided.
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 Kokcha LLC have any structures/buildings on the Project site?	There are 7 herder houses and 7 summer and winter stables.	Asset inventory has been undertaken in the presence of the herders and Kokcha LLC.

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 KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
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.	These assets were identified in the presence of Kokcha LLC and the Valuator.
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 they were not provided.
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 by the herders themselves.	Validation of asset ownership was undertaken in the presence of the herders and Kokcha LLC and protocols signed to show there was no objection.
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		
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. As such, do you have land where the structures can be relocated to?	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.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
Please provide the location of the alternative land where the herders and their livestock, structures can be moved to including its proximity to the Bash Project site.	This is not available.	The Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry has been allocated grazing land in Uzbekistan. Kokcha LLC (as a cluster to the Committee) has approximately 267,398.1ha of grazing land. Please refer to MoM below from a meeting held on 9 th March 2022.
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, Kokcha LLC and the herders.
Impacts to the LLC		
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. 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.	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 Kokcha 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.	

4.1.2.3 Kokcha LLC's Structures on Site

A representative from Kokcha LLC joined Juru Energy's team for a site visit, to visit the location of their assets on the wind farm. The representative stated that they own four (4) wells, four (4) one roomed structures, summer and winter stables on the Project site (R17). However, he stated that the structures are un-used because they are inhabited by snakes and insects that attack their livestock.

Plate 4-1 Ruined structures at the Project site (Owned by LLC) including LLC Ruined Structure (R17)

Ruined Structure



An Unused Structure at R17



Note: Location of R17 on the Project site is provided in figure 4-2 below.

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

4.1.3 Types of Land Users at the Wind Farm

There are three types of land users at the Bash wind farm. These include

- Herders who graze and have accommodation structures on the site;
- Herders who partly graze at the site but their accommodation structures are outside the Project boundary; and
- Herders from Ayakagitma village which is located approximately 7km from the site.

The herders are mostly from Gijduvon, Vobkent, Shofirkon districts and they use the site all year round. The grazing land allocated to the herders by Kokcha LLC is dependent on the number of livestock per herder.

Note: Nomadic herders were not identified during the numerous site visits by the Social Team. In addition, other Project experts undertaking surveys (including seasonal birds surveys) and herders on site were requested to take down contact details of any nomadic herders identified on the site. However, none have been sighted to date. 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 at the Wind Farm

Since most of the herders do not live near the wind farm, they have constructed 1 to 2 roomed structures which they use for accommodation⁷. 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). This also includes stables for their livestock. The Bash site only has five active accommodation structures and one which is ruined and no longer in use. The herders using the accommodation structures on site are as provided in the table below.

Table 4-3 Herders with Structures on the wind farm

NAME OF LAND USERS	STRUCTURE ID
Herder 1	R5

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).

NAME OF LAND USERS	STRUCTURE ID
	R6
Herder 2	R7
Herder 3	R18
	R21

Herders with two accommodation structures have these separate for winter and summer seasons. This is mainly attributed to the quality of accommodation between the different structures.

Figure 4-2 Location of Structures at the Wind Farm



4.1.3.2 Herders who partly graze at the Wind Farm but have accommodation structures outside the Project boundary

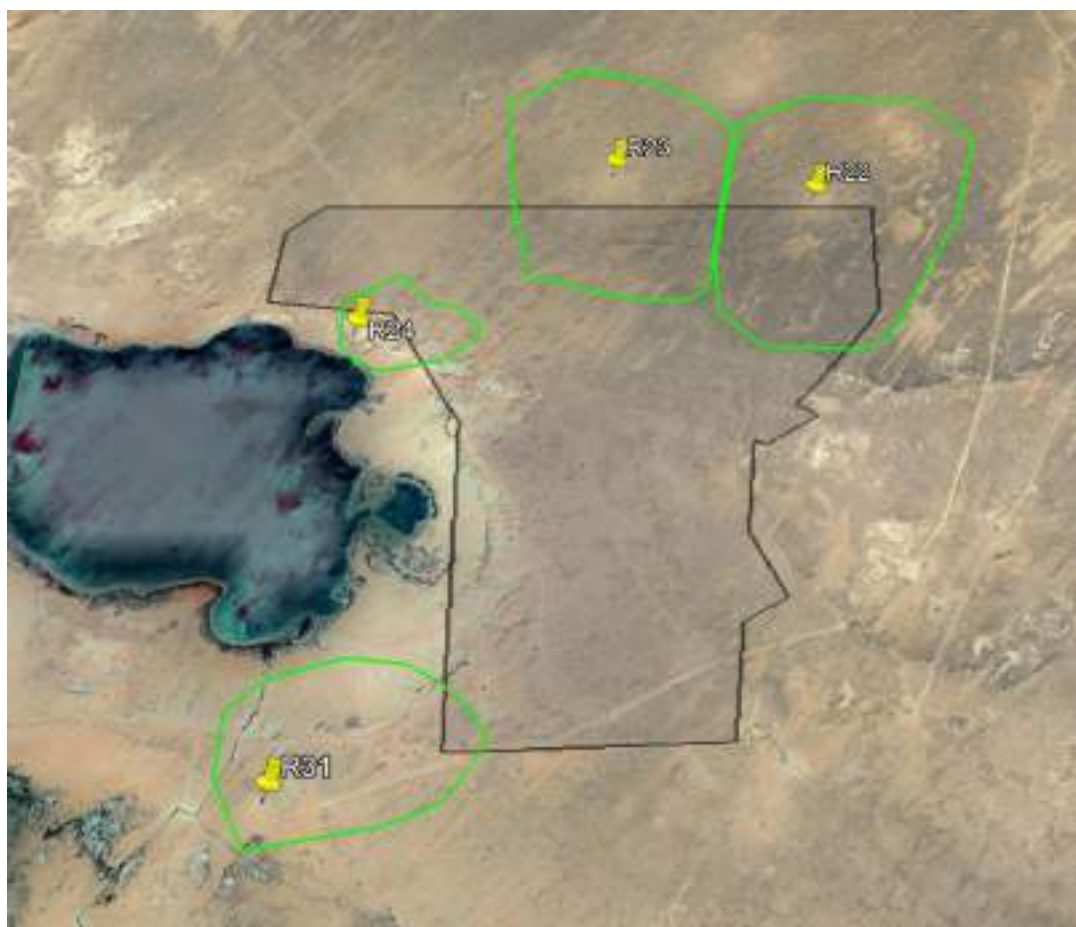
The herders survey identified three herders with accommodation structures outside the Project boundary but who partially use the site for grazing their livestock. These herders will be partially economically displaced during the construction phase of the Project but they will not be physically displaced.

Table 4-4 Herders with Structures outside the Wind Farm

NAME OF LAND USERS	STRUCTURE ID	DISTANCE OF STRUCTURES FROM PROJECT BOUNDARY
Herder 4	R23	Approximately 1.25km to the north of the project site

NAME OF LAND USERS	STRUCTURE ID	DISTANCE OF STRUCTURES FROM PROJECT BOUNDARY
	R24	Approximately 1.2 km north west
Herder 5	R22	Approximately 175m north-east of the project site
Herder 6	R31	Approximately 5km south west of the Project site

Figure 4-3 Location of Shelters Outside the wind farm



4.1.3.3 Herders from Ayakagitma Village

During the survey the following herders from Ayakagitma village were identified as users of the Project site.

Table 4-5 Herders from Ayakagitma Village using the Project site

HERDER	STRUCTURES ON THE PROJECT SITE
Herder 7 (inclusive of 4 brothers from Ayakagitma village)	2 stables located at the Project site.

These herders belong to the same extended family and stated that their family has been using the land on the Project site for the past 20 years and livestock breeding is their main source of

income. The figure below shows the approximate area used by the herders within the Project site.

During the survey the herders revealed that they do not have any contracts with Kokcha LLC who are the legal lease holders of the land. However, they noted that the LLC has requested them to pay a fee in the past but this has not been enforced. According to the herders, they do not employ any workers and instead they help each other to graze their livestock in turns. As they are from Ayakagitma village, the herders do not have any permanent accommodation structure within the Project site and potable water for the animals is brought from the village.

Their main concern is that any restrictions on accessing the Project site especially during construction will affect their livelihood because they do not have alternative land for grazing.

The location of grazing areas and summary of main assets owned by the herders using the project site is provided in table 4-6 and figure 4-4 below.

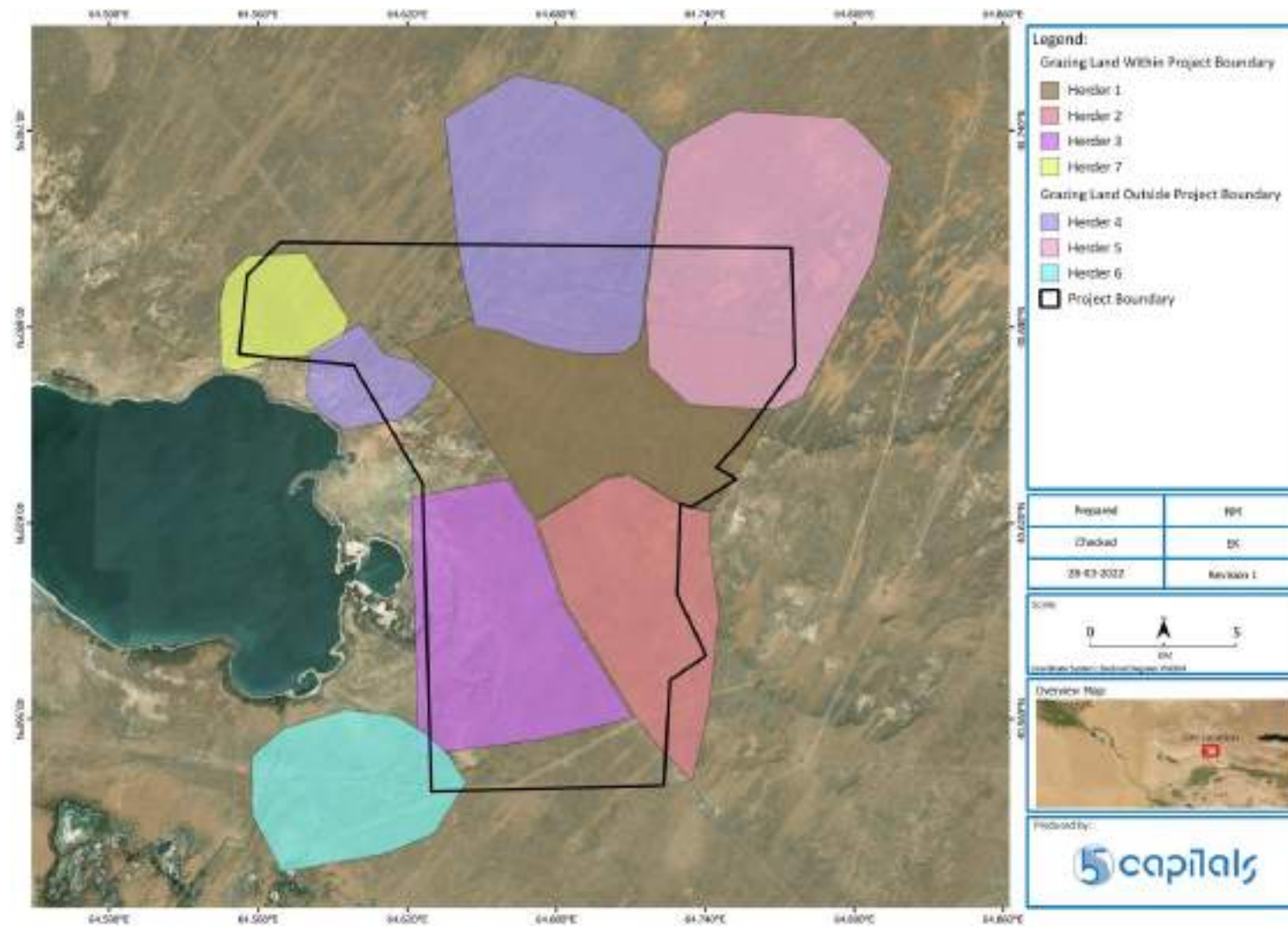
Table 4-6 Summary of Land Users within Bash WF

Name of Land Users	Contract with Kokcha LLC	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details
		Kochka LLC	Privately owned		
Kokcha LLC	N/A	Information regarding their livestock is provided under the herders below.	N/A	6 (3 with structures within the Project site & 3 with structures outside the Project site but they graze within the Project boundary)	N/A
Herders with structures within the Project site					
Herder 1	Yes	170 sheep	430 sheep & 100 goats	2 permanent workers	n/a
Herder 2	Yes	131 sheep	64 goats & 455 sheep	4 permanent workers	2 of his workers own sheep and goats that are also grazed on the Project site.
Herder 3	Yes	60 sheep	610 sheep	2 permanent workers	Both workers are also grazing on the project site

Name of Land Users	Contract with Kokcha LLC	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details
		Kochka LLC	Privately owned		
Herders with Structures outside of the Project site					
Herder 4	Yes	250 sheep	250 sheep	2 permanent workers	1 worker owns livestock that is also grazed at the project site.
Herder 5	Yes	200 sheep	300 sheep	8 workers, 5 of whom are relatives	7 of the workers are also grazing their own livestock at the Project site
Herder 6	Yes	350 sheep	400 sheep & 200 goats	3 workers with livestock and his brother supports him during the lambing season	All the workers own private livestock that they also graze at the Project site.
Herders from Ayakagitma village					
Herders 7 (includes 4 brothers from Ayakagitma village)	No	N/A	17 sheep & 11 goats	The herders graze their own livestock in turns	N/A
	No	N/A	92 sheep & 65 goats		
	No	N/A	45 sheep & 15 goats		
	No	N/A	43 sheep & 16 goats		

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

Figure 4-4 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 be granted with land usage rights and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis by the MoE. The land allocated to the OHTL tower footprint based on the Presidential Decree is provided in the table below.

Table 4-7 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	162km	22.62 (for the OHTL tower footprint)	Lease during construction
Total	n/a	22.62	-

According to the Presidential Decree, the OHTL footprint will affect 0.18ha of irrigated land out of the allocated 22.62ha. In order to mitigate against this loss, the Decree states:

- The Khokimiyat of Bukhara region, by the end of 2022, will ensure the development of new irrigated land plots in an amount equal to ten times the size of irrigated land plots, as well as new agricultural land equal to the area of pasture land, the land category of which is changed in accordance with this resolution.

4.2.2 Land Use Along the OHTL

The construction and operation of the OHTL will lead to physical and economic displacement along the proposed Bash – Karakul OHTL. The overall length of the Dzhankeldy – Bash – Karakul OHTL is approximately 290.6km with Bash-Karakul alignment accounting for 162km. 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 and pasture land. In addition, approximately 15-18km of the Bash – Karakul OHTL passes through irrigated agricultural land. The land between the irrigated fields and Karakul substation (approximately 2km) is used for commercial purposes.

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 residential areas in order to minimise any physical displacement;
- Avoidance of community structures/facilities i.e., markets, schools etc; and
- Avoidance as far as is practicable of small holding agricultural users.

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

Figure 4-5 Route of Transmission Line Mostly Through Desert Land



The Bash – Karakul OHTL alignment goes through the districts of Gijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4-6 Districts found within 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 AoI. 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 Bukhara region 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 who responded providing a preliminary list of PAPs.

In addition, a meeting was held on 26th January 2022 with representatives from four Cadastral departments in order to verify the list of PAPs provided in September 2021. 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	5
PARTICIPANTS	Shofirkon district Cadastre Peshku district Cadastre Romitan district Cadastre Djondor 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 participants 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
2	Gijduvon district State Forestry	Forest	Provided by the government for permanent use	N/A
Shofirkon District				
3	Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC	Pastoral	Leased from local municipality in 2022	49
4	Jilvon Rivoj Farm	Pastoral	Leased from local municipality in 2008	49
5	Farmer 1	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality since 2021	30
6	Shofirkon District State Forestry Land	Pastoral	Provided by the government for Permanent use	N/A
	Herder 1 - OHTL	Pastoral	Leases part of the land from Shofirkon District State Forestry Land	49
7	G'alaba LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
Peshku District				
8	Dzhankeldy LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
9	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	Provided by the government for Permanent use	N/A
Romitan District				
10	Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
	Herder 2 - OHTL		Contract with Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	Annual renewal
	Herder 3 - OHTL		Informal	N/A
	Herder 4 - OHTL		Informal	N/A
11	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	Provided by the government for Permanent use	N/A

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	TYPE OF LAND OWNERSHIP	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT
Jondor District				
12	Farmer 2	Agricultural	Leased from the municipality in 2019	49
13	Farmer 3	Agricultural	Leased from municipality in 2010	49
14	Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC	Pastoral	Leased from municipality in 2020	49
15	Amir Temur LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
16	Jondor District State Forestry	Forest	Provided by the government for permanent use	N/A
Karakul District				
17	Qorako'l naslchilik LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
18	Farmer 4	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality in 2019	49
19	Farmer 5	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality in 2010	40
20	Farmer 6	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality in 2011	49
21	Farmer 7	Agricultural	Informal land user with no lease agreement.	N/A
22	Commercial 1	Commercial-Proposed future livestock feed workshop (undeveloped)	Bought from local municipality during a land auction	N/A
23	Commercial 2	Commercial - Proposed future livestock feed workshop (undeveloped)	Bought from local municipality during a land auction	N/A
24	Commercial 3	Commercial – Proposed future chicken farm (undeveloped)	Bought from local municipality during a land auction	N/A
25	Commercial 4	Commercial – existing chicken farm (During the numerous site visits the social team did not identify any active commercial activities or chicken in this farm. However,	Land provided by local municipality for permanent use in 2019	N/A

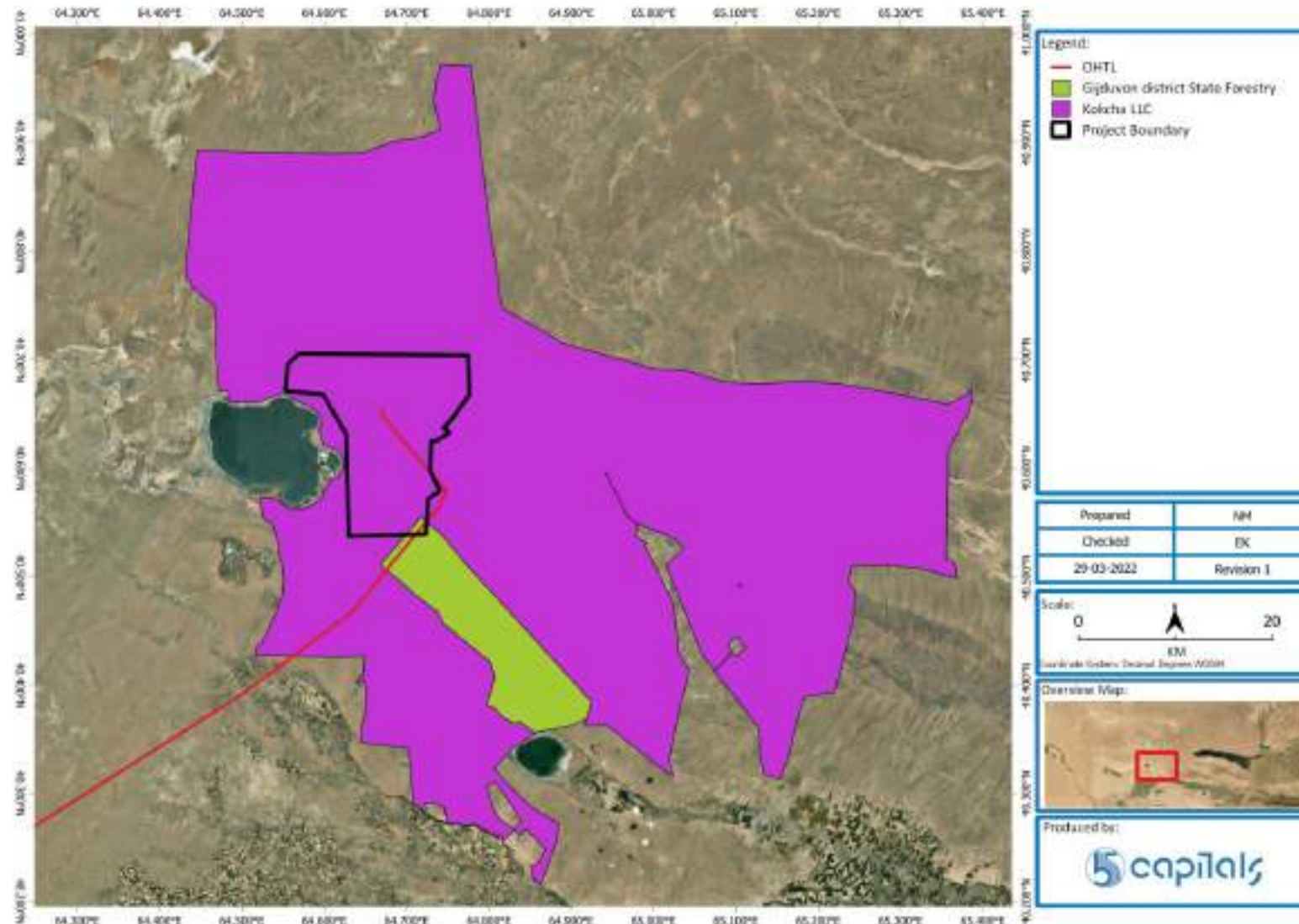
No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	TYPE OF LAND OWNERSHIP	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT
		the owner insists it is operational. A guard was identified at the security room.		
26	Commercial 5	Commercial – cotton processing plant (operational)	Land provided by local municipality	N/A
27	Commercial 6	Commercial - proposed chicken farm and vegetable oil business (undeveloped).	Provided by local municipality for permanent use in 2015.	N/A
28	Karakul District	This land is undeveloped and can be put up for land auction at any time	State reserve land	N/A

Note: Only the names of private PAPs have been coded. The names of public entities such as LLCs and Forest Funds etc have not been coded since they are already in the public domain.

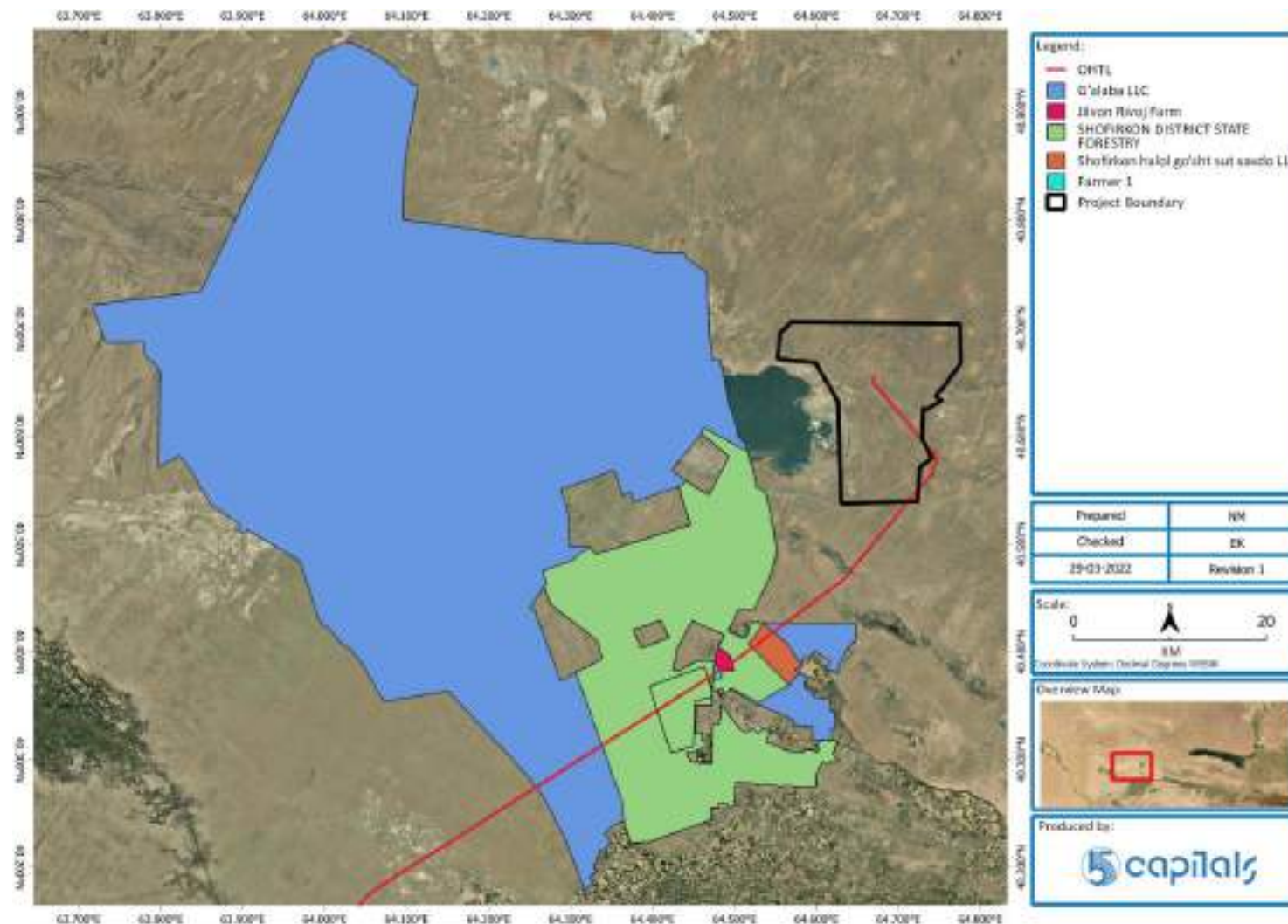
It is noted that the Presidential Decree No 314 provides a list of land users along the defined OHTL alignment by land counters (number of land plots) and not by name. As such, consultations were undertaken with the Bukhara Cadastral Dept. in order to correspond the land counters with the PAPs identified in table 4-8 above. A response was received on 25th July 2022 confirming the land owners (as in table 4-8) 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).

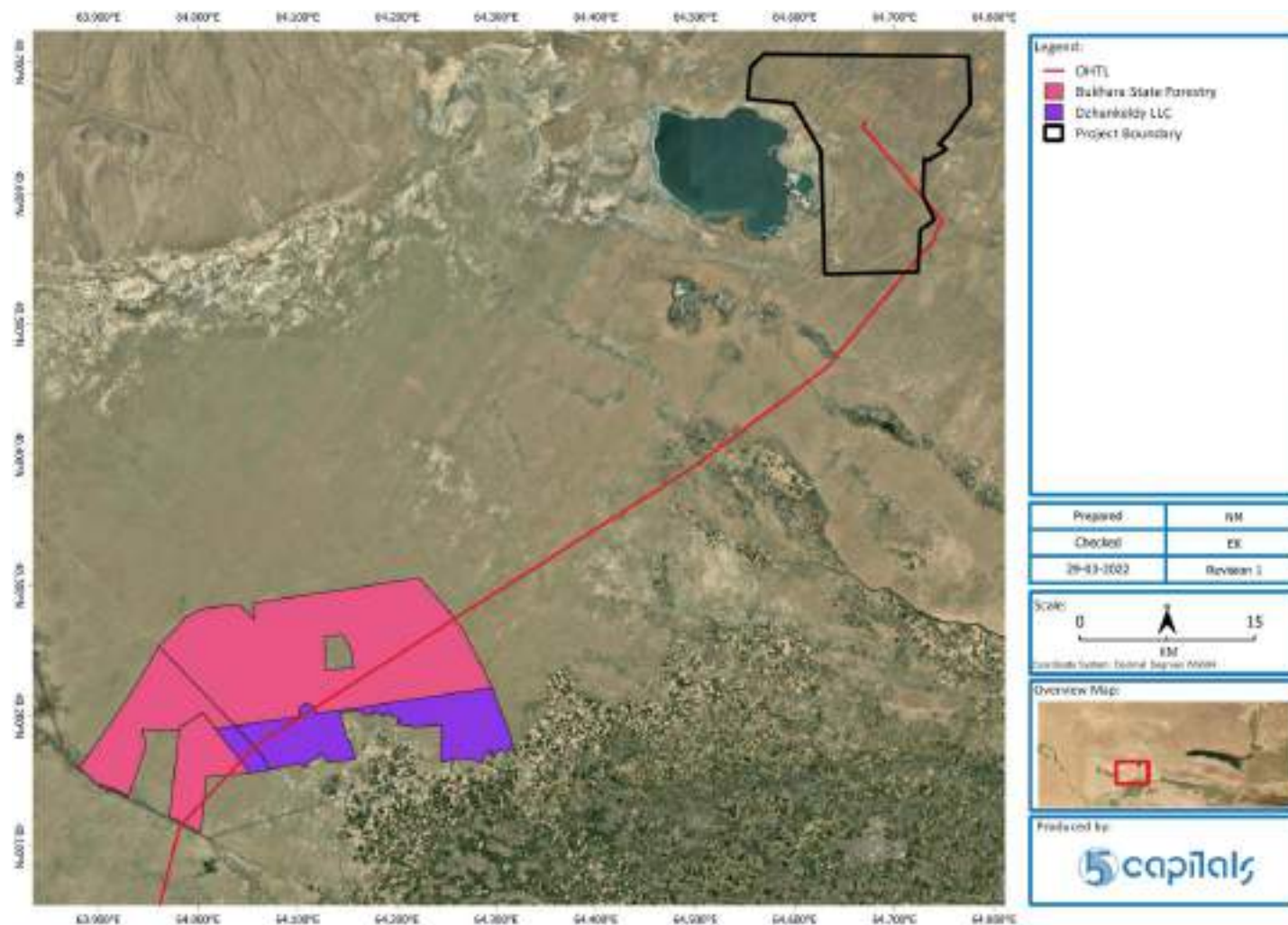
Figure 4-7 Land Users along the OHTL – Gijduvon District



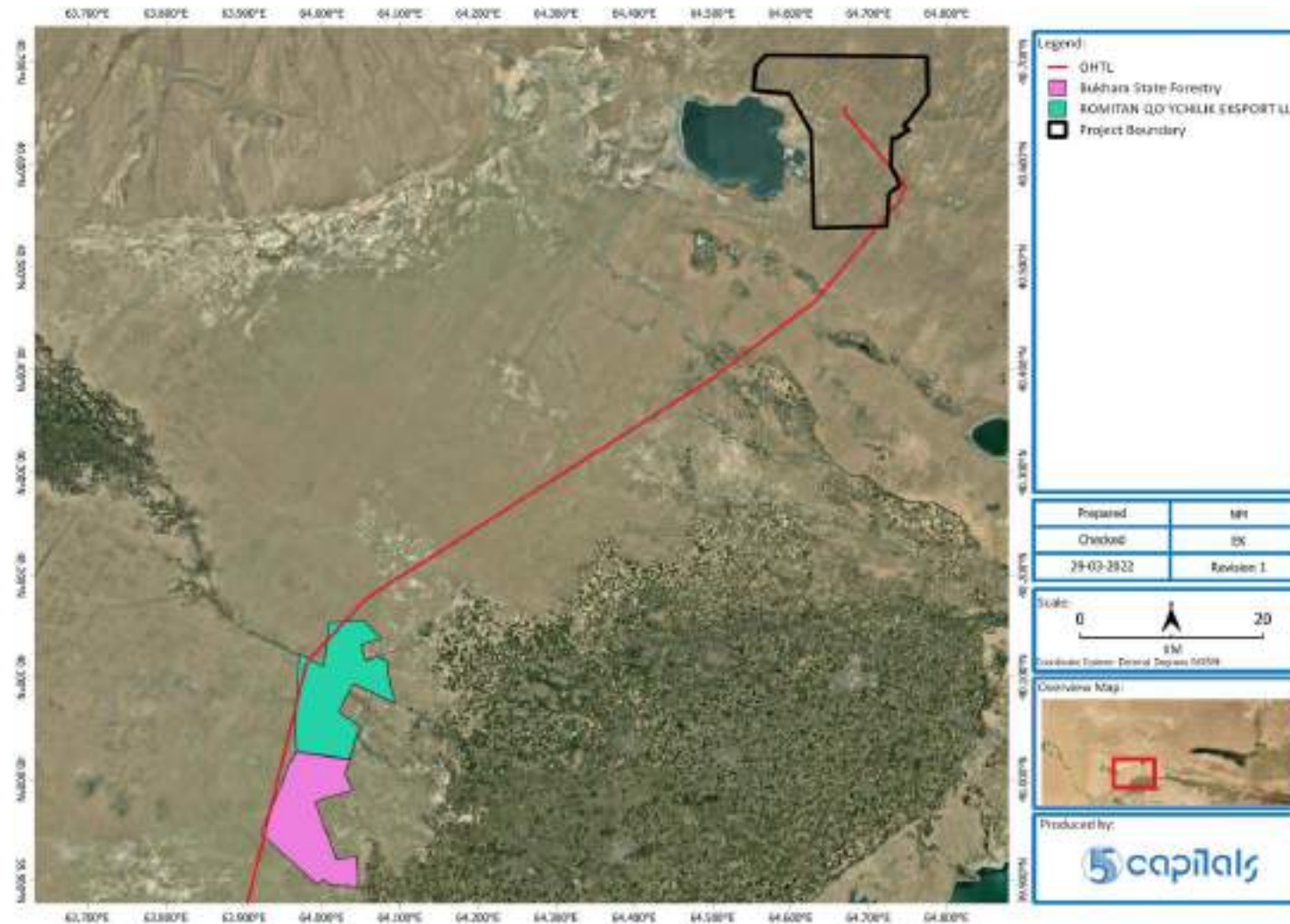
Shofirkon District



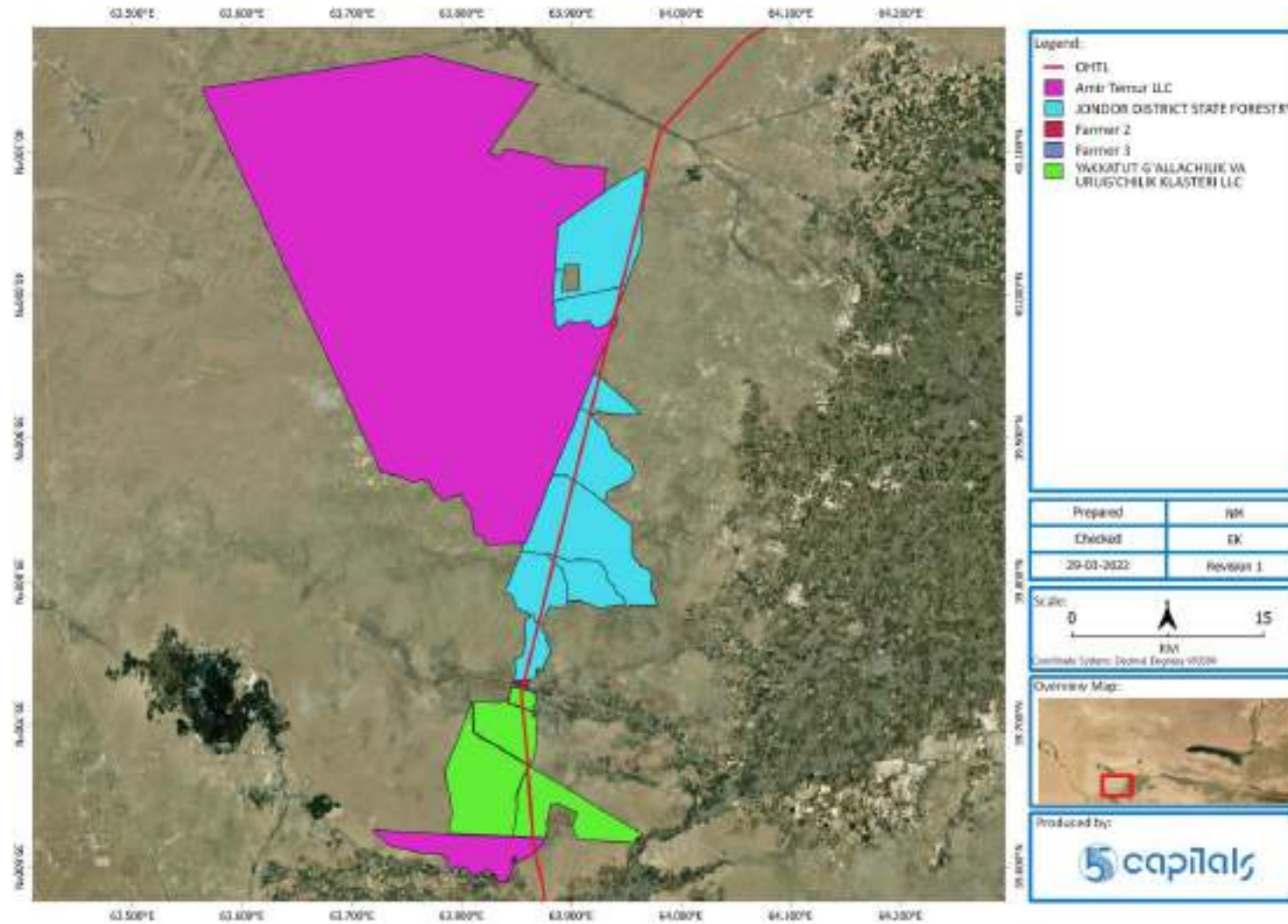
Peshku District



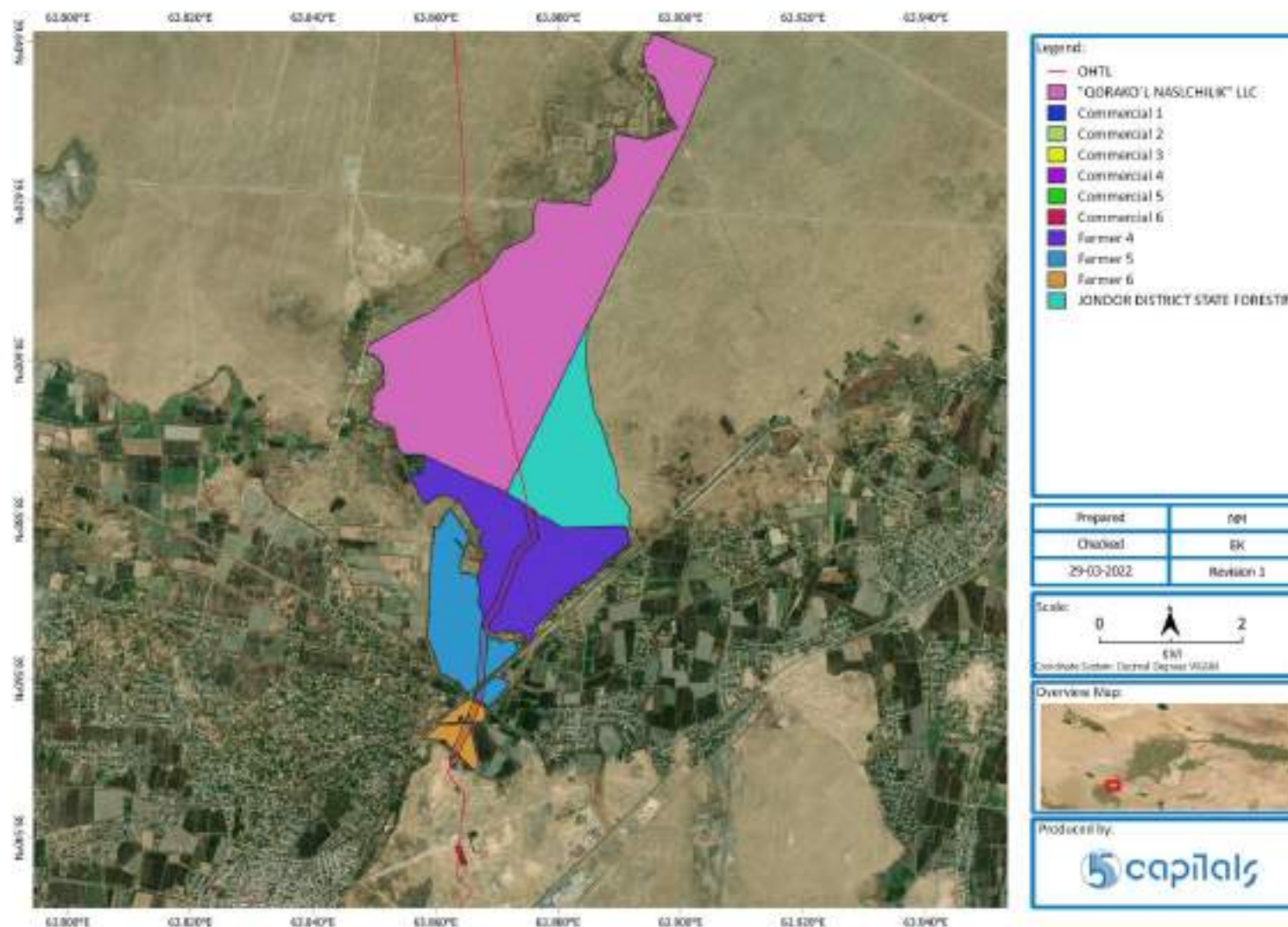
Romitan District

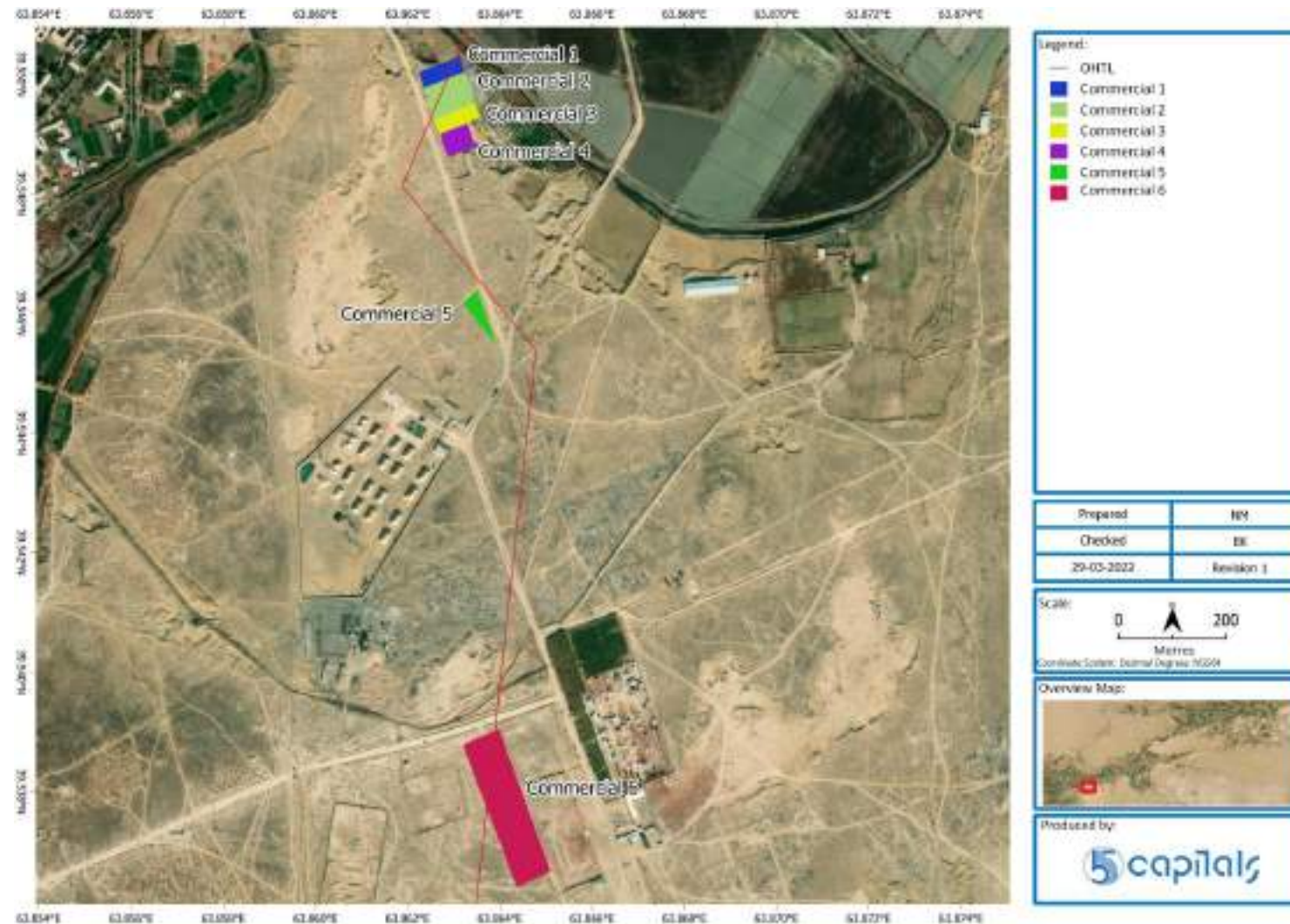


Jondor District



Karakul District





4.3 Forest Land Along the OHTL

As shown in table 4-8 above some of the land use along the OHTL is designated as forestry land. This land is found in Gijduvan, Peshku, Romitan and Jondor districts and is under the various district forestry departments. This land has been allocated to the various districts by the government for permanent use.

Although not a forest in the traditional sense, the designation of land as 'forest land' is supposed to manage and further 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 Wastewater Ditches Along the OHTL

During the OHTL prefeasibility studies, Juru Energy's technical team recorded nine (9) canal crossing points along the OHTL. As such, a consultation letter was sent to Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Dept. on 24th September 2021 requesting for more information on the canal system and specific requirements for the Project.

The Dept. provided a response on 16th October 2021 providing the canals found along the OHTL as provided in the table below.

Table 4-9 Water Canals along Bash-Karakul OHTL Route

COORDINATES		NAME OF CANAL	FUNCTION	RESPONSIBILITY
NORTHING	EASTING			
40.455672	64.612546	18-GD wastewater ditch	Improve the condition of irrigated lands	Melioration expedition under Amu Bukhara Irrigation system rehabilitation
40.404684	64.522863	Toldi wastewater ditch		
40.396418	64.508090	T-17 wastewater ditch		
40.378942	64.473798	T-9 Agytma wastewater ditch		
40.116575	63.984039	Shimoliy wastewater ditch		
39.726260	63.857490	Go'jayli wastewater ditch		
39.724296	63.856310	Katta-ko'l Go'jayli wastewater ditch		
39.610584	63.867791	Qorako'ldaryo water ditch		

COORDINATES		NAME OF CANAL	FUNCTION	RESPONSIBILITY
NORTHING	EASTING			
39.558931	63.867438	Sayyot water ditch	Irrigation	Karakul irrigation department under Amu Bukhara Irrigation system rehabilitation

In addition, the following technical conditions are also required for the Project:

IRRIGATION DITCHES

- A buffer zone of at least 30m should be maintained between the OHTL pylons/towers and the irrigation canals in order to allow for safe repair and restoration works of the canals.
- In order to allow safe use of excavators for canal maintenance with a length of 15m, electrical wiring should run at a height of 5m from the banks of the irrigation ditch.

WASTEWATER DITCHES

- The distance between the OHTL pylons/towers under construction and the wastewater ditches banks should be at least 25m.
- Electrical wiring should run at a height of 4-4.5m from the banks of the wastewater ditches.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Installation of power transmission equipment parallel to the ditches is strictly prohibited.
- Measures should be taken to prevent negative impacts on the canals as well as their future repair and restoration works.
- Movement of equipment along the canal tracks is prohibited during the construction and operational phase of the project.
- Construction should commence after the approval of the design by the Irrigation Dept.
- A specialist from the Dept. should be present during the construction works near the canals/ditches.

4.5 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.

4.5.1 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 Bash 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.

4.5.2 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.

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.

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

5.1 Wind Farm

5.1.1 Background & Methodology

Socio-economic surveys targeting the PAPs households (PAPs HH) were conducted between 28th to 30th August 2021 using survey questionnaires in Uzbek language. Face-to-face meeting was undertaken with some of the PAPs while others were consulted via phone. All survey was undertaken based on the availability of the herders and their workers at the wind farm. The survey included 10 herders and 18 workers. One worker was not surveyed because he declined to participate in the survey.

5.1.2 PAPs Households

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

Table 5-1 PAPs Households

PAPs	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ASSETS AT THE WIND FARM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS TO EXPERIENCE TEMPORARY IMPACT	TOTAL
Herders	7	3	10
Workers	7	12	19

Out of the 7 herders who will experience permanent impacts, 3 have accommodation structures within the site and will require to be resettled while 4 are from Ayakagitma village who own two stables within the Project site. The 3 herders and 12 workers will be partially impacted by partial loss of grazing land but their structures are located outside the project boundary.

There are a total of 65 members in the 10 herders' households and 96 members in the 18 surveyed workers households. It is noted that 6 out of the 18 heads of the workers households live with their extended family members i.e., parents, siblings & grandchildren.

5.1.3 Gender, Ethnicity

According to the socio-economic survey, 7 of the 10 herders and 11 of the 12 workers are heads of their households (HHs) while the rest (3 herders and 7 workers) still live with their parents (and their fathers are the head of households). All the PAPs HH are of Uzbek ethnicity apart from 4 herders from Ayakagitma village who are Kazakhs.

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. 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	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Herders	-	2	1	4	1	2
Workers	2	5	3	3	5	-

Nine (9) of the herders are married and one is single while 14 of the workers are married, 3 are single and one is a widower.

5.1.5 Education

The table below shows a high literacy level of herders with 20% having high school level education, 60% with special education and 20% with university level education. All the workers were also recorded to have at least a high school education. None of the herders or workers were recorded as being illiterate.

Table 5-3 Education Level of Surveyed HHs

EDUCATION STATUS	HERDERS		HERDERS' SPOUSES		WORKERS		WORKERS' SPOUSES	
	NUMBER	%	NO.	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	2	20	5	55.6	12	66.7	9	64.3
Special school Education/	6	60	3	33.3	5	27.8	5	35.7

EDUCATION STATUS	HERDERS		HERDERS' SPOUSES		WORKERS		WORKERS' SPOUSES	
	NUMBER	%	NO.	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Technical/College Education								
University	2	20	1	11.1	1	5.6	-	-
Total	10	100	9	100	18	100	14	100

All the herders and workers spouses have a high school certificate or special education as shown in the table above.

5.1.6 Health

The socio-economic survey recorded that, one of the herders suffers from chronic illness while 2 support a member of their family suffering from a chronic illness. Only one of these four households were recorded to receive disability allowance from the State.

None of the workers suffer from chronic illness but 4 of them support an extended member of their family with chronic illness. It is noted that none of these workers disclosed whether their family members receive state support for their illness.

The reported illnesses include:

- Chronic back pain;
- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular disease

5.1.7 Employment and Income Sources

Employment and income data were collected for the herders and workers including their spouses. As expected, the majority of the herders (60%) rely on herding activities as their only source of income. 88.9% of the workers only rely on herding activities for their income while 11.1% have other sources of employment which they engage in when working on rotational shifts 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)	6	-	-	-
Only working as herders' workers	-	-	16	-
Civil servant	2	1	1	-
Pensioner	2	2	1	1
Housewife	-	6	-	12

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	HERDERS HHS		WORKERS HHS	
	HHS	SPOUSE	HHS	SPOUSE
Cleaner	-	-	-	1

As shown in the table above, the majority of the herder and worker spouses are housewives.

The average annual income within the herders HHS is approximately UZS848,000,000 (USD 7969.50). The herder with the highest yearly income is approximated at 600,000,000 UZS (USD 55,938) while the lowest earning household is 5,000,000 UZS (USD 748). The workers were reluctant to reveal their yearly household incomes but it is estimated that the average annual income is approximately 14,682,352.90 UZS (USD 1379.84) based on their salaries. However, it should be noted that some of the workers are also paid in kind (sheep, food) in addition to their monthly salaries.

5.1.8 Expenditure

The main source of expenditure in the herders and workers households is medical expenses for herders and food for the workers. 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	1250,000	115	586,875	54
Food	2,370,000	218	2,264,705	208
Education	417,208	38	231,770	21
Medical including support to sick members of extended family.	3,670,000	337	1,980,000	183
Loan repayment	243,000	22	n/a	n/a
Livestock	780,000	71	653,921	60
Veterinary services	161,000	15	32,000	3
Agricultural (seeds, fertilizers)	600,000	55	58,854	5
Transport	2,037,400	187	98	98
Other (gas, water, heating)	1,093,000	100	348,000	32

Note: Herders and workers 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 3 herders with their 7 permanent workers have accommodation structures within the Project site while 3 more and their 12 workers live in accommodation structures outside of the project boundary.

It is noted these herders and workers have other residences (homes) in other areas in the region but they estimate they spend an average of 60-80% of their time in the accommodation structures within/or close to the project site due to their herding activities.

Four of the herders from Ayakagitma village 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. 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	
	✓	×	✓	×
Electricity	10	-	18	-
TV	10	-	18	-
Satellite dish	6	4	1	17
Washing machine	9	1	10	8
Refrigerator	10	-	18	-
Air conditioner	7	3	3	15
Personal computer	5	5	1	17
Mobile Phone	10	-	16	2
Car	9	1	4	14
Motorcycle	7	3	4	14
Greenhouse (for growing vegetables)	1	9	1	17

5.1.11 Access to Utilities & Services

None of the herders or their workers with structures within or near the Project site (including those from Ayakagitma village) have access to any centralised gas supply, heating or sewage system in place. The 4 herders from Ayakagitma village have electricity supplied to their houses but the 6 herders living in structures within or near the Project site are not connected to the grid. As a result, they use small solar panels for lighting and charging their phones.

All herders and their workers use freestanding wood stoves for heating and all of them buy potable water from outside the project site. In addition, consultations with herders show that they bury their waste in the Project site and use pit latrines for their sanitary needs.

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

There are no public transport means to the Project site and therefore, the herders and their workers rely on private means of transport to commute between the project site to their home communities/districts. Those who do not own a car or motorcycle are supported by the others in their commute.

5.1.12 Ownership of Livestock

According to the survey, 60% of the herders are employed by Kokcha LLC to graze their sheep and also own their own private sheep and goats. 40% of the herders from Ayakagitma village do not have any employment contract with Kokcha LLC and only graze their own livestock (sheep & goats). 16 of the workers own livestock within their households (including in their residences in other regions of Bukhara) and they all graze their livestock at the Project site without making any payment to Kokcha LLC. The total number of livestock owned by Kokcha LLC herders and their workers is provided in the table below.

Table 5-7 Total number of livestock owned by PAPs

PAPs	NUMBER
Kokcha LLC	1,161
Herders	3,113
Workers	1,390
Total	5,664

Veterinary services are provided to 4 herders who have contracts with Kokcha LLC at least 3 times a year while all the other herds pay out of pocket. 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 USD 363. 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. During this period, two of the herders receive additional help from their family members.

All the 6 herders employed by Kokcha 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 KOKCHA LLC

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

- Provision of animal feed during the winter months (provided to one herder).
- Veterinary services (provided to 4 herders)

Reference section 6.1.3 for a breakdown of livestock owned by Kokcha LLC, herders and their workers.

ARABLE FARMING

The Project site is located in a desert area which is not suitable for arable farming and has no infrastructure to support irrigation. It is noted that 3 out of the 10 herders have planted trees next to their accommodation structures. These include 2 apricot and 4 fig trees within the Project site.

It is noted that 6 and 17 of the herders and workers respectively stated that they own an average of 0.5ha of farm land in their home communities/district where they grow vegetables for household consumption and alfalfa for their livestock. Family members provide labour in these farms for free and no additional workers are hired.

5.1.13 Source of Labour for Herders

The herders rely on permanent workers to provide labour in their livestock activities. There are a total of 19 workers employed by the 6 herders with contracts with Kokcha LLCs. The 4 herders from Ayakagitma village do not employ any workers and take turns in grazing their livestock.

The workers mostly work on 15 days rotational basis so that they can visit their families who live outside the Project area. None of these workers have any contracts in place even though they are all considered to be employed on a permanent basis.

In addition to grazing the herders' livestock, 16 workers also graze their own livestock but they do not pay any fees to Kokcha LLC.

5.1.14 Women Impacted by the Project

The socio-economic studies shows that there is no female led household among the PAPs. It is noted that one female has a contract with Kokcha LLC but the husband is responsible for all herding activities. In addition, she signed a consent letter giving her husband authority to represent her during the RAP process. It is noted that livestock breeding is their main source of income for their family.

The majority of the women in the surveyed households are full time housewives. This includes 66.6% and 85.7% of herders' and workers' spouses respectively. It was recorded that one herder has his wife visit him at the project site for 6 months per year to help with household chores especially during the shearing and lambing seasons.

5.1.15 Vulnerable Households

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

Table 5-8 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	1 & 2 HHs support a member of their family with chronic illness.	2	4	6
Workers	4 workers support a member of their family who is chronically ill	-	-	5 (only working as herders' workers within the Project site)

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 chronic illnesses: There is one herder who suffers from chronic illnesses (diabetes & chronic backpain). This PAP may find it difficult to relocate to a new area and the associated stress of resettlement may make him more vulnerable.
 - In case the livelihoods of the 6 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 2 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 Kokcha LLC): These herders are from Ayakagitma village 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 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;
- Herders from Ayakagitma village stated that they might have to sell their livestock because they do not have alternative grazing land and it is unlikely for Kokcha LLC to provide them with new grazing areas because they do not have any contracts;
- If alternative grazing land provided by the Project is far, this might change their grazing schedules and ability to regularly visit their families;
- Decrease in grazing land for the herders with structures outside the Project site; and
- 2 of the herders with structures outside of the Project site stated that they do not have any concern as only a small section of their grazing land will be impacted by the Project.

WORKERS

- Fear of losing their job if the herders lose their grazing land;
- Decrease in income if the herders' grazing activities are impacted by the Project;
- Alternative grazing land provided by the project might be too far from their home districts which would increase commute time and cost;
- The alternative grazing land provided may not be of the same quality or size; and
- Those who work for herders with structures outside the project site, stated that they are not concern because the majority of their grazing land would not be impacted by the Project.

Note: Socio-economic characteristics of the communities living near the Project sites are provided in the Project specific ESIA (Vol 2).

5.2 OHTL

The socio-economic survey along the approved OHTL alignment was conducted between 27th and 31st January 2022 using survey questionnaires targeting the farmers, herders and business owners. Workers along the OHTL were also involved in the surveys where available. The overall number of PAPs along the OHTL are 27 formal land users and 3 informal land users. Other land users including LLCs and State Forest Funds were not included in the socio-economic surveys.

A total of 16 land users were surveyed (including formal and informal land users) including 17 workers. Out of the 16 PAPs, 7 were farmers, 5 were herders and 4 own commercial land that has not been developed yet. There are a total of 101 members among the land users' households and 87 among the workers households. It is noted that 9 out of the 16 land users and 6 out of the 17 workers households live with their extended family members.

Based on the defined 100m Aol, all of the commercial land owners surveyed will experience permanent impacts because the OHTL will impact more than 50% of their land making it commercially unviable. The other PAPs will experience temporary impacts and partial permanent loss of land depending on the location of the pylons (which has not been defined yet).

5.2.1 Gender, Ethnicity

According to the socio-economic survey, 15 households are male headed households (HH) while one is a female led HH. In addition, 3 out of the 16 land users and 1 out of 17 workers were women. This includes one (1) farmer, 2 commercial land users and the other works in one of the farms.

All the surveyed land users and workers are Uzbek.

5.2.2 Age & Marital Status

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

Table 5-9 Age Structure of the HHs

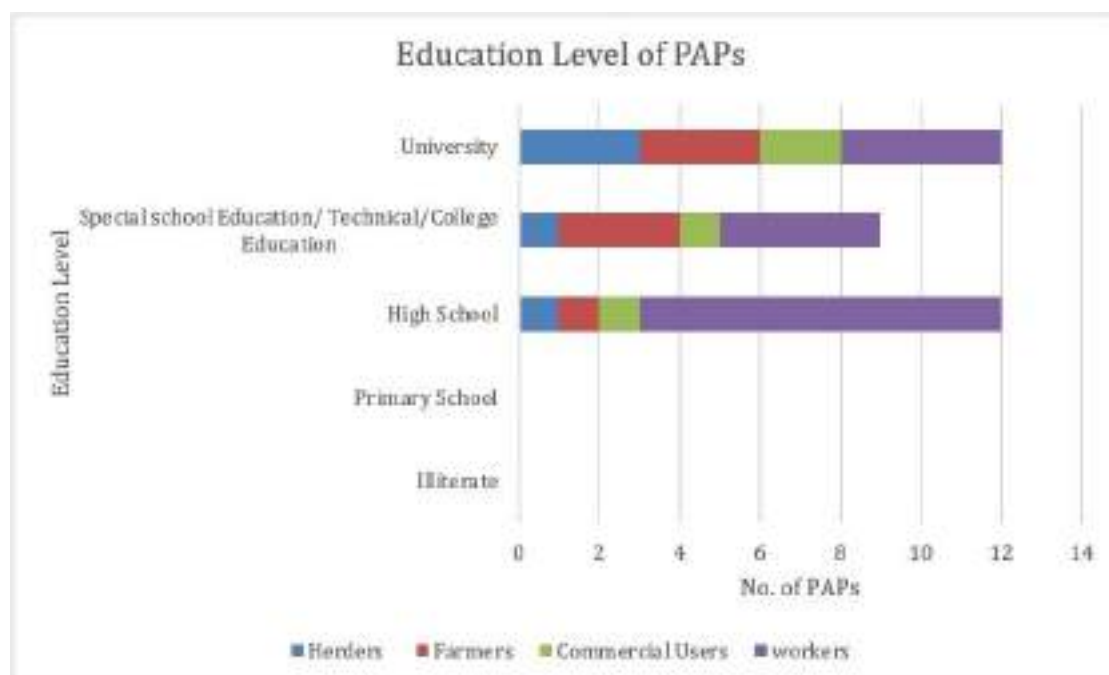
PAPs	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Land users	1	4	5	3	3
Workers	1	3	8	4	1

The women fall between the ages of 30 to 50 years. Three of the women are married and one is a widow. All the male land users and workers are married.

5.2.3 Education

The following figure shows a high literacy level of the PAPs with all having obtained a high school education. None of the PAPs were recorded as being illiterate

Figure 5-1 Education Level of PAPs



5.2.4 Health

The socio-economic survey shows that 5 out of the 16 land users suffer from chronic illnesses. This includes 2 commercial land users (one of whom is a woman) and 3 farmers. Additional 4 land users support a member of their household suffering from chronic illness and they receive disability allowance from the government.

Among the workers, 1 head of household suffers from chronic illness and 7 workers state they support a sick member in their household. Only 3 of these households receive disability allowance.

The main illnesses reported by the PAPs include:

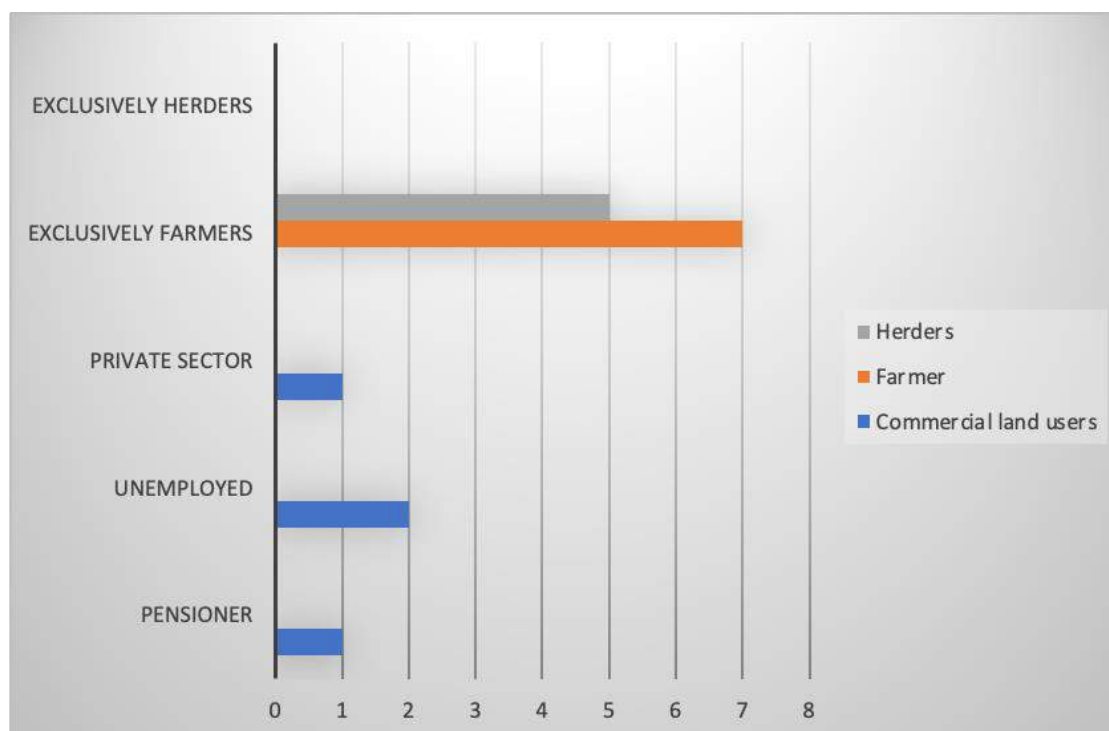
- Hepatitis B
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular disease

- Cancer

5.2.5 Employment & Income Sources

Employment and income data was collected from the herders, farmers and commercial land users and their workers. Data analysis shows that all the farmers and herders rely on farming/herding as their primary sources of income. The commercial land users include two who are unemployed, one who is a pensioner (female household) and one who works in the private sector.

Figure 5-2 Employment type for HHs



Data regarding the spouses of the land users was also collected and is as summarised in the table below.

Table 5-10 Employment type for Spouses

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	COMMERCIAL LAND USERS' SPOUSES	FARMERS' SPOUSES	HERDERS' SPOUSES
Pensioner		2	1
Unemployed	1	1	
Private sector	1	1	
Farm worker		1	
Civil servant		1	2
Housewife	1	1	1

The average annual income for the PAPs is approximately: UZS47,200,000 (USD4150) for herders and UZS515,000,000 (USD45,292) for the farmers. The commercial land users declined to provide details of their HH incomes.

5.2.6 Household Expenditure

The table below shows the average expenditure for the different households surveyed. All PAPs spend more on loan repayments followed by food (among the herders, farmers & workers) and livestock.

Table 5-11 Main household expenditure for the PAPs

EXPENSES	LAND USERS						WORKERS	
	COMMERCIAL LAND USERS		HERDERS		FARMERS			
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD
Taxes	425 000	37	780 000	68	1 138 000	99	658 800	58
Food	1 750 000	153	4 400 000	384	2 500 000	218	1 853 000	163
Education	2 700 000	236	1 120 000	98	733 000	64	400 000	35
Medical	1 750 000	153	1 570 000	137	666 000	58	836 000	73.8
Loan payment	28 376 0008	2482	4 966 0009	434	2 800 00010	244	3 193 000	282
Livestock	1 950 00011	170	1 960 000	171	1 185 000	103	1 292 300	113

⁸ Applicable for 3 out of 4 commercial land users HHs

⁹ Applicable for 3 herders

¹⁰ Applicable for 3 farmers

¹¹ Applicable for 2 out of 4 commercial land users HHs

EXPENSES	LAND USERS						WORKERS	
	COMMERCIAL LAND USERS		HERDERS		FARMERS			
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD
Veterinary services	179 000	15	15 000	1.3	14 000	1.1	26 000	2.9
Agricultural	1 575 000	137	980 000	85	542 000	47	880 000	77.7
Transport	300 000	26	100 000	8.7	258 000	22.5	265 385	23.3
Other (mobile, internet etc.)	300 000	26	250 000	21.8	270 000	23	410 000	35.9

5.2.7 Accommodation & Living Conditions

The survey revealed that 100% of the PAPs (including the workers) live in private houses which they own with their extended families.

There are two accommodation structures along the OHTL: one belongs to a herder and is shared with 2 informal herders and the other belongs to a female farmer and houses 4 of her employees. It is estimated that the herders and farmers workers spend approximately 80% of their time living in these accommodation structures.

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

There are 2 accommodation structures along the OHTL 100m Aol and these include very basic amenities for heating, cooking and sleeping. However, the PAPs are recorded to own the following main amenities/assets in their homes.

Table 5-12 Household amenities

ASSET	LAND USERS		WORKERS	
	✓	×	✓	×
Car	14	2	7	10
Motorcycle	7	9	2	15
TV	16	-	17	-
Satellite dish	13	3	3	14
Washing machine	14	2	8	9
Refrigerator	16	-	17	-
Air conditioner	11	5	6	11
Greenhouse	1	14	3	14
Personal computer	8	8	2	15
Mobile Phone	15	1	17	-

5.2.8 Access to Utilities & Services

All the land users and workers stated that they have centralised gas supply at their home and they use this for heating and cooking. All homes also have connection to the grid and the PAPs stated that they do not experience any power outages. It was recorded that 87.9% of the PAPs have access to potable water at their homes while 12.1% have to buy water.

Waste is collected from the PAPs homesteads by *Toza Hudud* waste management company (a State Unitary Enterprise) at least once a week. The PAPs do not have access to a centralised sewerage system and they use septic tanks.

There is no public means of transport for the herders, farmers, workers or any of the commercial land users and they have to rely on private means of transport or walking to get to their land.

STRUCTURES ALONG THE OHTL

The farmer's and herder's accommodation structures along the OHTL Aol do not have a centralised gas, sewage or heating system in place. However, the farmer is connected to the grid and uses electricity for lighting. Consultations with the farmer revealed that her waste is collected by *Toza Hudud* while the herders bury waste in the desert.

5.2.9 Land Use

The land along the OHTL is used by the PAPs for grazing, farming and for commercial purposes. The farmers grow wheat, barley, cotton and some have planted fruit trees such as apricots and apples.

The land ownership status of the PAPs is as summarised below:

- Among the 5 surveyed herders, 3 have contracts with Galaba and Romitan qo'ychilik export LLCs while 2 are informal land users.
- 6 out of the 7 farmers have leased their land from local municipalities while one does not have a lease agreement.
 - It is noted that the female farmer has a land lease agreement.
- All the 4 commercial land users got the land from an auction but none have made any developments on it.

Additionally, 10 out of 16 land users and 14 out of 17 workers own approximately 0.5ha of vegetable gardens at their homes where they grow onions, tomatoes etc.

5.2.10 Sources of Labour for Land Users

Some of the land users rely on permanent and seasonal workers (some of whom are members of their households) to provide labour. A breakdown of the number of workers is provided in the table below.

Table 5-13 Source of labour for land users

LAND USER	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TEMPORARY WORKERS
Farmer 1	10	30
Herder 2	0	1
Farmer 2	4	30
Farmer 3	1	0
Farmer 4	7	50
Farmer 5	10	30
Farmer 6	8	20
Farmer 7	1	0

LAND USER	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TEMPORARY WORKERS
Commercial 6	2	n/a

5.2.11 Women Impacted by the Project

The socio-economic studies show that there are 4 women who are impacted by the project. The main characteristic of these women is as summarised below:

- Among the women, one (1) is a farmer, 2 are commercial land users and one (1) is a worker.
- The 3 land users own the land lease contracts while one works in a farm as a permanent worker.
- Both the commercial land users will lose more than 50% of their undeveloped commercial plots to the defined 100m AoI which will require the identification of suitable alternative land.
- One (1) out of the 4 women is the head of her household and she is a widow.
- Two of the female land users have a high school education and two have special school education.
- All the women are expected to undertake additional household chores even if they undertake other income generating activities.
- One (1) woman who is a commercial land user suffers from a chronic illness.

5.2.12 Vulnerable Households

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

Table 5-14 Number of Vulnerable People Impacted by the OHTL

PAPs	CHRONIC ILLNESSES/DISABILITIES	SUPPORT HH MEMBERS WITH CHRONIC ILLNESSES/DISABILITIES	WITHOUT LEGAL LEASE AGREEMENT	FEMALE LED HOUSEHOLD	LOSING MORE THAN 50% OF LAND	OBTAINED LOANS
Land users	5	3	3	1	4	2
Workers	1	7	-	-	-	1

The table above provides a general overview of PAPs that are likely to be more vulnerable. Even though the impacts of the OHTL will be very limited, there is a likelihood that these PAPs could be potentially impacted more than the others. Based on this, a vulnerability analysis has

been undertaken to identify more context specific groups of vulnerable PAPs by the OHTL. This is as described below:

- PAPs with Chronic Illnesses: The PAPs suffering from chronic illness may find the disruption of their work during the construction phase more stressful and this could impact their health further.
- PAPs that support household members with chronic illness: The disruption of PAPs activities could potentially affect the income and/or wages of PAPs thereby affecting their ability to support family member's medical treatment.
- Informal Land Users; there are 2 herders and 1 farmer without any formal legal land use agreement. As such, their land use rights are not recognised under the Uzbek law. Any impact to herding or farming activities may potentially affect their livelihood and their ability to secure another land to continue grazing and/or farming.
- Female led Household: This woman is a widow and is responsible for all household expenses. In addition, more than 50% of her commercial land will be impacted by the OHTL 100m AoI making it unviable. This impact on 50% of her land will have a major impact on household income. As such, additional support will be required so that the future income of her household is not impacted.
- Commercial land users that are losing more than 50% of their land to the OHTL 100m AoI.
 - The loss of more than 50% of the land makes it commercially unviable for these PAPs and risks their future plans on developing the land to generate an income.
- PAPs with Bank Loan: The PAPs with loan from the bank may find the disruption of their work during the construction phase affecting their income and consequently affecting their ability to paying back the loan as per the loan contract.

5.2.13 Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs

During the socio-economic surveys, the HH were asked what their main concerns were regarding the Project and how it would impact their households. A summary of their responses is provided below based on PAPs category.

HERDERS

- Concerns over partial land loss due to the construction of the OHTL pylons.
- One herder is concern that his accommodation structure, stable & storage room will be demolished because they are within 100m AoI.

FARMERS

- There will be partial loss of farming land which will lead to loss of crops and trees.
- Construction of pylons may potentially disrupt other farming activities.
- Partial loss of land and any potential damage of crops/trees will impact household incomes.

- The female HH will lose an accommodation structure meant for the workers which may potentially impact the efficiency of the workers in the farm if they relocate further from the farm.

COMMERCIAL

- PAPs with undeveloped land expressed concerns that they will be penalised by the government if the land is not developed within the stipulated timeline.
 - This concern was also expressed as a grievance by one of the female PAPs.
- Loss of commercial land will impact the future income prospects of the impacted PAPs.
- The widowed HH expressed concern that the impacted land is close to her home and she may not be able to get suitable replacement land.

WORKERS

- Some of the workers are concern about losing their jobs as a result of the Project.

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 140.9018ha under land lease for the lifetime of the Project and 9.0287ha for temporary use during the construction phase of the Project.

Due to impacts related to the noise health protection zone (1000m from each WTG during the operational phase), 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 living within the Project site. Those living outside the Project site will experience temporary access disruption in these areas during the approximated 2 years of construction.

It is expected that access to the 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 Kokcha LLC have revealed that they have been allocated 267,398.1 ha of grazing land under their management in the wider Project area.

Out of the 149.9305ha allocated to the Project, 140.9018ha will be permanently impacted by the construction of Project facilities while 9.0287ha will be impacted by temporary construction facilities such as laydown areas, storage and batching plant etc. This accounts for 0.053% of permanent and 0.0034% of temporary land impact out of the 267,398ha owned by Kokcha LLC. All temporary construction areas will be restored at the end of construction phase in accordance with the ESIA requirements.

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

Table 6-1 Land Allocated to the Project 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	63.53	
Underground cable trench	28.03	
Wind farm substation (including the switchyard)	9.7618	Permanent
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant)	9.0287	Temporary during the 2 years of construction.
Total	149.9305	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 approximately 129.797ha 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	102.266	Permanent
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant), underground cable trench	27.531	Temporary (only during the construction phase.
Total	129.797	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 Kokcha 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.

IMPACT ON HERDERS

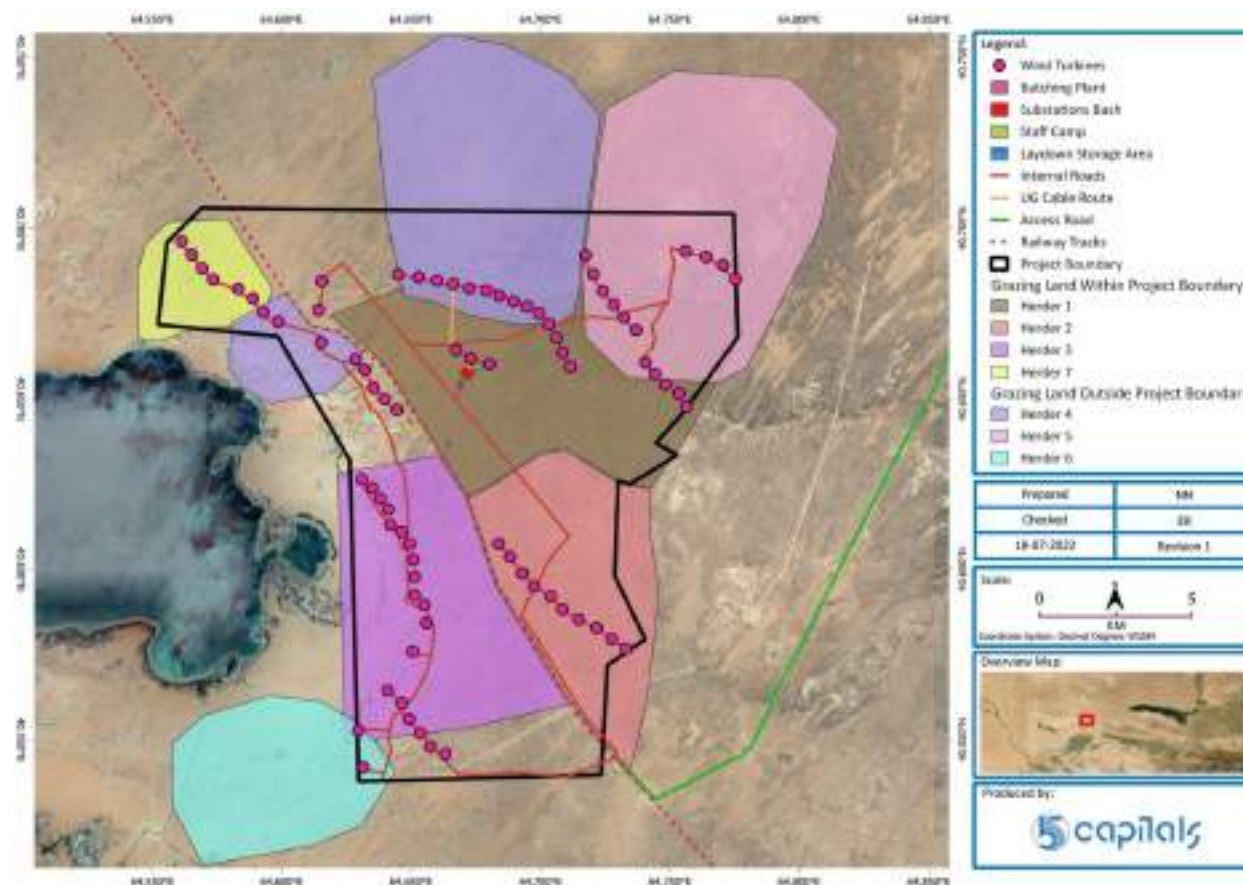
As earlier discussed, the herders have specific approximated grazing areas within and outside of the Project boundary. The impact of the Project footprint on this grazing land is summarised in the table below.

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 THE PROJECT BOUNDARY (HA)	GRAZING LAND WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE AVAILABLE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE (OUTSIDE THE 1 KM CONSTRUCTION BUFFER)
		HA	%	HA	%		
Herders with structures within the wind farm							
R5 & R6 (Herder 1)	5917.6	34.6	0.58	15.83	0.0027	198.9	n/a
R7 (Herder 2)	3826.8	14.8	0.39	2.83	0.0007	965.4	n/a
R18 & 21 (Herder 3)	4672.3	18.52	0.4	3.19	0.0007	355.1	n/a
Herders who partially graze at the wind farm							
R23 & R24 (Herder 4)	6557.9	13.36	0.2	2.34	0.0004	3931.4	904.409
R22 (Herder 5)	6590.8	13.60	0.21	2.34	0.0004	4077.8	603.664
R31 (Herder 6)	2966.1	1.78	0.06	0.27	0.0001	2827.5	n/a
Ayakagitma Village							
4 Herders from Ayakagitma village (Herders 7)	1305.8	5.6	0.43	0.727	0.0006	306.8	n/a

Note: The calculations in the table above have been approximated based on the updated BoP provided by ACWA Power in June 2022, the Presidential Decree issued on 8th July 2022 and the approximated areas provided by the herders. In addition, land available for grazing outside of the 1km construction buffer zone has only been provided for Herder 4 & 5 because Herders 1, 2, 3 & 7 have access to alternative grazing land. Herder 6 will have enough grazing land outside of the Project boundary.

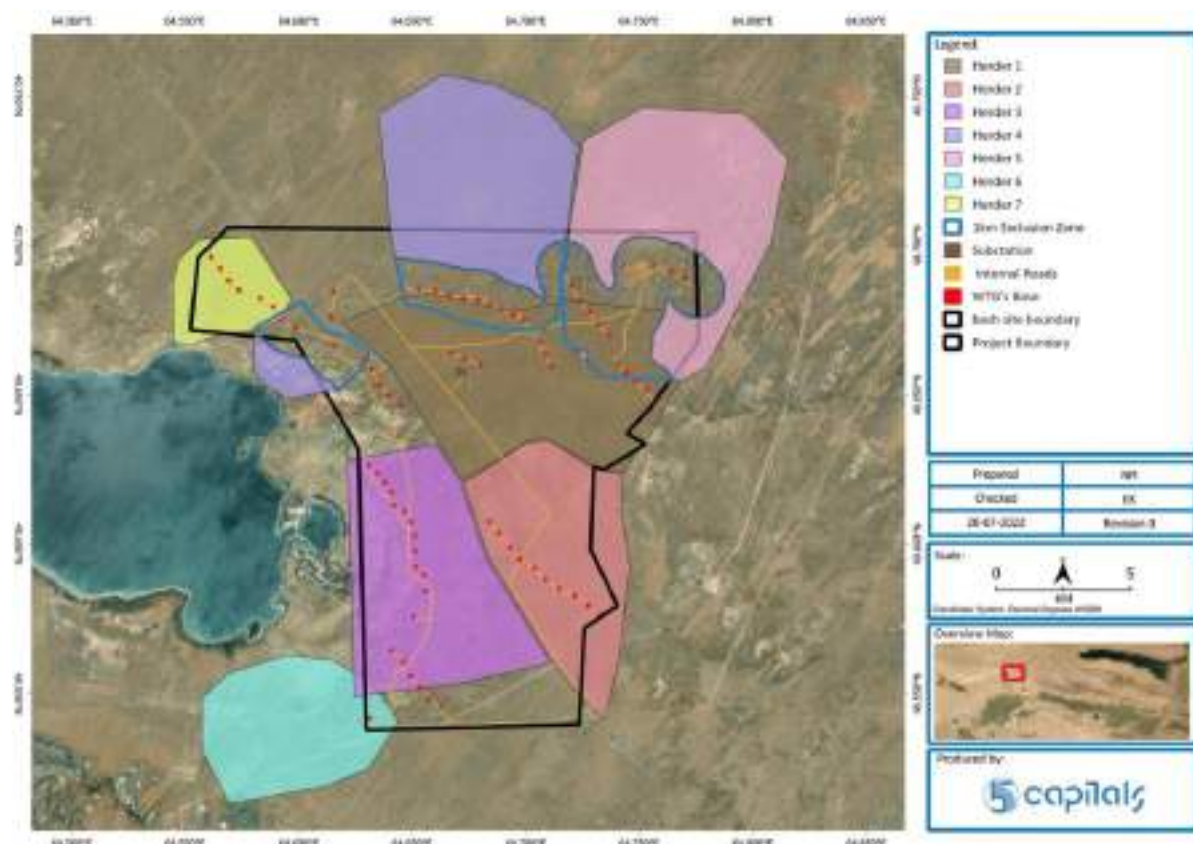
Figure 6-1 Overlay of Project Facilities over Approximate Grazing Areas



The Project footprint (including the laydown areas) will impact approximately 0.056% of the total area of grazing land under Kokcha LLC (and its 6 herders together with 4 herders from Ayakagitma village) (Table 6-3). The 3 herders with structures within the Project site will be resettled outside of the Project boundary while the 4 herders from Ayagitma village will be able to graze on alternative land provided north of their village and outside the Project boundary (reference section 7.11). This is because construction (for approximately 2 years) will happen simultaneously across the site and it will not be phased.

Herder 4 and 5 will have access to the grazing land outside of the Project boundary. Additionally, the EPC Contractor will establish a 1km construction buffer zone from the WTGs within grazing areas 4 and 5 so that these herders can safely access some of their land within the Project boundary. In order to ensure the safety of the herders and their livestock (and mitigate against other impacts such as noise, worker influx, safety risk to livestock left to graze on its own etc), no construction works, machinery, equipment or workers will be allowed beyond the 1km buffer to the north of the site (refer to table 6-3 for the grazing land available to Herder 4 & 5 within the Project site).

Figure 6-2 1km Construction Buffer Zone over Approximate Grazing Areas (Herder 4 & 5)



The grazing of livestock for all herders will be possible within all areas of the Project site (outside of the Project footprint) during the operational phase (even though no settlements will be allowed within 1000m of the WTGs- see discussion on HPZ below).

Reference section 7.11.1.1 for more details on identification of suitable replacement land for herders with structures within the Project site and those from Kokcha village.

6.1.3 Impact on Assets

There are a total of 3 HHs with accommodation structures within the wind farm two which will need to be resettled due to impacts relating to noise and the requirements of 1000m from WTGs. In addition, there are other assets belonging to Kokcha LLC and the 4 HHs from Ayakagitma village. A summary of assets within the wind farm is provided in the table below.

Table 6-4 Summary of Main Affected Structures

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION
Herder 1	Summer structures			
	Accommodation structure	Cinder block foundation, cinder block walls, wooden covering, concrete & wooden floors, wooden doors, clay roofing	48.37	good
	Metal fence	Metal mesh & wooden poles	36	satisfactory
	Handmade oven	clay	1	good
	Toilet	Wooden foundation with slate walls, wooden overlapping slate roofing & wooden floors.	1.5	good
	Cinder block stable	Cinder blocks	510	good
	Cinder block canopy	stone foundation, cinder block walls,	240	good
	Stable for washing sheep	Cinder block walls	96	good
	Livestock pool	Concrete foundation, concrete block wall & floor	25	good
	Pumping room	bricks	9	satisfactory
	Well	Metal grid, wooden	200m	satisfactory
	Summer metal grid stable	Metal mesh	225	satisfactory
	Summer wooden stable	Made of tree branches	285	unsatisfactory
	Diesel generator	With a capacity of 20kW	-	good
	Sub-surface pump	7.5kW	-	good
	Winter structures			
	Accommodation structure	Cinder block foundation, walls, wooden overlapping, covering and roofing, wooden doors	40.7	good
	Kitchen	Cinder block foundations, wooden racks, concrete floors, slate roofing, concrete floor	6.67	satisfactory

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION
	Toilet	Metal sheets	2.66	satisfactory
	Horse stable canopy	Wood & metal sheets	11.76	satisfactory
	Cinder block fencing 1	Cinder block	45.2	good
	Cinder block fencing 2	Cinder block, cinder block foundation, wooden columns, slate roof, earth floor	9.9	good
	Summer paddock (haystack)	Made of tree branches	180	satisfactory
	Wicket 1	metal	8	satisfactory
	Wicket 2	metal	3	satisfactory
	Concrete foundation	concrete	30.2	satisfactory
Herder 2	Accommodation structure 1	Concrete foundation, clay & brick walls, wooden covering, wooden doorways, concrete & wooden floor	20.88	good
	Accommodation structure 2		30.2	good
	Pump room	Stone foundation, clay & brick walls, earthen floor, clay roof with wood	12	satisfactory
	Water well	-	180m	satisfactory
	canopy	Cinder block foundation, wooden covering, clay roof and earthen floor	10.1	good
	Summer stable	Metal grid & wooden walls	43.2	satisfactory
	Stone stable	Stones put on top of each other	440	satisfactory
	canopy	Stone foundation & walls, wooden overlapping, adobe	176	satisfactory
	Storage area	Stone foundation & walls, clay roof, earthen floors	25	satisfactory
	toilet	Concrete foundation, stone walls, metal roof	2	satisfactory
	Metal fence	Metallic mesh & wooden poles	36	satisfactory
	wicket	wooden	2.5	satisfactory
	Animal pool	Cinder block	78	satisfactory
	Diesel generator	20kW	-	satisfactory
	Sub-surface pump	7.5kW	-	satisfactory
Herder 3	Summer structures			
	Accommodation structure	Cinder block foundation, clay brick walls, clay roof, concrete floor, wooden doors	49.73	good
	Brick fence/wall	Stone foundation & clay brick walls	37.63	satisfactory
	Horse stable	Stone foundation, clay brick walls & roof, clay floors	27.2	satisfactory
	Sheep stable	Concrete foundation, clay walls, clay roof and floor	27.2	satisfactory
	Canopy 1	Cinder block, wood, sheet roofing, clay floors	106.4	satisfactory
	Canopy 2	Stone foundation, cinder block, wooden partitions, sheet roofing, clay floors	74.9	satisfactory

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION
	Storage area 1	Stone foundation, clay bricks, clay roof, wooden doors, earthen floor	136.5	satisfactory
	Storage area 2		6.45	good
	Toilet	Iron sheets & wooden door	2.25	satisfactory
	wicket	metal	1.63	satisfactory
	Animal pool	concrete	4.2	satisfactory
	Metal fence 1	Metal mesh, wooden pole	20.6	satisfactory
	Metal fence 2	Metal mesh, wooden poles	8.75	satisfactory
	Pumping room	Stone foundation, raw brick walls, clay roofing	13.3	satisfactory
	Well	380m	-	satisfactory
	Diesel generator	20kW	-	satisfactory
	Subsurface pump	7.5kW	-	satisfactory
	Summer paddock	Wooden poles & tree branches	336	satisfactory
	Winter structures			
	Accommodation structure	Concrete foundation, raw bricks wall, wooden covering, corrugated board roofing, concrete floors, wooden doors,	152.6	good
	Kitchen		20.48	satisfactory
	Toilet	Iron sheets & wooden poles	1.5	satisfactory
	well	250m	-	satisfactory
Herders from Ayakagitma village	Winter stable	Made from tree branches, wooden poles and earthen floor	418	Poor
	wicket	wooden	3	Poor
	Summer stable	Made from tree branches, wooden poles and earthen floor	192	poor
	wicket	metal	3.6	poor
Kokcha LLC	Accommodation structure	Stone foundation, clay brick walls, clay roofing. Wooden doors, earthen floors, clay roofing	43.2	satisfactory
	well	Concrete foundation for the 80m well	-	good
	well	295m with a metal grid	-	Poor

Notes¹²

- **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%.

¹² 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.

- **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%.

Table 6-5 Affected Trees

PAPs	TYPE OF TREE	DIAMETER (CM)	QUANTITY
Herder 1	Apricot	Up to 5	2
	Spruce	seedlings	2
Herder 3	Crown (decorative trees)	Up to 4	3
	Spruce	seedlings	2

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

HERDERS	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK		WORKERS	
	PRIVATE LIVESTOCK	BELONGS TO KOKCHA LLC	ID	NO OF LIVESTOCK
Herders with structures on the Project site				
Herder 1	430 sheep & 100 goats	170 sheep	n/a	n/a
Herder 2	455 sheep & 64 goats	131 sheep	Worker 2	67 goats
			Worker 4	10 sheep
Herder 3	610 sheep	60 sheep	Worker 7	340 sheep, 60 goats & 10 horses
			Worker 6	80 sheep, 20 goats & 2 horses
Herder 7 (includes 4 brothers from Ayakagitma village)	197 sheep & 107 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herders who partially graze on the project site but their structures are outside of the project boundary				
Herder 4	250 sheep	250 sheep	Worker 16	30 sheep
Herder 5	300 sheep	200 sheep	Worker 15	40 sheep
			Worker 13	100 sheep
			Worker 11	50 sheep
			Worker 8	150 sheep

HERDERS	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK		WORKERS	
	PRIVATE LIVESTOCK	BELONGS TO KOKCHA LLC	ID	NO OF LIVESTOCK
			Worker 9	50 sheep
			Worker 10	60 sheep
			Worker 12	50 sheep
Herder 6	400 sheep & 200 goats	350 sheep	Worker 17	250 sheep
			Worker 18	10 sheep
			Worker 19	11 sheep

6.1.4 Impacts from Reptile Relocation Fencing

A Reptile Relocation Plan ¹³ 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.

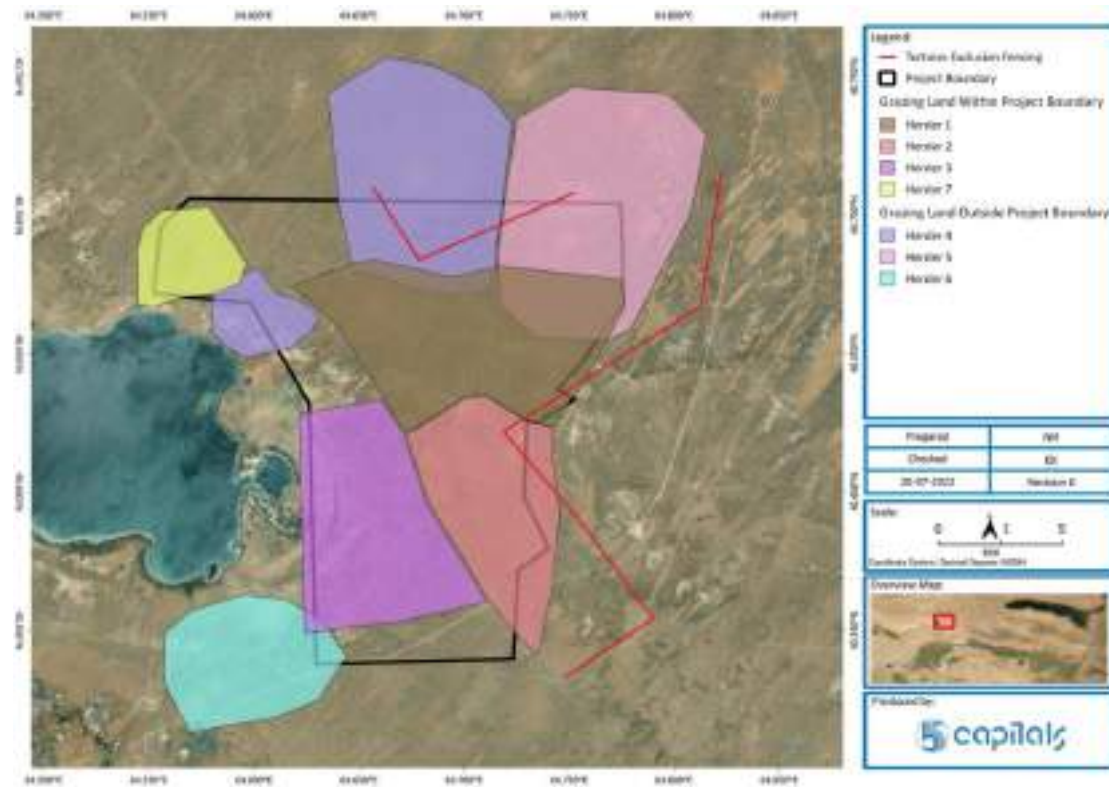
As a result, and to allow for the relocation of tortoises, two fences were erected in May 2022 based on the following specifications:

- A minimum of 15cm into the ground;
- 40cm height above ground; and
- Made of material such as metal small-scaled grid, grid size not larger than 2cm *2cm.

The two fences are approximately 10km and 28km long and will be removed at the end of the construction phase. The location of the fence is as provided in the figure below.

¹³ Refer to the Reptile Relocation Plan for details on details of the surveys undertaken, methodology required including fencing specifications.

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



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). Two herders expressed their concern that the fencing would block the free movement of their livestock and create inconveniences in their herding activities.

In addition, a grievance was submitted on 13th July 2022 by Herder 2 with a complaint that three of his lambs had gone over the fence during grazing and they had not returned to their stable. The herder also stated that during a search for the lambs with his workers, they had found carcasses of the lambs. It is noted that beyond submitting a grievance, this herder did not provide additional proof or report to Kokcha LLC or the police on the missing lambs (Refer to Appendix C for more details on the grievance).

This grievance is still being addressed and ACWA Power intends to implement a livestock claim procedure containing the protocols and requirements to be followed by herders (and their workers) with claims of loss of livestock as a result of the Project. This procedure will be communicated to all impacted herders within the Project site & along the OHTL.

In addition to other construction and operational phase impacts, Herder 2 has also stated he wants to move out of the Project site due to the inconvenience caused by the reptile fencing (Refer to section 7.11.1.2 on the herder's preferred replacement grazing land).

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 assessment 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 on all the herders' structures (within the Project site) 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) as shown in the table below. As such, resettlement of these receptors has been proposed as the most appropriate mitigation measure.

Figure 6-4 Location of Receptors Impacted by Noise

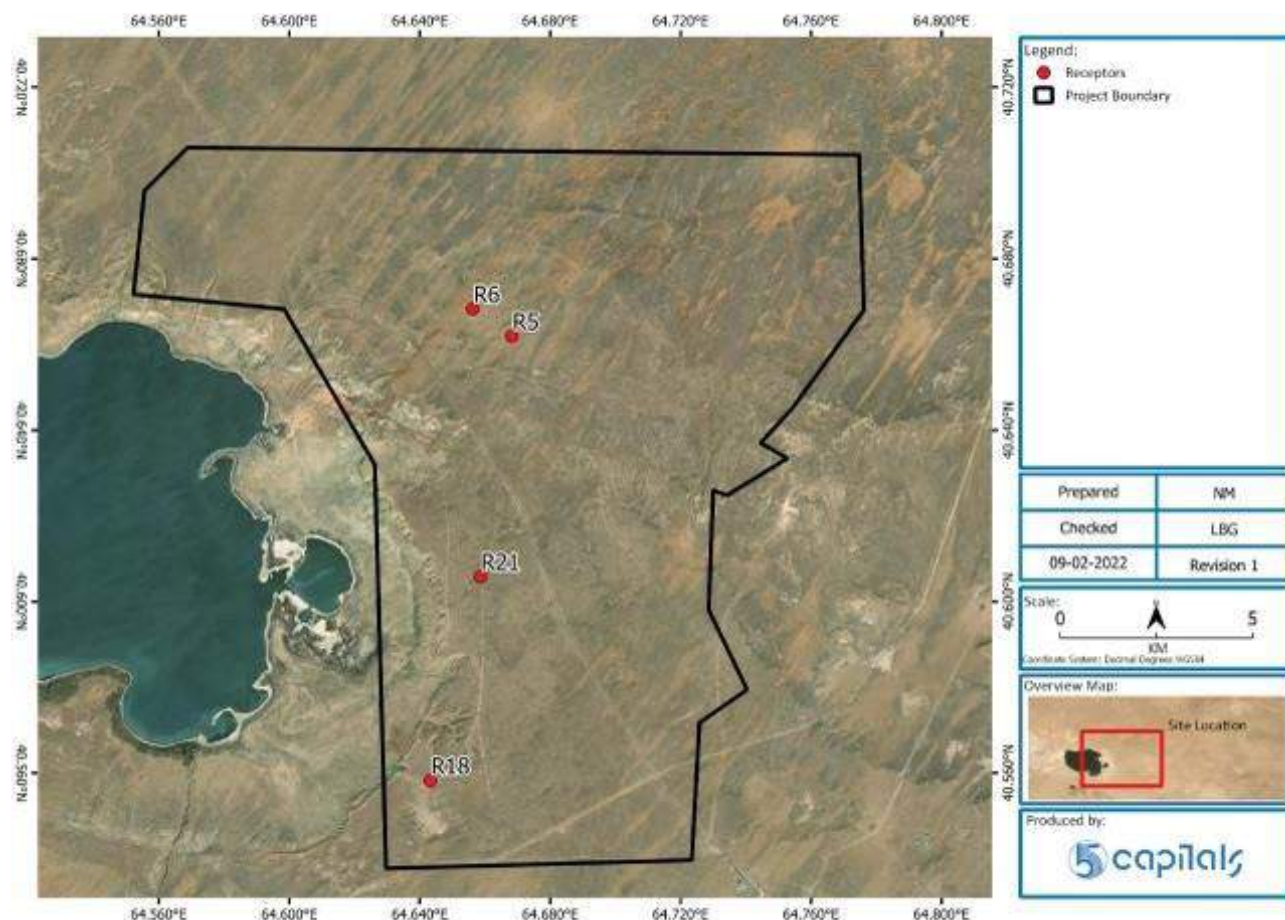


Table 6-7 Derived Background Noise Limits for Receptors within the Project Site

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
R5 (Herder 1)	28/39	53/43	59.4
R6 (Herder 1)	28/39	53/43	45.2
R18 (Herder 3)	29/43	53/43	52.1
R21 (Herder 3)	29/43	53/43	48.5

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

In addition, the Project is required to implement a noise HPZ of 1000m from each WTG which will require the herders with structures within the Project site to be resettled on alternative land (ref. below).

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 6-8 Distance between settlements & nearest WTG

HERDER'S ID	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST WTG (m)	COMPLIANCE WITH 1000M HPZ
Herders with structures within the wind farm		
Herder 1	270	No
	980	No
Herder 2	3,000	Yes
R17 (ruined inhabited accommodation areas owned by Kokcha LLC)	450	No
Herder 3	730	No
	370	No
Herders who partially graze on the site		
Herder 4	3693	Yes
	1721	Yes
Herder 5	1475	Yes
Herder 6	5302	Yes
Ayakagitma Village		
Herders from Ayakagitma village (Herders 7)	n/a	Yes

As shown in the table above, 4 out of 5 active accommodation facilities within the Project site do not comply with the 1000m HPZ requirement. These are also the receptor location that will be impacted by noise (as discussed above) and hence there is a need for the PAPs to be resettled. Herder 2 has a 3km buffer zone to the nearest WTG however, the overall grazing area will be impacted by the construction of WTGs. In addition, there will be health and safety concerns for the herder and his workers and livestock due to movement of machinery, equipment on site, impacts associated with worker influx including livestock restriction impacts from the reptile fence etc. As such, it is also recommended that this herder is also resettled.

Kokcha LLC owns settlement R17 but this is uninhabited. However, due to its location within 450m of the nearest WTG, this settlement cannot be renovated and inhabited in future and as such compensation to Kokcha LLC will be required.

All other herders' settlements (accommodation facilities) are located outside of the HPZ and as such no physical displacement is envisioned. Any other construction impacts 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 Kokcha LLC and on-going consultations with herders using the site.

6.1.7 Loss of Wages

SWID and Kokcha LLC has stated that Project development will not have adverse impacts on their activities. The details of the location of alternative land where the herders within the Project site can be resettled with their livestock are provided in section 7.11 of this RAP for Herder 1, 3 & 7.

Herder 2 prefers to move outside of Kokcha LLC land approximately over 150km from the Project site where he has identified alternative grazing land. It is noted that by moving out of Kokcha LLC land, his contract with the LLC will likely be terminated (he grazes 131 sheep belonging to the LLC vs his own private livestock which include 455 sheep and 64 goats). However, the Director of the LLC has stated the final decision on whether to terminate or renew his contract will be determined once they assess his preferred relocation site.

Based on the above, 2 out of the 3 herders with contracts with the LLC will not lose their jobs as grazing will be undertaken on the alternative identified. Impacts on herder 2 (should he lose his contract with Kokcha LLC) will need to be monitored in order to assess the impact on his livelihood. However, such impacts would be limited as he owns more private livestock than he grazes under Kokcha LLC.

Note: Herder 2 has been informed of the risks involved with moving outside of Kokcha land (Reference section 7.11.1.2) and the extent of ACWA Power's obligations in relation to the Project impacts on his livelihood and assets.

6.2 OHTL

6.2.1 Land Requirements

The construction of the Bash – Karakul OHTL will lead to physical and economic 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 162km 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 50m¹⁴ 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 farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and grazing during the operational phase of the Project.

¹⁴ 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.

6.2.2 Impacts on Land

The land along the OHTL crosses through 6 districts and the land use includes grazing, farming, forestry and commercial purposes. The OHTL Area of Influence (Aoi) will include an area of 50m on each side of the OHTL and the magnitude of impacts 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 6-9 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	267,398.1	279.7	0.10
2	Gijduvon district State Forestry	Forest	N/A	20668.7	64.6	0.31
Shofirkon District						
3	Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC	Pastoral	49	1672	27.4	1.64
4	Jilvon Rivoj Farm	Pastoral	49	1200	14.9	1.24
5	Farmer 1	Agricultural	30	29	7.3	25.17
6	Shofirkon District State Forestry Land	Pastoral	N/A	50669	162.6	0.32
7	G'alaba LLC	Pastoral	49	25100	96	0.38
Peshku District						
8	Dzhankeldy LLC	Pastoral	49	756121	78.6	0.01
9	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	N/A	12100	141.8	1.17
Romitan District						
10	Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	Pastoral	49	182000	80	0.04

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT	APPROXIMATE TOTAL LAND OWNED (HA)	APPROXIMATE LAND IMPACTED BY THE OHTL	
					(HA)	%
11	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	N/A	1359	43.23	3.18
Jondor District						
12	Farmer 2	Agricultural	49	157	4.1	2.61
13	Farmer 3	Agricultural	49	64	1.9	2.97
14	Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC	Pastoral	49	13132.4	113.9	0.87
15	Amir Temur LLC	Pastoral	49	336296	28.7	0.01
16	Jondor District State Forestry	Forest	N/A	88436	345	0.39
Karakul District						
17	Qorako'l naslchilik LLC	Pastoral	49	499000	26.9	0.01
18	Farmer 4	Agricultural	49	250	19	7.6
19	Farmer 5	Agricultural	40	52	9	17.31
20	Farmer 6	Agricultural	49	60	7	11.67
21	Farmer 7	Agricultural	N/A	0,25	0.106	42.4
22	Commercial 1	Commercial- Proposed future livestock feed workshop (undeveloped)	N/A	0,24	0.23	95.83
23	Commercial 2	Commercial -Proposed future livestock feed workshop (undeveloped)	N/A	0,48	0.47	97.92
24	Commercial 3	Commercial – Proposed future chicken farm (undeveloped)	N/A	0,24	0.14	58.33
25	Commercial 4	Commercial – Chicken Farm (During the numerous sites visits the social team did not identify any active commercial activities or chicken in this farm. However, the owner insists it is operational.	N/A	0,25	0.05	20

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT	APPROXIMATE TOTAL LAND OWNED (HA)	APPROXIMATE LAND IMPACTED BY THE OHTL	
					(HA)	%
		A guard was identified at the security room.				
26	Commercial 5	Commercial -Production of cotton thread (operational)	N/A	2.24	0.19	8.48
27	Commercial 6	Commercial – Proposed future vegetable oil workshop (undeveloped).	N/A	2	1.19	59.5
28	Karakul District	This land is undeveloped and can be put up for land auction at any time	N/A	Unknown	24.05	Unknown

Note: The total area owned and total area impacted within 100m Area of Influence (AoI) has been estimated using Google Earth. A letter containing these estimates was sent to Bukhara Municipality on 31st March 2022 for confirmation no response has been received to date.

As shown in the table above, the majority of PAPs will not suffer from significant impacts due to the designated AoI. In addition, it is expected that grazing, farming or 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.

Analysis shows that 9 of the PAPs will lose more than 10% of their land based on the defined 100m AoI. These land users are primarily in Karakul district as shown in the table above and include Farmer 5 (17.31%), Farmer 6 (11.67%), Farmer 7 (42.4%), Commercial 1 (95.83%), Commercial 2 (97.92), Commercial 3 (58.33), Commercial 4 (20%) and Commercial 6 (59.5%) including Farmer 1 (25.17%) in Shofirkon district. This represents a worst-case because the analysis is based on a 100m AoI while the permanent impact based on location of OHTL pylons will be far less and some farming and commercial activities can still be undertaken once the OHTL is constructed albeit with some restrictions.

Commercial 1,2,3 & 6 will lose more than 50% of their land making their future enterprises unviable. These pieces of land are currently undeveloped. The owners of these Commercial enterprises have expressed concern that the loss of land will impact future income prospects and they will be penalised by the government if the land is not developed within the stipulated timeline. Consultations with Bukhara Municipality to identify suitable alternative land for these PAPs have revealed that all commercial land is allocated through an online competitive auction process which the PAPs would have to individually apply to (Ref section 7.1.1.2 for more details).

Even though the defined AoI will only impact 20% of Commercial 4, it will have a cumulative impact because almost 50% of his existing land (to the north) is unviable and would need considerable investment to be rehabilitated due to the existing topography. As such, it is assumed he would lose access to 70% of his land as a result of the Project and topographical constraints.

6.2.3 Impacts on Structures

The majority of 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 AoI 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. Physical displacement along the OHTL will impact Herder 3 and Farmer 4 who have accommodation structures within the 30m HPZ while Commercial 4 has a security room that is sometimes used by the security guard for

accommodation purposes but is approximately 49m from the OHTL and as such outside of the 30m HPZ. The impacts on Herder 1, Farmer 1, Commercial 3 and 5 will be economic and will not lead to physical displacement.

Table 6-10 Structures along the OHTL

PAPs	AFFECTED STRUCTURE	MATERIAL	AREA M ²	CONDITION
Shofirkon district				
Herder 1	stable	Concrete foundation, metal pipe fencing, wooden overlapping, adobe roofing and floors.	203.86	Satisfactory
Farmer 1	6 irrigation pipes are within 100m Aol	Asbestos	3 pipes are 4m and 3 are 1.5m, 1m and 2.10m	Satisfactory
Romitan District				
Herder 3	Accommodation structure	Concrete foundation, cinder brick walls, wooden covering & overlapping, adobe roofing and wooden door	27.6	satisfactory
	Summer paddock	Wood, tree branches	80.5	satisfactory
	Canopy	Wood, tree branches, roofing is a mixture of mad and straws, adobe floors	16.5	satisfactory
	Fodder storage area	Wooden sticks & mesh wire	117	satisfactory
Karakul district				
Farmer 4	Accommodation structure	Cinder block foundation, brick walls, concrete adobe roofing & floors	27.88	satisfactory
Commercial 3	Unfinished concrete foundation	concrete	-	satisfactory
	Buried water tank	concrete	-	satisfactory
Commercial 4	A security room at the entrance of the premises. This is also used for accommodation purposes	Adobe roofing, concrete walls & floors, wooden doors and glass windows,	26.22	satisfactory

Commercial 5	unfinished foundation of a building	Concrete foundation, rebar	147.94	satisfactory

The PAPs will receive cash compensation for the affected structures above (refer to section 7.6.2) for more details on the compensation package.

6.2.4 Impacts on crops & trees

There are different types of crops and trees located within the defined 100m Aol as shown in the table below.

Table 6-11 Crops & trees along the OHTL

AFFECTED PAPs	CROPS		TREES		
	TYPE OF CROP	HA	TYPE OF TREE	DIAMETER (CM)	QUANTITY
Shofirkon district					
Farmer 1	wheat	7.3	Apricot	20	1
Jondor district					
Farmer 2	wheat	4.1	-	-	-
Farmer 3	Alfalfa	1.9	-	-	-
Karakul district					
Farmer 4	Wheat	7.6	-	-	-
Farmer 5	Wheat	9	Apricot	5	10
				12	24
				16	88
				21	1
				20	11
			Apple	20	16
				12	13
			Mulberry	2 to 5	189
				More than 21	1
Sub total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	353
Farmer 6	wheat	7	-	-	-
Farmer 7	Wheat	0.11	-	-	-

It is expected that the impact on crops and trees will be far limited than provided in the table above once the design of the OHTL and location of the pylons has been finalised. However, temporary impacts may be expected during the construction phase relating to erection of pylons, movement of materials etc., but this will be within the defined 100m Aol. It is expected that farmers will still be able to farm under the OHTL outside the RoW though such farming activities may include restrictions on the type of crops and trees to be cultivated.

6.2.5 Impacts on Businesses

There are six (6) commercial enterprises located along the OHTL in Karakul district. Impacts on these enterprises have already been discussed in the section above but can be summarised as:

- Commercial enterprises 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 will lose more than 50% of their land and consultations with Bukhara Municipality have shown they would have to apply for alternative land through a competitive land auction process (refer to 7.11.2 for more details).
- Owners of Commercial enterprise 1,2,3 and 6 have not developed the land but consultations have shown that they intend to develop this land.
 - However, it is noted that they are losing more than 50% to the 100m Aol and they have been informed not construct any structures within this area (in line with the cut-off-date).
- Commercial enterprise 4 is an existing chicken farm with existing buildings where the chickens are being reared.
 - This owner claims his business is operational but numerous site visits by the social team have not identified any on-going commercial activities apart from the presence of a security guard. In addition, the owner did not provide any documentation to prove his commercial activities. As such, the compensation provided (reference section 7.6.2) is based on impacted assets and the land.
- Commercial enterprise 5 is an existing operational cotton processing plant whose activities will not be impacted. This is because only a building foundation is found within the defined Aol.

Plate 6-2 Photos of Commercial Plots that are not Operational

PAP	PHOTO
Commercial 1	

PAP	PHOTO
Commercial 2	
Commercial 3	
Commercial 6	

Plate 6-3 Commercial 4 (Chicken Farm) where no operations were observed



TAXES & PENALTIES

The OHTL alignment was confirmed by NEGU in November 2021 after which Bukhara Regional Municipality was required to notify the PAPs about the Project and take the impacted land back to State reserve. As such, any taxes due on the land after November 2021 will require to be paid by the Project and not the PAPs.

In addition, the PAPs with undeveloped commercial land were provided with a one-year grace period to develop their land after which penalties would be charged. Due to the Project cut-off date (27th to 30th January 2022), the 4 PAPs losing more than 50% of their land were not able to implement their development plans which will result in issuance of penalties after the lapse of 1-year. These penalties will be paid by the Project.

Note: Civil works/installation activities in areas with impacts on assets, crops and trees (belonging to herders, farmers and commercial entities) will be conditional to the implementation of this RAP. Such work can commence in areas without impact prior to completion of the RAP implementation.

6.2.6 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 6-12 Workers along the OHTL

LAND OWNERS (PAPs)	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TEMPORARY WORKERS
Shofirkon district		
Jilvon Rivoj Farm	2	-
Farmer 1	10	30
Herder 1	3	-
Romitán District		
Herder 2	0	1
Jondor district		
Farmer 2	4	30
Farmer 3	1	0
Karakul district		
Farmer 4	7	50
Farmer 5	10	30
Farmer 6	8	20
Farmer 7	1	-
Commercial 4	4	-
Commercial 5	Owner declined to provide this information as the OHTL will have no impact on his cotton processing plant.	-
Commercial 6	2*	0

*Commercial land 6 is undeveloped but the owner stated that he has registered himself and his wife as workers.

In addition, information about workers working for the LLCs and State Forestry Fund was not provided to the social team.

6.2.7 Impact on Government Assets

Site visits and consultations with Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Department have identified nine (9) canal crossing points along the proposed OHTL.

6.2.8 Impact on Infrastructure and Utilities

Additionally, disruption of services will be highly unlikely because the Project (and 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

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

6.3 Summary of Physical Displacement & 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 Kokcha LLC land which accounts for 0.0034%.	Construction of project facilities will impact 140.9018ha which is approximately 0.053% of the land owned by Kokcha LLC.	Kokcha LLC
Grazing land for herders with contracts with Kokcha 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.	3 herders with contracts with Kokcha LLC.
Grazing land for herders with structures outside the project boundary (and with contracts from Kokcha LLC)	Temporary impact will be on restrictions from accessing construction areas (with a 1km construction buffer for Herder 4 and 5).		3 herders with contracts with Kokcha LLC.
Herders from Ayakagtima village without contracts with Kokcha LLC.	Access to grazing areas within the Project site will be restricted during the 2 years of the construction phase.		4
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	7

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		No. of PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
		structures, stables, fencings, wells and toilets etc.	
Impact on trees	n/a	This will impact 4 trees from Herder 1 and 5 trees for Herder 3. These trees are seedlings and not mature.	2
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 4 herders. The fence will be removed at the end of the construction phase.	n/a	4
Noise impact	n/a	The magnitude of operational noise impact on all the herders' structures (within the Project site) 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). As such, the herders will need to be resettled.	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.	2 including a ruined structure owned by Kokcha LLC.

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		No. of PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
Loss of wages	n/a	The project development will not have adverse impacts on herding activities as alternative land has been identified for 2 herders with structures within the Project site and the 4 herders from Ayagitma village. However, there is a likelihood that one of the herders moving away from Kokcha land will have his contract terminated but he still intends to keep grazing his private livestock and he does not intend to terminate any of his 4 workers.	3 herders with contracts with 8 workers.

6.3.2 OHTL

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		No. of PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
Impact on land under SWID and 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.	6
Impact on land belonging to government agencies/districts			6
Impact on land leased directly from the municipality for grazing activities			4
Impact on agricultural land			7
Impact on commercial enterprises			6

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		No. of PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
Impact on more than 10% of the land	This is based on the construction areas and land within 100m AoI which will be used for laydown and construction areas.	Based on the areas where the pylons/towers, RoW & HPZ will be located.	9 (includes 4 farmers, 5 commercial enterprises.
Impact on more than 50% of the land			5 Commercial Enterprises with undeveloped commercial land.
Physical displacement	n/a	Physical displacement for the herder and farmer with accommodation structures within the 30m HPZ. One commercial enterprise also has a security room within the RoW and 100m AoI which is sometimes used by the guard for accommodation purposes.	3
Impact on structures	n/a	Assets belonging to 2 herders, 2 farmers & 3 commercial enterprises are found within the 100m AoI will be impacted by the project.	7
Impact on crops	Crops and trees within the construction corridor (100m AoI) and laydown areas will be impacted during the construction phase of the OHTL due to movement of machinery and materials. However, the land will be restored at the end of the construction phase.	Permanent impact will be on crops within the location of the pylons/towers.	7
Impact on trees		Permanent impact will be on trees within the location of the pylons/towers and RoW including restrictions on the type of trees that can be grown.	2
Impacts on workers	The construction of the OHTL will unlikely lead to job losses for permanent and/or temporary workers due to the temporary and permanent land impacts.		52 permanent workers & 161 temporary workers
Impact on government assets	Disruption of water flow canals if the EPC does not adhere to the required construction buffer zones.	n/a	9 canal crossing points

IMPACTS	TYPE OF IMPACT		No. of PAPs
	TEMPORARY IMPACT	PERMANENT LAND IMPACT	
Impact on infrastructure & utilities	Potential disruption and damage to existing gas pipeline, OHTLs, railway lines and roads 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 AoI. It is expected that the number of PAPs experiencing permanent impacts 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:

WIND FARM

- Kokcha LLC who will be losing part of their grazing land to the development of the Project.
- All herders using the project site (with legal or without legal rights).
 - Herders who graze & have accommodation structures on the Project site (and have a contract with Kokcha LLC).
 - Herders affected by the health protection zone (included the herders with structures within the project site).
 - Herders who partly graze at the Project site but their accommodation structures are outside the Project boundary (and have a contract with Kokcha LLC).
 - Herders from Ayakagitma village.
- 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 their land to the construction of the OHTL.
 - This will include land users covered by legal rights or without legal status.
- Impacted local business owners.
- Permanent and seasonal workers (farmers, herders, local businesses) working in the affected land plots in case of disruption in their work.
- Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Dept. in the event that any of the irrigation canals are impacted during the construction phase.

WIND FARM & OHTL

- PAPs who might lose their assets, crops, trees etc. 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, Forest Funds and the other PAPs. 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 ¹⁵	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
Project footprint	13 th September 2021	All herders	All assets within the wind farm.	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	All assets within the wind farm.	Validation of herders' assets in the presence of Kokcha LLC in

¹⁵ 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.

PROJECT COMPONENT	CUT-OFF DATE ISSUED ¹⁵	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
		within the project site		order to verify ownership.
OHTL	2 nd February 2022	All PAPs along the 100m Aol along the OHTL	All assets including structures, crops, trees etc within the 100m Aol	The inventory was taken in the presence of PAPs including the socio-economic studies.

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

7.3 Entitlements Matrix

7.3.1 Wind Farm

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Land	Grazing land within the Project footprint	1	Kokcha LLC	- Kokcha 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 Buxvilyeloyiha¹⁶ 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.
		7 (who only have grazing land within the project boundary)	All herders who use the project site for grazing	The loss of grazing land for herders employed by Kokcha will be covered through the provision of suitable alternative grazing land in consultation with the Committee of Sericulture

¹⁶ 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 Buxvilyeloyiha.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
		3 herders with additional land outside of the project boundary.		& Wool Industry (refer to section 7.11 on details of alternative grazing land). - Herder's from Ayakagitma village will still be allowed to graze on Kokcha LLC's land north of their village as provided in Uzbek law. - The 3 herders with structures outside of the Project site will still have access to their grazing land (outside of the 1km construction area buffer and project boundary) which will be sufficient without providing alternative grazing land. - All herders will be provided with one month animal feed (or equivalent allowance) based on the number of livestock they own.
Loss of residential structures	Accommodation structures within the Project site.	3	Herders with contracts with the LLC (refers to 3 herders)	(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 cost¹⁷ 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.

¹⁷ 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
				• 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 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. • The herders will be provided with support in registering their new structures with Kokcha 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, veterinary services, financial training, promotion of pasture management, transportation services etc.
Loss of non-residential structures	This includes animal stables, livestock pools, wells etc.	3	Herders living within the Project site	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. • Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them.
		1	Kokcha LLC	
	2 animal stables at the Project site	4	Herders from Ayakagitma village	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				- Moving allowance for movable assets and salvaged materials or assistance to move them. - Herders from Ayakagitma village will be provided with transitional support i.e., training on livestock breeding by qualified experts, transportation services etc.
Livestock	Sheep, goats etc	3	All herders with animal stables within the Project site.	- 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. - 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.
		4	Herders from Ayakagitma village	- 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		3	Herders employed by LLC	Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
	Loss of employment			establishment of herding activities in another location or any other income generating activity). - Livelihood restoration assistance will include: - 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.
		7	Workers employed by the herders	Permanent workers with contractual agreements and informal/temporary workers will be paid an allowance of six months of the

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				national minimum wage¹⁸ or of 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 & 19 workers	PAPs receiving government support, all herders, female led households, heads of households with chronic illnesses.	- 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 (refer to section 7.8 on the nature of support provided). - 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.)
Impacts on existing infrastructure and utilities	Roads, existing OHTLs, gas pipeline, railway line etc	-	Owners/operators of the infrastructure and utilities.	- Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-project level. - Compensation will be provided for any income losses incurred during the period of service disruption.

¹⁸ 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.

7.3.2 OHTL

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Agricultural land	Permanent land loss caused by OHTL tower construction	7	All impacted farms	• Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. The 4 years are based on Resolution No. 146 dated on 25.05.2011. • Unaffected portions of an affected arable land will also be compensated in case it becomes unviable after impact. • Farmers will be allowed to harvest any standing crops within the tower construction areas. • 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.
	Temporary land loss caused by tower construction and transmission line stringing	7	All impacted farms	• Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. The 4 years are based on Resolution No. 146 dated on 25.05.2011. • Unaffected portions of an affected arable land will also be compensated if it becomes

¹⁹ 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 which covers all the expected impacts. No additional PAPs are expected as the 100m includes the HPZ, temporary laydown areas, tower locations and RoW.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				temporarily inaccessible during the construction phase. • Allowance to reinstate land after completion of the Project site. • Duration of construction will not exceed more than one crop season at one particular farm. Where this is exceeded, the farmers will be notified in advance and compensation for lost income for the season provided based on the principles established herein (subject to independent valuation).
Uncultivated land	Mostly grazing land within the desert.	16	Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry and its impacted clusters (LLCs) Forest Fund, State reserve land fund and any other grazing land lease owners along the OHTL.	• Reinstatement of grazing and forest land along the OHTL after the completion of the Project construction phase. • Land lease owners and users will be notified 2 weeks in advance in case there will be temporary restrictions to certain grazing areas or blocking of pathways for herders and alternative routes provided. • Provision of information and access to the grievance mechanism. • Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.
Commercial land	Commercial enterprises losing more than 50% of their land	5	Commercial enterprises	• Cash compensation at market value for the land auction and any other expenses for PAPs losing more than 50% of their commercial land to the defined 100m Aol. Such as land registration fees, online auction fee etc. • The cash compensation will be sufficient for the PAPs to be able to bid on another land auction

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				within the district (based on the current market prices). - Where the PAPs are unable to secure suitable alternative replacement land immediately through the on-line auction process, the Project Company will continue supporting the impacted PAPs by consulting with relevant districts/departments so that suitable land is allocated on a priority basis (where possible). - Payment of any penalties/taxes on the PAPs as a result of leaving the land undeveloped as a result of the OHTL cut-off date. - Support in registration of the identified land i.e., registration process, tax processes etc.
Loss of residential structures	Accommodation structures within the 100m AoI	3	Farmer, herder, Commercial enterprise	(i) Replacement structures of equal or higher value. These will be built based on the building/housing standards in Uzbekistan. (ii) Cash compensation for the accommodation structures at full replacement cost with enough notice to move from the 100m AoI in order to be able to build new structures in another location within their land. - Provision of assistance to demolish the structures within the 100m AoI. The owners can salvage building materials if they wish to. - Assistance in transporting the salvaged materials and movable assets to the location of their 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.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				• Payment of compensation directly to the PAPs 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.
Loss of Income	Partial or total loss of income	2	Business Owners (formal)	• In case of permanent loss, cash compensation equal to 1 year net income (lost profit) plus costs relating to the land lease, business registration, licenses etc. • Support to re-establish the business (in-kind) to re-establish the business at another suitable location. • In case of temporary impact, compensation will be provided for the period of lost income (not exceeding one year). • Access to livelihood programs as described in section 7.9 of this RAP.
Loss of non-residential structures	Structures within 100m Aol such as animal stables, unfinished concrete foundations,	5	Herder(s), Farmers(s), and Commercial enterprises	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. • PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures. • Moving allowance for movable assets and salvaged materials or assistance to move them.
	Irrigation pipes	1	Farmer	• Farmer will be provided with 2 weeks' notice if the pipes within his land will be impacted by the construction of the pylons. • Relocation of the impacted pipes before the start of construction works...OR cash

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				compensation for the farmer to move the pipes. Any damage to other unimpacted pipes will be compensated at the replacement cost including an allowance to pay for their re-installation.
Crops	Loss of crops (as a result of permanent or temporary land take)	7	All impacted farms	- Monetary compensation at replacement cost for affected crops and one year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past 4 years. - Farmers will be provided with prior notice to harvest their standing crops. - The construction of the OHTL will be scheduled to avoid the crop season.
Trees	Loss of fruit trees (as a result of permanent or temporary land take)	2	Impacted land users along the OHTL including farmers	- Monetary compensation for fruits will be based on the average annual income for the past three years multiplied by the remaining productive life of the fruit bearing trees. - Felled trees will be kept by the PAPs and transport allowance will be provided to transport the trees/timber/firewood as per the PAPs wishes. - Replacement juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided to the PAPs.
	Loss of decorative or timber trees (as a result of permanent or temporary land take)	2	Impacted land users along the OHTL including farmers	- Monetary compensation will be compensated based on the market value of dry wood volume. Or... Based on production costs (inputs) of trees to date. - Felled trees will be kept by the PAPs and transport allowance will be provided to

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
				transport the trees/timber/firewood as per the PAPs wishes. Replacement juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided to the PAPs.
-	Livelihood restoration programs	16	Herders, farmers, commercial enterprises	Herders, farmers and commercial business owners will be provided with livelihood restoration programs depending with their type of work such as: - Livestock breeding & management - Training by a certified agronomist. - Business management.
Employment	Loss of employment from affected land	52 permanent workers & 161 temporary workers	Agricultural workers (permanent or temporary)	- Permanent workers with contractual agreements and informal/temporary workers 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 workers' 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.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	NUMBER OF PAPs ¹⁹	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Vulnerable Households	-	16	PAPs with chronic illness, without legal lease agreement, female led household and those losing more than 50% of their land	• 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	Roads, existing OHTLs, gas pipeline, irrigation canals	n/a	Owners/operators of the infrastructure and utilities.	• The EPC Contractor will maintain the required buffer zones between the OHTL pylons and different infrastructure and utilities and ensure on-going consultations with the operating agencies. • Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-project level. • 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 PS5 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, EBRD PR5 requires 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 Use of Temporary Land

Acquisition for temporary land use will be compensated at replacement cost for primary and secondary crops if any on affected land-based on 1-year of production costs/inputs plus an allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past three years.

7.4.4 Compensation for Affected Trees

According to existing legislation, trees (both fruit and decorative) are considered real estate and should be registered in a manner prescribed by legislation.

Evaluation of fruit-bearing and berry trees, as well as shrubs and other perennial trees, is carried out according to the value of seedlings, as well as the cost of their planting and cultivation until the fruiting or the confluence of seedlings is carried out at the current price in the evaluation period.

Evaluation of non-fruiting and berry trees, as well as non-coniferous shrub trees and other perennial trees is carried out at applicable costs. Loss of trees has been reported due to land acquisition. These trees belong to the farmers and exist on the affected farmland.

Loss of income from fruits trees will be compensated based on the average annual income for the past three years multiplied by four times to reflect the duration from planting to reach the production stage. In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume.

7.4.5 Compensation for Agricultural Crops

Compensation for agricultural loss should be conducted in accordance with Decree No146, dated May 25, 2011 "On measures to improve the procedure for the implementation of urban planning activities and the issuance of land plots for other non-agricultural needs". The value of unfinished agricultural production, which includes the value of spent materials (seeds, mineral and organic fertilizers, poisonous drugs, herbicides, etc.), as well as the value of performed works (preparation of soil for planting and maintenance of the drainage network, planting of seeds, irrigation, processing of agricultural crops, etc.) is accepted according to the primary accounting documents.

Amount of lost profit in the release of land from agricultural production is defined as the sum of the average annual net income for the last three years received from a land plot released from agricultural production multiplied by four years during which irrigation and development of new land, their cultivation and other works to increase soil fertility are performed.

Loss of income from crops planted on the affected land will be compensated at replacement cost based on 1-year of production cost (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1-year average net income computed based on the average income over the past 3-years.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT (FOR CROPS & TREES)

The Project will be required to provide compensation for annual crops at full replacement cost without deductions of any expenses or other costs. In addition, PAPs with trees will be compensated for loss of income during the whole period required to re-establish the affected trees to their current production level. The PAPs will also be provided with an allowance to buy juvenile replacement trees in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

7.4.6 Compensation for Affected Commercial Activities

The loss of business is compensated in cash in Uzbekistan at market value for all the damages/opportunity costs incurred. Although the burden of proving opportunity cost lies with the PAPs based on recognisable and verifiable documented evidence. However, no specific methodology exists within the Law.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

Any fixed assets including equipment (such as structures) owned by the business will be compensated at full replacement cost according to requirements provided above on land and structures.

In addition, the loss of income during the transition period will be offset through cash compensation based on official records and/or tax returns for formal businesses. Costs relating to informal businesses are required to be estimated in a fair assessment with the owner. The same approach will be used to determine the compensation where business is disrupted temporary for a period of time.

7.4.7 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 UZS20 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 informal/temporary workers.

7.4.8 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 for the wind farm and section 5.2.12 for the OHTL.

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

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 & trees.
- Table 7-4: Compensation for herders' workers

Table 7-2 Compensation for grazing land (within Project footprint)

LAND TYPE	HA	TOTAL COMPENSATION (UZ SOUMS)
Grazing land	155.36	1,544,913,954

Table 7-3 Compensation for Assets & trees

CODE	UZBEK SOUMS (UZS)			
	FIXED ASSETS	TREES	TOTAL PER PAP FOR FIXED ASSETS/TREES	MOVABLE ASSETS ²¹
Herder 1	270,649,544	66,228	270,715,772	90,088,921
Herder 2	183,939,023	0	183,939,023	118,093,720
Herder 3	526,663,823	223,429	526,887,252	117,863,437
Herders 7	38,184,098	0	38,184,098	1,151,398
LLC	138,553,794	0	138,553,794	0
Total	1,157,990,282	289,657	1,158,279,940	327,197,477

²¹ 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 7-4 Calculation for loss of income for herders' workers

NUMBER OF WORKERS	MONTHLY SALARY PER WORKER ²² (UZS)	TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR SIX MONTHS
Worker 1	2,000,000	12,000,000
Worker 2	2,000,000	12,000,000
Worker 3	1,500,000	9,000,000
Worker 4	1,500,000	9,000,000
Worker 5	1,000,000	6,000,000
Worker 6	822,000	4,932,000
Worker 7	822,000	4,932,000
Total		57,864,000

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 each category (based on the defined 100m Aol) are presented in the tables below as follows:

- Table 7-5: Compensation for structures, trees, crops & commercial enterprises along the OHTL.
- Table 7-6: Compensation to permanent & temporary workers.

²² The minimum wage in Uzbekistan has been used to calculate the compensation for workers whose salaries are lower than the national requirements.

Table 7-5 Compensation for fixed Assets, Crops, Trees and Land Auction Costs

AFFECTED PAP	UZS				
	ASSETS	CROPS	TREES	COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES LAND AUCTION COST	TOTAL
Herder 1	39,051,732	n/a	n/a	n/a	39,051,732
Farmer 1	434,525	6,818,378	36,445	n/a	7,289,348
Herder 3	41,169,129	n/a	n/a	n/a	41,169,129
Farmer 2	n/a	5,106,000	n/a	n/a	5,106,000
Farmer 3	n/a	3,086,341	n/a	n/a	3,086,341
Farmer 4	11,300,484	16,563,366	n/a	n/a	27,863,850
Farmer 5	n/a	14,619,512	149,538,507	n/a	164,158,019
Farmer 6	n/a	13,076,341	n/a	n/a	13,076,341
Farmer 7	n/a	66,004	n/a	n/a	66,004
Commercial 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	99,696,960	99,696,960
Commercial 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	199,393,920	199,393,920
Commercial 3	96,672,131	n/a	n/a	99,697,237	196,369,368
Commercial 4	18,934,271	n/a	n/a	102,705,827	121,640,098
Commercial 5	29,796,143	n/a	n/a	n/a	29,796,143
Commercial 6	n/a	n/a	n/a	522,721,275	522,721,275
Total					1,470,484,530

Table 7-6 Compensation to workers

LAND OWNERS (PAPs)	NUMBER OF WORKERS			TOTAL COMPENSATION (UZS)
	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TOTAL COMPENSATION (UZS)	TEMPORARY WORKERS	
Shofirkon district				
Jilvon Rivoj Farm	2	9,864,000	-	n/a
Farmer 1	10	49,320,000	30	147,960,000
Herder 1	3	14,796,000	-	n/a
Romitan District				
Herder 2	0	n/a	1	4,932,000
Jondor district				
Farmer 2	4	19,728,000	30	147,960,000
Farmer 3	1	4,932,000	0	n/a
Karakul district				
Farmer 4	7	34,524,000	50	246,600,000
Farmer 5	10	49,320,000	30	147,960,000
Farmer 6	8	39,456,000	20	98,640,000
Farmer 7	1	4,932,000	-	n/a
Commercial 4	4	19,728,000	-	n/a
Commercial 6	2	9,864,000	0	n/a
Sub-Total	n/a	256,464,000	n/a	794,052,000
Total	1,050,516,000			

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 transitional support to be provided to PAPs is as set out 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 (including 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, 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.
- Trees (the PAPs who own decorative or fruit trees will be provided transportation if they wish to translocate some trees to a new site or if the trees are cut down).

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., farmers, herders, business operators) and will include the following as a minimum:

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

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 Kokcha 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 1	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	N/A
Herder 2	Request financial assistance in providing medical treatment for chronic backpain	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
	Request financial assistance to build his house			
Herder 3	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for his mother	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Herder 4	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 5	Request assistance in paying tuition of his son	To Be Determined	1 year tuition fee	To Be Determined
Herder 6	Request assistance in drilling well for watering livestock and buying 5 tons of forage for his livestock	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 7A*	Request financial assistance for parents' medical treatment	3,000,000	One time support	13,000,000

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
	Request financial support to pay his tuition fee of 10,000,000 UZS (918USD) per year at Navoi University	10,000,000	1 year tuition fee	
Herder 7B*	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 7C*	Request for financial support in providing medical treatment for his spouse who suffers from cardiovascular disease	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Herder 7D*	Request assistance in paying for loan obtained from bank	1,000,000	One time support	10,000,000
	Request assistance in paying daughter-in-laws tuition of 9,000,000 UZS (826USD) per year	9,000,000	1 year tuition fee	
Total	N/A	N/A		35,000,000

*Herder 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D refers to the four (4) brothers from Ayakagitma village

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 building/renovating his house	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 2	Request assistance in obtaining alternative land	3,000,000	Support for chronically ill father to be provided – One time support	3,000,000
Worker 3	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 4	Request assistance in paying loan. He took 40,000,000 UZS (3682 USD) for 2 years and pays by 2,000,000 UZS (184 USD) per month	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 5	Request assistance in securing job	1,000,000	6-month minimum wage	6,000,000

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 6	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for spouse	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 7	Request assistance in providing electric wires to his settlement	3,000,000	Financial support for sick spouse to be provided - – One time support	3,000,000
Worker 8	Request assistance in obtaining alternative land for grazing	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 9	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 10	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 11	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 12	Request financial assistance in providing medical treatment for his niece who is a 2 nd group disabled person	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 13	Request assistance in purchasing washing machine	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 14	Request assistance in purchasing refrigerator and washing machine	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 15	Request assistance in obtaining alternative land for grazing	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 16	Request financial assistance in providing medical treatment for his son	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 17	Request assistance in purchasing livestock forage	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 18	Request financial assistance for the wedding of his son	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 19	Request assistance in providing 5 tons of livestock forage	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,000,000

7.8.2 OHTL

Support to vulnerable households identified in Section 5.2.12 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
Commercial 6	Request to pay personal loan taken from the bank (not associated with the land being impacted by the project).	n/a	No support is provided for the repayment of the loan.	3,000,000
	Losing more than 50% of their land	n/a	This is included within the compensation entitlement and additional support.	
	Request for treatment for liver cancer.	3,000,000	One time support	
Commercial 3	Request for medical support for her sick son (disabled) and the mother-in-law who is visually impaired.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
	Losing more than 50% of their land	n/a	This is included within the compensation entitlement and additional support.	
	Request in support paying a loan which is due in 2024.	n/a	No support is provided for the repayment of the loan.	
Commercial 2	Request for treatment of osteochondrosis	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
	Losing more than 50% of their land	n/a	This is included within the compensation entitlement and additional support.	
Commercial 1	Losing more than 50% of their land	n/a	This is included within the compensation entitlement and additional support.	1,000,000
	Request for treatment for high blood pressure	1,000,000	One time support.	
Farmer 7	Request for treatment for a chronic illness	3,000,000	One time support.	3,000,000

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
	Informal land user	n/a	The compensation for impacted crops will be provided to the farmer within his compensation entitlements.	
Farmer 5	Support for his spouse treatment (she suffers from a chronic illness).	3,000,000	One time support.	3,000,000
Herder 3	Support for his brother who suffers is group II disabled and needs constant care.	3,000,000	One time support.	3,000,000
Farmer 1	Support for diabetes and high blood pressure treatment.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Workers				
Worker 2	Support for chronic leg pain.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 10	Spouse suffers from cardiovascular disease.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 6	Request for the grandmother treatment who is group II disabled and needs constant care.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 15	Treatment for spouse who suffers from high blood pressure.	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 17	Spouse suffers from cancer.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 3	Request for help to pay a personal loan	n/a	No support is provided for the payment of the loan.	3,000,000
	Request for son's treatment who is diabetic.	3,000,000	One time support	
Worker 4	Request for support in the treatment of the son.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 1	The son suffers from group I disability and is not able to walk and needs constant care.	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Total		n/a		51,000,000

ACWA Power will pay the above support directly to the PAPs bank accounts.

7.9 Taxes & Penalties

ACWA Power will pay all land taxes and penalties due from November 2021 for the commercial land users losing more than 50% of their land. The taxes and penalties will be paid directly to the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Bukhara, Karakul District) or refunded to the PAPs who have already made payments for this period.

7.10 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.

7.11 Availability of Suitable Replacement Land

7.11.1 Grazing Land

7.11.1.1 Wind Farm

HERDERS WITH STRUCTURES AT THE WIND FARM

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

Figure 7-1 Location of Proposed Alternative Land

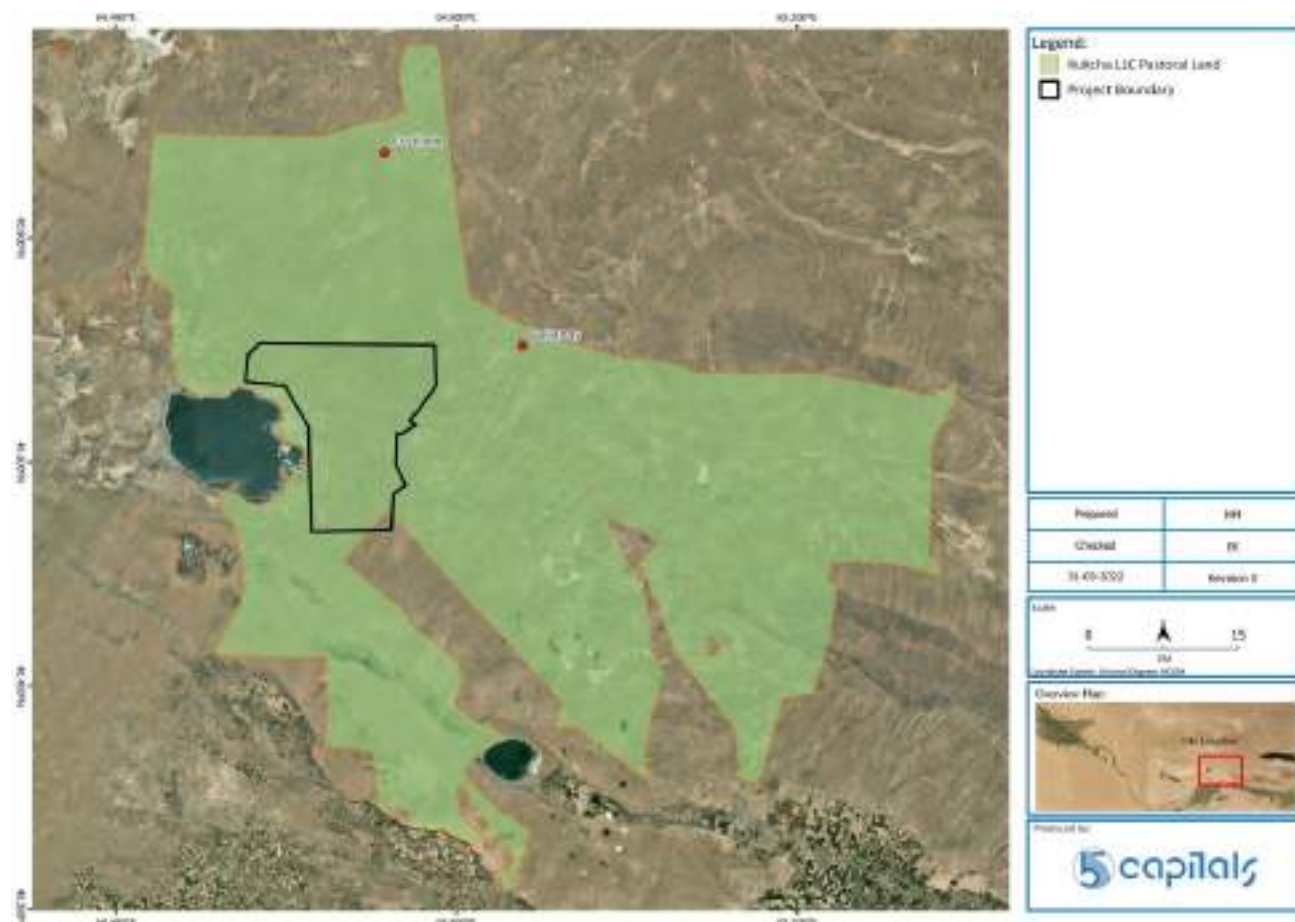


Table 7-10 Alternative land proposed by Kokcha LLC

LOCATION	COORDINATES	AREA OF LOCATED LAND	NOTES	DISTANCE FROM BASH WF
Bukanay	40.703749° 64.877505°	Not provided by Kokcha LLC.	There are no accommodation facilities, stables or wells in this area.	Approximately 17km from the nearest herder settlement (R7) within the Bash WF.
Fozilbek	40.875511° 64.715856°		There are no accommodation facilities, stables or wells in this area	Approximately 25km from the nearest herder settlement (R6) within the Bash WF.

A site visit was organised on 23rd March 2022 with a representative of Kokcha LLC and herders with structures within the Project site (Herders 1,2&3) in order to visit the Bukanay and Fozilbek areas. The aim of the site visit was to show these two sites to the herders and also assess its suitability for grazing activities.

Plate 7-1 View of proposed land in Bukanay



During the site visit and in consultation with Kokcha LLC, it was determined that the land in Bukanay is currently being used by four (4) herders who have contracts with Kokcha LLC. These herders have approximately 5000 heads of livestock between themselves.

Plate 7-2 View of proposed land in Fozilbek





It was determined that the proposed land in Fozilbek is currently being used by three (3) herders with contracts with Kokcha LLC. These herders have approximately 4000 heads of livestock between themselves. According to Kokcha LLC, the pasture land in Bukanay and Fozilbek areas is not used by any local communities or nomadic herders.

After visiting the two locations the herders rejected the proposed locations based on the following reasons:

- There are existing land users contracted by Kokcha LLC who already own between 4000 – 5000 heads of livestock. As such, resettling additional herders in Bukanay or Fozilbek would likely lead to overgrazing and cause conflict between the herders in resource use.
- There is a highway close to Bukanay and Fozilbek and the herders are afraid some of their livestock may be hit by on-coming traffic.
- The humidity in the proposed areas is high which increases the occurrence of insects and/animals (scorpions, snakes) which are a threat to the well-being of their livestock.

At the end of the site visit, the herders were informed that additional consultations will be undertaken with Kokcha LLC and SWID in order to identify suitable land in another location. However, Kokcha LLC informed the social team that they do not have any other alternative land to allocate the herders apart from that in Bukanay and Fozilbek. As such, a letter was sent to Bukhara Regional Municipality and SWID on 31st March requesting for additional support in identifying suitable land.

A response was provided on 7th April 2022, stating that the herders could be relocated to grazing land located between railway crossing 38-39 in Sarsen – Kura based on a verbal or

written agreement with Kokcha LLC. As a result, a site visit was organised on 15th April 2022 between Juru Energy and the herders to assess the suitability of the land in Sarsen – Kura.

Figure 7-2 Location of Proposed Alternative Land in Sarsen-Kura



Plate 7-3 View of proposed land in Sarsen & Kura



OUTCOME OF THE SITE VISIT

The site visit was attended by the Director of Kokcha LLC and Herder 2. During the visit Herder 2 expressed his concerns on the alternative land as other herders were identified to be using the land. This herder rejected the proposed location based on the following:

- Presence of existing land users and
- The need to avoid territorial conflict with existing land users.

Herder 2 suggested that he will find alternative land himself and requested for cash compensation to be paid to him for resettlement. The herder signed a confirmation of his preference for cash compensation and this is provided in Appendix E.

Given that Herder 1 and Herder 3 could not visit the proposed alternative sites at Sarsen & Kura, the social team visited them at their respective settlements to inform them about the proposed lands. Both herders indicated that they would not be willing to relocate their livestock and settlements to the proposed land and suggested that they would be responsible for finding alternative land. Both herders also requested for cash compensation to be paid for resettlement. The herders signed confirmation of their preference for cash compensation and this is provided in Appendix E.

HERDERS FROM AYAKAGITMA VILLAGE

Consultations were conducted on 30th and 31st March 2022 with the Deputy Mayor of Investment & External Trade in Gijduvon district via an official phone call requesting for additional land to be made available to the four impacted herders from Ayakagitma village. During the call and in consultation with Kokcha LLC, it was confirmed that the herders can keep grazing on Kokcha LLC land north of their village. The social team was also informed that these herders can use the land without an official contract with Kokcha LLC and no fee would be charged to them. A follow up letter was sent on 1st April to Gijduvon district requesting for a written confirmation of the same but no response has been received to date. However, this is not expected to cause any accessibility issues as local villagers as Kokcha and SWID stated that they do not limit the grazing of herders from local communities in a meeting held on 18th August 2021 (refer to table 4-2).

It is expected the herders will be able to graze on the land within the Project site during the operational phase and only 0.43% of their current land will be impacted by the Project footprint.

7.11.1.2 Alternative Land Identified by Herders

Further consultations were undertaken between 17th and 20th June 2022 with the three herders with structures within the project boundary in order to identify suitable alternative land for their herding activities. Herders 1 & 3 identified land within Kokcha grazing area approximately 8km and 5km away from the Project boundary as shown in the figure below.

Figure 7-3 Location of Preferred Land by Herder 1 & 3



Based on the feedback from Herders 1 & 3, a letter was sent to SWID (at national and Bukhara district) on 30th June 2022 requesting for them to confirm the availability of the land and whether the two herders could be resettled there. As a result of this request, a written confirmation was received from the head of Kokcha LLC on 2nd July 2022 stating that the two herders could be resettled within their preferred locations. This confirmation was communicated to the herders and they will be relocated within these sites during the implementation of the RAP.

Reference Appendix F for the official confirmation on the land identified by herders 1 & 3.

HERDER 2

Consultations were undertaken with Herder 2 between 30th June and 13th July 2022 to identify the location of his preferred relocation site and grazing areas. This herder identified land located approximately 150km away and outside the Kokcha LLC territory as shown in the figure below.

Figure 7-4 Location of Preferred Land by Herder 2 (outside Kokcha LLC territory)



Efforts to convince him to identify suitable land within Kokcha LLC territory have failed because the herder wants to move for personal reasons. As such, a meeting is scheduled with the herder on 3rd August 2022 in the presence of a witness, in order to explain to him the risks involved in relocating to land outside the Kokcha LLC territory and obtain his official confirmation that he understands these risks. Such risks include:

- Considering that your preferred land is located outside of Kokcha LLC territory, there is a likelihood that your contract with Kokcha LLC will be terminated or not renewed which will have potential impacts on your income.
 - If the contract with the Kokcha LLC is cancelled, there is no guarantee that it will be reinstated during the operational phase of the Bash Wind Farm (after 2 years of construction)
- By sub-leasing land from the owner of the preferred farm, you will lose your status as a formal land user (which is recognised by law) which will cause you to lose your security of tenure. Please note that the Uzbekistan law does not recognise informal land users.
- It is understood from the owner of the land you prefer that his land might be taken back to the state reserve land fund and allocated to a government entity. Once

this happens, you will not have a claim over the lease agreement signed and you could potentially lose any money paid towards sub-leasing the land.

- Also, if the land is taken back to the state reserve, you will not be able to claim compensation for any structures constructed on this land as an informal land user based on the Uzbekistan law.

In addition, the Herder will be informed that ACWA Power would fulfil its obligations to him through the payment of compensation for affected assets and provision of transitional support and livelihood programmes. However, ACWA Power will not be held liable for the risks related to moving out of the Kokcha LLC territory as detailed above.

Reference Appendix G for the copy of the unsigned letter to Herder 2.

7.11.1.3 OHTL

Consultations with the 7 PAPs with structures within the OHTL 100m Aol have revealed that they prefer to receive cash compensation and they will move the impacted structures to other areas of the land they already own (outside of the 100m Aol). Compensation for assets will be provided based on the full replacement cost as provided in section 7.6.2 above.

7.11.2 Commercial Land

There are five (5) commercial enterprises that will lose more than 50% of their land to the defined 100m Aol making their land unviable. It is noted that four out of the five commercial plots are undeveloped while the other one is an 'operational' chicken farm according to the owner even though no activities have been observed during any of the site visits.

As a result, a letter was sent to Bukhara Regional Municipality on 18th March 2022 requesting for support in identifying suitable alternative land for these PAPs. A response was provided on 1st April 2022 stating that the impacted PAPs had 'won' the land through an auction process and their compensation should be based on the current market value of the auction. In addition, Resolution of Cabinet Ministries No. 911 requires for the developer to assess the losses and provide compensation based on the market value. It is noted that the Municipality did not provide any details of alternative land. This is because commercial land is allocated through a competitive land auction process and the impacted PAPs would have to individually apply for this process.

Consultations with the PAPs have also revealed that some of them prefer cash compensation to allocation of alternative land. 3 out of 5 PAPs have provided signed letters stating that they prefer cash over land compensation. The other 2 PAPs have also been informed that allocation of commercial land is through an online auction process.

Table 7-11 PAPs preferences on allocation of alternative land

PAPs	PREFERENCE	NOTES
Commercial 1	Cash	This PAP provided a letter on 9 th April 2022 stating that they would like to receive cash compensation.
Commercial 2	Land	This Commercial land lease owner has been informed of the outcome of consultations with Bukhara Municipality stating that allocation of commercial land is through an online competitive process that each PAP must apply to.
Commercial 3	Cash	This PAPs had already provided a letter on 19 th March 2022 stating that she prefers cash compensation to land.
Commercial 4	Cash	Provided letters on 4 th April 2022 stating that they prefer cash over land compensation.
Commercial 6	Cash	

7.12 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 Bash-Karakul 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 herders including those from Ayakagitma village and OHTL	All herders will receive training from qualified livestock experts (with prior experience) on the following aspects as a minimum: • 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. 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.
Agricultural Land	Agricultural	Farmers along the OHTL	All farmers will receive training from a qualified certified agronomist on how to increase the productivity of their farms. The training provided will include: • Training on which seed varieties are high yield and suited for their farms.

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
			• Training on how to use fertiliser, pesticides, herbicides. • Technical training on good agricultural practices such as crop rotation and available and affordable technology. • How to reduce post-harvest and storage losses of their crops and fruits. • Training on how to maximise small-scale gardening for those with kitchen gardens. • Referral to government programs that support farmers in their area regarding best agricultural practices and technology (where they exist). • Farm management training on topics such as record keeping, budgeting, seed preservation, produce marketing and value addition etc. • Addressing any other questions that the farmers might have. The support will be available to farmers for two planting seasons (approximately 12 months) in order to assess whether the farmers have been able to adopt the techniques provided and the outcomes. Based on these outcomes, it will be determined by the RAP implementing team whether the farmers require additional support.
Commercial	Business Management	PAPs with businesses along the OHTL	PAPs who own commercial enterprises along the OHTL will be provided with the following: • Access to technical experts/consultants in their sector to analyse their business activities and recommend ways to maximise output. • Support in accessing new markets for their products/services in the event that they are re-settled in new areas. • Training on how to comply with local regulations such as required business licenses, tax filing and payment etc. • Training on how to access government business support programmes and bank services such as loans etc.
N/A	Access to Project Employment	All impacted permanent workers	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

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
			OHTL. In the long-term, this will provide certain opportunities for training and skill enhancement. The RAP implementation team will be required to: • 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. Where employment opportunities are not available the PAPs will be provided support in: • Registering in local employment agencies (where they exist) • 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.

7.13 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, agronomist 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.

7.14 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	1,158,279,940
Compensation for grazing land	1,544,913,954
Potential compensation to herders' workers	57,864,000
Vulnerable households - Herders	35,000,000
Vulnerable households - Workers	32,000,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000
OHTL	
Compensation for structures along the OHTL	237,358,416
Compensation for trees	149,574,952
Compensation for crops	59,335,943
Compensation to businesses	1,024,215,219
Potential compensation to workers	1,050,516,000
Vulnerable households	51,000,000
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

ITEM	AMOUNT IN SOUMS
Monitoring costs	TBC
RAP close out audit costs	TBC
Total	5,750,058,424.00

7.15 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 Wind Farm

- Gijduvon District. Consultation held on 15th April 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with nine (9) participants to discuss issues related to the environmental and social impact of the project. The participants included 7 male and 2 females.
- Ayakagitma Village
 - Consultation in Ayakagitma village included a meeting with 14 male participant and a separate meeting with 12 women held on 23rd June 2021.
 - 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.
- Chulobod Village
 - Due to lack of suitable facilities to hold a public meeting, Juru Energy distributed Project brochures to 15 local members of the community on 23rd June 2021. During the distribution process community members were provided with Project information and details on the grievance mechanism.
- Kuklam Village
 - Due to lack of suitable facilities to hold a public meeting, Juru Energy distributed Project brochures to 13 local members of the community on 23rd June 2021. During the distribution process community members were provided with Project information and details on the grievance mechanism.
- Gijduvon Khokimiyat.
 - Held on 24th June 2021 with 5 women and 15 male members of the community including the elderly.
- Consultations with herders using the Project site.

- Consultations were held with individual herders so as not to disrupt their herding activities on 23rd June 2021.

8.1.2 Summary of Consultations along the OHTL Alignment

- Romitan District: Consultation held 6th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with six (6) participants comprising of only local municipality representatives.
 - Representative of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting because it is cotton harvesting season.
- Jondor District: Consultation held 6th October 2021
 - This face-to-face meeting was held by 18 participants. Six (6) participants were representatives of local municipality and twelve (12) participants were local community members including women & unemployed youth.
- Karakul District: Consultation held 6th October 2021
 - This consultation was held with nine (9) participants. Seven (7) participants were representatives of local municipality and two (2) participants were local community members including one (1) woman and one (1) unemployed youth.
 - Other representatives of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting because it was cotton harvesting season.
- Gijduvon District: Consultation held on 7th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with eleven (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 was cotton harvesting season.
- Shofirkon District. Consultation held on 7th October 2021
 - This consultation was attended by 40 participants and with four (4) representatives of the local municipality and local community including elderly and unemployed youth (9 women and 27 men).
- Peshku District: Consultation held 7th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was attended by six (6) local municipality representatives and 19 local community members including the elderly and unemployed youth
- Owners & workers of social infrastructures along the OHTL route: Consultation & distribution of visual aids was undertaken from 3rd to 6th October 2021.
 - Consultations were held individually with the PAPs instead of a public meeting as there are no suitable infrastructure for public meetings and the social infrastructure/facilities are located far away from each another.
 - Visual aids were distributed to 20 people

- Where owners of the social infrastructure or their workers were not present, , project brochures and leaflets were left at suitable areas within the facility (if available).
- Herders along the OHTL route. Consultation & distribution of visual aids was undertaken from 3rd to 6th October 2021
 - Due to the dry summer season, most of the herders were not present at the settlements along the OHTL because they had moved to alternative grazing locations. However, visual aids were left at these settlements.

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 identified 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
Wind Farm				
Land Users	Herders with structures on site	A: Direct impacts due to physical	Issues regarding physical displacement	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging ²³

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
(Physically and economically displaced Affected Persons _PAPs)		displacement and loss of grazing land.	and loss of grazing land. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings	platform and individual meetings with each PAP.
	Herders from Ayakagitma village	A: Direct impacts due to partial loss of grazing land.	The project site will not be accessible during the construction phase leading to temporary disruption in grazing activities. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings	
	Herders grazing on the project site but with structures outside the Project boundaries			
Workers	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.
Kokcha LLC	The land within the Project site is under the management of Kokcha LLC which is a cluster under the Committee of Sericulture and Wool Industry.	A: Kochka 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 & Official letters	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
Government Entities/Agencies	Committee of Development	A: The overall Committee	Issues regarding the land lease,	Telephone calls & use of online

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
	of Sericulture & Wool Industry (National & Regional)	which is tasked to implement unified state policy in the field of sericulture & karakul breeding. Kokcha LLC is a cluster under the Committee.	impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Official letters	conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
	O'zdavyeloyih a 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 lease agreement	These departments will be involved in elements of the Project development such as issuing the land lease, providing support in identifying alternative land to impacted PAPs. Official Correspondence	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Gijduvon District			
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	Issues regarding grazing areas within the construction corridor and any	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual

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
		potentially be disrupted during the construction phase.	temporary disruption to grazing activities Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters	meetings with each PAP
	Farmers with land along the OHTL alignment	A: Direct impacts due to partial loss of land resulting to the construction of the OHTL and maintenance corridor.	Issues regarding land use and compensation process Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters, Telephone Calls	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP.
	Commercial Enterprises	A: Direct impacts due to total or partial loss of land resulting to the construction of the OHTL and maintenance corridor.	Issues regarding land use and compensation process Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters, Telephone Calls	
	Workers in the agricultural farms A: Their income and work might be disrupted during certain construction periods of the OHTL.		Issues regarding construction schedule and how this will impact their work in the farms or income. Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Telephone calls	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP where possible.
	Forest Fund	A: Sections of the land along the OHTL belongs to the Forest Fund in various districts.	Issues relating to land lease ownership, lease etc Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters	Official letters & telephone calls
	SWID including the impacted 6 clusters (LLCs) under its management	A: The Committee grazing land along the OHTL which is under	Issues relating to land ownership, lease, confirmation of	Official letters & telephone calls

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
		the management of different clusters.	LLC impacted etc. Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters	
Regional Government Authorities	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	D: The OHTL alignment between Bash to Karakul goes through these districts and these government authorities will be consulted regarding land lease ownership issues, land lease agreement etc.	Determine land lease 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.
	Gijduvon District Khokimiyat			
	Peshku District Khokimiyat			
	Romitan District Khokimiyat			
	Jondor District Khokimiyat			
	Shofirkon District Khokimiyat			
	Karakul District Khokimiyat			
	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, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts			
	Bukhara Department of SWID Committee			
Government Agencies/Committees	Territorial administration on Association for the Development of Pasture (part of SWID)	I: Provide information on grazing land along the OHTL	Information on grazing land along the OHTL. Official letters	Official letters

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
	Bukhara Irrigation Systems Basin Department	D: Provide information regarding the required buffer zones between the OHTL structures and the irrigation canals/ditches	Provide guidance on the applicable buffer zones between the OHTL and irrigation ditches. Official letters	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc
	SWID Committee	D: Issues regarding land use	Issues regarding grazing land use along the OHTL	Official letters & telephone calls
	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	Bi-lateral meetings
Wind Farm & 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	D: Conduct bush & trees	Issues regarding tree and bush	Telephone calls, letter

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
	Department of Ecology & Environmental Protection	survey within the Project site & along the OHTL alignment to determine if there are species found within the Red Book of Uzbekistan or the State Forest Fund	survey within the Project site & OHTL alignment and preparing a report to be submitted to SCEEP. Official Correspondence and Meetings	correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
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 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 Kokcha LLC

Multiple consultations were held with Kokcha LLC requesting for information on their land lease with Sericulture Committee and land use. Based on the responses provided on 4th June 2021 and outcome of meetings held on 24th June 2021 and 1st September 2021, the following information was obtained:

- Kokcha LLC owns approximately 267,398.1ha of land (which includes land within and outside of the project boundary).
 - This land was allocated to them under the Order of Gijduvon district Mayor No. 695 dated October 2nd 2020.
 - They were notified about the project by Bukhara Karakul Union on 27th May 2021 and this was communicated to the herders.
- There are 3 herders with contracts with Kokcha LLC using the land at the Project site.
- Kokcha LLC allocates land to herders according to the number of livestock they own and based on availability of water sources. However, there is no clear demarcation for land provided to each herder.
- Kokcha LLC owns structures within the Project site that include one livestock pool, 4 water wells, one room structure, 2 winter and 1 summer stable. It is noted that none of these structures have cadastral documents.
- Herders are required to request for permission before construction of any structures within Kokcha LLC land. Such agreements are mostly verbal with no written agreements.
- Herders are allowed to graze their own livestock as the income from grazing Kokcha LLC's livestock is not always sufficient.
 - Kokcha LLC also undertakes annual monitoring in November to determine the condition/health of their livestock under the care of the herder. During this period, they also determine the privately owned livestock by the herders.
 - There is no limit to the number of livestock that herders can graze on LLC's land and herders pay 3,675 UZS (about 0.34USD) per month per livestock.
- The LLC only monitors activities of herders under their contract and other land users' activities are not monitored.
- The LLC stated that they do not have any concerns about the Project and that it would not impact with their activities.

During the stakeholder consultation process with Kokcha LLC, a copy of a letter between the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry 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;

- In order to implement the 4th part of the Presidential Decree No. 4422 dated 22.08.2021 for development of alternative energy, Karakul committee stated that the request by Bukhara region municipality for 1100ha of land in Gijduvon districts will be allocated to the Projects only if it is not interrupting Karakul farming activities.

As a result, a meeting was held with Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry with ACWA Power 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 A	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 KOKCHA 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	
A summary of the meeting is as provided below:	

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

- ACWA Power stated the 285.1ha allocated for the Project will not be fenced and grazing will be possible during the operation phase of the Project. Only the substation will be fenced in line with the required buffer zone.
- In addition, the land allocated to the project will be based on the project layout and BoP and not the entire 285.1ha
- ACWA Power will sign the land lease agreement with the organization that has the rights to the land and in lien with the Presidential Decree which refers to the Bukhara Regional Municipality.
- The Committee of Kurakul 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 Pastural Farming (grazing) ²⁵
BUKHARA REGION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND	Head of the Bukhara Branch of the Committee

²⁵ The previous name of the Association on Development of Pastural Farming was Karakul Association. Association on Development of Pastural 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 KOKCHA LLC	Director of "Kokcha" LLC
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 before the 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 Branch of the Committee, 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 285ha for Bash and 280ha for Dzhankeldy and not 565, 000 ha or 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 while 283,000ha is allocated to Kokcha LLC all of which is suitable for grazing. The LLCs do not have any alternative land for grazing apart from this.
- 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 49years 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 Kokcha LLC, a meeting was requested with SWID and Kokcha LLC to address the key issue relating to identification of alternative land for the herders impacted by the Project.

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 Bukhara region municipality Peshku district municipality Gijduvan district municipality Director of Kokcha LLC Dzhankeldy community leader 3
ACWA POWER	BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Senior Social Consultant Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Rfl previously shared with SWID and Kokcha LLC
MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING	
- Bukhara Regional Dept of SWID identified Bo'kavan and Fozilbek as the potential alternative land where the herders can be relocated. - The coordinates of the alternative land have been provided (Ref section 7.11). - It was also clarified that SWID and Kokcha 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 Kokcha LLC and they do not have any concerns with the Project. - SWID also stated that they would provide additional land to Kokcha LLC to compensate for the land lost to the Project footprint.	

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 (SWID) confirmed that they owned part of the land along the OHTL alignment in Gijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul 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. Consultations with the Institute on 22nd November 2021 provided a preliminary map showing the location of land belonging to different LLCs under the 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 out of the 12 LLCs in the Project and OHTL region only 6 are impacted by the Project as provided in section 4.2.2.1 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.

8.2.3.2 Consultations with State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

A letter of consultation was sent to the State Forest Committee on 12th October 2021 requesting them to confirm whether they own any land along the proposed Bash-Karakul OHTL. The OHTL coordinates and kmz file were also provided as attachments. A response was received from Gijduvon Forest Fund Dept. on 4th November 2021 stating that the OHTL did not intersect any of their land within Gijduvon district.

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 14th to 17th 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	
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Village representative
Herders at the Project site	Reports were left at the settlement of Herder 1 and other herders and their workers were informed.
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm The documents were left with the dispatcher.
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices
OHTL	
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL	Documents were left with Herder 2 and other herders in the area were informed.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Farmers along OHTL	Documents were left with Farmer 6 and other farmers were informed.
Commercial entities	Documents were left with the owner of Commercial 5 and other commercial entities were informed.
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

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 Bash WF and along the OHTL are provided below.

8.3.1 Wind Farm

DATE OF DISCLOSURE MEETING	28 th June 2022
PARTICIPANTS	Herder 1 and Herder 2
VENUE	Near each Herder's settlement
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
MATERIALS USED	Brochures and project presentation
MAIN OUTCOME	
- Following description of the project and its impacts, Herder 1 and Herder 2 requested to know when compensation packages will be provided? - The project representative responded that the compensation packages are still under preparation and once the packages have been finalised and approved, it will be provided to each PAP individually. - Herder 1 asked if the alternative land he prefers can be shown to the project team and this was confirmed by the project representative. Following the meeting, Herder 1 and a member of the project team visited the preferred alternative land and picture and coordinates were taken - It should be noted that this land was approved and confirmed by the Kokcha LLC on 2nd July 2022. Please see Section 7.11.1.2 of this RAP.	
PHOTOS	



DATE OF DISCLOSURE MEETING	1 st July 2022
PARTICIPANTS	Herder 3
VENUE	N/A <i>During the period of public disclosure, the Herder was in Tashkent as such disclosure was held over phone conversation</i>
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
MATERIALS USED	N/A
MAIN OUTCOME	
- Following description of the project and its impacts, the herder did not have any question or concerns regarding the project. - Given that he might be interested in knowing about the compensation packages (based on questions raised by Herder 1 & 2), the project representative informed him that the compensation packages are currently under preparation and once the packages have been finalised and approved, it will be provided to each PAP individually.	

8.3.2 OHTL

Given the number of PAPs along the OHTL route, public disclosure meetings in relation to the RAP, were held with the PAPs in groups and these groups are as follows:

- District Municipalities where the OHTL runs through;
- All affected LLCs/clusters of SWID
- Herders and;
- Farmers & commercial entities and their workers.

8.3.2.1 Disclosure Meeting at District Municipalities along the OHTL Alignment

A request was sent to Bukhara Regional Municipality Mayor requesting assistance in organizing meetings at six (6) district municipalities where the OHTL runs through. The Regional Municipality informed all district municipalities about the meetings which were held from 29th June to 2nd July 2022. 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
Gijduvon 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	- 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. - One of the participants wanted to know about the exact percentage of the land that would be taken up by the project. In response, he was informed that the project construction would impact less than 1% of the 287,000ha of grazing land the impact on grazing would be very limited. - 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. - 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.	

DISTRICT	ATTENDEES	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS	MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
				One of the participants wanted to know why the project was allocated 285.1 but the social team had stated only 155.3ha would be impacted. They were informed that the layout was initially provided for 111 WTGs which have now been reduced to 79 and the need to protect critical habitat.	
Shofirkon District 30th June 2022	11 participants and representatives from DEG, ADB and the social team.			After the presentation of the Project, the participants asked for clarifications relating to the height of the OHTL, distribution of the OHTL, location of the OHTL corridor, and the number of people who will be engaged in the construction. The clarifications below were provided: - The OHTL will be approximately 30 – 40m - NEGU will be responsible for the distribution of the electricity from Karakul OHTL. - The OHTL alignment goes through 6 districts of Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Jondor, Romitan & Kurakul. - The OHTL will employ about 50 – 100 workers and the EPC will inform local municipalities and post open positions for job application.	

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.			After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), the participants requested clarifications on the below: • 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.	
Romitan District 1st July 2022	15 participants including representatives from ADB, MIGA & DEG and the Social team			The following main clarifications were raised by the attendants of the meeting. • Participants wanted to know if compensation would be provided without cadastral departments. A response was provided stating that compensation would be provided for formal & informal land users in accordance with lenders requirements. • Other clarifications requested related to how the WTGs function and their capacity and the impact on the environment (nature), where the power generated will be evacuated and	

DISTRICT	ATTENDEES	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS	MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
				whether electricity would become cheaper. Clarifications to these points were all provided (refer to MoM in the Appendices).	
Jondor District 30th June 2022	46 participants including representatives from ADB, DEG and the Project social team.			The meeting included a discussion of the environmental and social impacts of the Project including impact on the land use. No questions or issues were raised by those in attendance of the meeting.	
Karakul District 29th June 2022	12 participants including ADB representatives & Project social team			- Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanisms, the representative of Commercial 4 requested to know when compensation packages will be paid. - The project representative responded that the compensation packages are still under preparation and once the packages have been finalised and approved, it will be provided to each PAP individually. - A representative of Karakul district suggested that Telegram channel be created and all community members should have access to the channel so as to have a clear understanding of the Project. - The representative of Qorako'I naslchilik LLC requested to know if compensation	

DISTRICT	ATTENDEES	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS	MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
				will be paid in cash or via transfer to individual bank account. The project representative responded stating that once the compensation packages have been finalised and approved, each PAP will be informed on the method of payment.	

8.3.2.2 Disclosure Meeting with Affected LLCs/Clusters of SWID

A request was sent to SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan requesting assistance in organizing meetings with the SWID department of Bukhara region including affected LLCs to publicly disclose the E&S Documents (Including the RAP) with PAPs along the OHTL route. A separate letter was also sent to the LLCs. The outcome of the meeting is summarised below.

DATE OF DISCLOSURE MEETING	26 th June 2022
PARTICIPANTS	Directly Affected Community Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC Head of Kokcha LLC Head of Galaba LLC Head of Amir Temur LLC Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Head of Jankeldi LLC Financial Institution ADB Representatives Project Representatives Principal Social Consultant Social Consultant
VENUE	SWID Committee of Bukhara region in Kogon district
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
MATERIALS USED	Leaflet and Project Presentation.
MAIN OUTCOME	
- Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanisms, the head of SWD Committee of Bukhara region stated that the land belongs to SWID Committee and Kokcha LLC, and herders do not have any structures as stables and residences are property of Kokcha LLC. As such compensation should not be paid to herders. - ADB Safeguard Specialist informed the head of SWD Committee of Bukhara region that legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets. - The Head of G'alaba LLC asked if compensation will be paid outside the 100m OHTL AoI to which the project representative responded stating that compensation will only be provided within the 100m OHTL AoI. - The Specialist Karakul Association of Bukhara Region requested to know who will compensate for seeding the pastures within the 100m OHTL AoI following exposure of pasture during the construction phase. - The project representative stated that habitat loss along the OHTL route will be negligible and limited to the tower/pylon areas during the construction phase and upon completion of construction, the habitat will be restored to its natural condition. - The Head of Dzhankeldy LLC requested to know the height of the wind turbines and components and the project representative informed him that the length of the wind turbine is 160m and outlined the basic components of the wind turbine (rotor blades, nacelle, hub, transformer, etc.)	

Photos



8.3.2.3 Disclosure Meeting with Farmer 1 & Shofirkon LLC

Following the disclosure meeting held at Shofirkon Municipality, separate disclosure meeting was arranged with Farmer 1 and Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC on 30th June 2022 and a summary of this meeting is provided in the table below

DATE OF DISCLOSURE MEETING	30 th June 2022
PARTICIPANTS	Two (2) – Accountants of both LLCs
VENUE	Local Cafe
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
MATERIALS USED	Leaflet and Project Presentation.

MAIN OUTCOME

- Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanisms, the accountant of Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC requested to know if residents can build houses near the OHTL project in the event on increasing population (influx)
 - The project representative responded stating that the Project is required to establish a Health Protection Zone (HPZ) of 30m on each side according to SanPiN No 0236-07 and based on this, construction of residential building within 30m from each side of the tower is not allowed.

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 meetings at the districts or 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 H for the full MoMs and Appendix I 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 RAP Stage Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) 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, municipalities and any other relevant authorities (if required).	Within 30 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

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 Bash 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 eight (8) grievances for the Wind Farm and five (5) for the OHTL have been received from PAPs and resolved in accordance with the established grievance mechanism. The responses were provided in Uzbek.

Reference Appendix J 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 Gijduvon 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.
- Support in the identification of alternative land for PAPs losing more than 50% of their land along the OHTL.

9.1.2 Gijduvon District

- Allocation of land in Gijduvon 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 Bash wind power plant with capacity of 500MW in Gijduvan 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.
- Identification of suitable alternative land for the resettlement of herders.

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/crop 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/crops 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 or/and crops 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, Kokcha 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 Kokcha 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.
- 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 lenders' 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 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	Gijduvon District & Bukhara Regional Municipality, Juru Energy/5C	From April 2021	From 8 th November 2021
Identification of PAPs	Bukhara Regional Municipality, SWID, Kokcha 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	
Social Economic surveys of the PAPs	5 Capitals & Juru Energy	28 th to 30 th August 2021	27 th to 31 st January 2022

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Issuance of cut-off date	5 Capitals & Juru Energy, Valuation Officer	All herders- 13 th Sept 2021	27 th January to 2 nd February 2022
		Herders' workers – 2 nd Dec 2021	
Inventory and valuation of affected assets including crops and trees		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	
Payment of compensation to PAPs	ACWA Power	August – September 2022	
RAP Implementation Compliance Report	RAP Implementation Team (ACWA Power)	October 2022	

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
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 third-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)																																	
Validation 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 structures outside of the Bash Wind Farm 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 PAPs and their assets have been resettled to suitable alternative 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.
- Re-establishment of impacted businesses.
 - Number and percentage of businesses that have been relocated.
 - Assess whether the relocated businesses have been successfully re-established i.e., compare net income with historical records.
 - Assess whether the business employees are still working after re-location and if not why.

- Number of businesses experiencing more than 50% impact on their land and their success in bidding for suitable alternative commercial land through the on-line auction process.
 - Type of support provided to these PAPs in undertaking the on-line auction process.
 - The success rate of the on-line auction for the impacted PAPs.
 - Details on the nature of support provided to those PAPs who have been unsuccessful with the on-line auction process.
- Assess agricultural and 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 and agricultural 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, crops, trees etc.
 - 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 evaluate 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 this 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)

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	193к	9,97		9,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	194к	4,97		4,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	178к	28,23		28,23	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	183к	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	171к	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	176к	6,66		6,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	163к	1,65		1,65	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	256к	4,97		4,97	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	257к	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	254к	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	244к	1,66		1,66	Kukcha LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valuated
	258к	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 valued
	12491к	0,09		0,09	SWID Committee	Not valued
	12492к	0,24		0,24	SWID Committee	Not valued
	12501к	0,59		0,59	SWID Committee	Not valued

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 valued
	12504к	0,34		0,34	SWID Committee	Not valued
	12505к	0,2		0,2	SWID Committee	Not valued
	12506к	0,34		0,34	SWID Committee	Not valued
Total by territory		4,38		4,38		
Peshku district, Dzhankledy community	107к	1,1		1,1	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valued
	109к	0,47		0,47	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valued
	110к	1,32		1,32	Dzhankeldy LLC (SWID Committee)	Not valued
Total by territory		2,89		2,89		
Romitan district, E.Khojaev and Yangiobod community	9к	0,23		0,23	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued
	10к	0,2		0,2	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued
	11к	0,59		0,59	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued
	14к	0,51		0,51	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued
	17к	0,2		0,2	SWID Committee	Not valued
	19к	0,13		0,13	SWID Committee	Not valued
	26к	0,25		0,25	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued
	30к	0,1		0,1	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued
	31к	0,04		0,04	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valued

	32к	0,1		0,1	Bukhara State Forestry	Not valuated
	33к	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	19071к	0,61		0,61	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19072к	0,25		0,25	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19077к	1,6		1,6	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19080к	0,67		0,67	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19087к	0,35		0,35	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19100к	0,25		0,25	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19101к	0,87		0,87	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19109к	0,44		0,44	Jondor District State Forestry	Not valuated
	19136к	0,35		0,35		Not valuated
	19137к	0,91		0,91		Not valuated
	19138к	0,43		0,43		Not valuated
Total by territory		6,73		6,73		
Karakul district,	2094к	0,07		0,07		Not valuated
	2092к	0,15		0,15		Not valuated
	2093к	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		



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 ажратиладиган 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
2022 йил 8 июлдаги ПҚ–314-сон қарорига
илова

**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 қарорида:

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 ваколати 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)	Шундан, яйлов ерлар	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 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 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 ўзатиш 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)	Шундан, яйлов ерлар	Тупроқ балл бонитети
Ғиждувон 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)	Шундан, яйлов ерлар	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 чоратadbирлари 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 рақаами	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 Қўкча 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	



**DECREE
OF PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

08/07/2022

PD-314

**On amendments and additions to some acts of the President of the Republic of
Uzbekistan in order to allocate the necessary land plots for the development of
renewable energy sources**

As a result of the formation of the legal framework over the past three years and the creation of favorable conditions for the development of renewable energy, work has begun to date on the construction of 10 solar and wind power plants with a total capacity of 2,897 MW at the expense of foreign direct investment in the amount of 2.9 billion US dollars.

At the same time, in order to ensure the stability of property and legal relations on land issues, land protection, guaranteeing the property rights of landowners, as well as introducing them into free circulation as an object of civil law relations by determining the economic value of land, a transparent, market-based and equal procedure for allocating land plots has been introduced.

In order to allocate land plots for the construction of newly built solar and wind power plants to expand the use of renewable energy sources on the basis of current legislation, as well as in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 8, 2021 No. UP-6243 "On measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of land rights and their transformation into a market asset":

1. Make amendments and additions to some acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the annex, providing:

allocation to the Ministry of Energy on the right of permanent use for state and public needs of land plots necessary for the construction of wind farms, substations and power lines in accordance with the conditions specified in the Investment Agreement and the Agreement on Electricity Purchase concluded with foreign investors;

provision by the Ministry of Energy of land plots for rent to investors for a period equal to the construction and operation of wind farms;

within the framework of the construction and operation of wind power plants, if the land plots allocated for state and public needs belong to the category of agricultural land, their transfer to the category of non-agricultural industrial land;

granting the Minister of Finance, the authority to sign on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan an agreement on reimbursement of expenses of the Asian Development Bank within the framework of the investment project "Construction of a 500 MW wind power plant in Navoi region".

1. Control over the implementation of this resolution shall be entrusted to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan A.N.Aripov.

**President
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Sh. Mirziyoyev

Amendments and additions to some acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

1. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 22, 2020 No. PD-4933 "On measures for the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a 500 MW wind power plant in Navoi region":

- a) in paragraph 5, replace the words "khokimiyat of Navoi region" with the words "Ministry of Energy";

- b) add paragraph 7¹ as follows:

“7¹. To authorize the Minister of Finance to sign, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an agreement with the Asian Development Bank on reimbursement of expenses of the Asian Development Bank in a form acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in case of fulfillment by JSC "National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan" of payment obligations to a foreign bank opening a letter of credit under the guarantee of the Asian Development Bank”;

- c) paragraph 8 should be worded as follows:

“8. The Khokimiyat of Navoi region, by July 30, 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 farm, substation, and overhead power lines based on the coordinates of the land occupied by supporting structures that meet the conditions specified in the Investment Agreement and the Agreement on purchase of electric energy”.

The Ministry of Energy in accordance with this paragraph for state and public needs to ensure the transfer of lease:

Project company - a land plot allocated for the construction of a wind power plant and substation for a period equal to the period of implementation of the Investment Project;

JSC "National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan" - a land plot allocated for the construction of overhead transmission lines.

Determine that the payment for the right to lease land at market value is expressed in the form of rent applicable to the land and paid by the Project Company.

At the same time, release the Project Company and JSC "National Electric Networks of Agricultural Uzbekistan" production from compensation (compensation losses of payments) when using agricultural land as part of the implementation of an investment project”;

- d) add paragraph 8¹ as follows:

“8¹. To agree with the proposal of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Khokimiyat of Navoi region on the transfer of land allocated for the placement of an investment project with an area of 293.35 hectares in the Tamdyn district of Navoi region from the category of agricultural land to the category of industrial land according to the annex to this resolution”.

The Khokimiyat of Navoi region should ensure the development of new agricultural lands equal to the area of land plots, the category of which is changing according to this resolution, by the end of 2022”;

- e) add the following appendix:

Appendix
to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
dated December 22, 2020 No. PP-4933

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 a 500 MW wind power plant in the Tamdy district of Navoi region"

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Ball bonitet
For a wind farm				
Tamdy district, Tomdibulok community	364к	12,97	12,97	Not valuated
	371к	33,99	33,99	Not valuated
	566к	9,25	9,25	Not valuated
	565к	1,35	1,35	Not valuated
	571к	18,56	18,56	Not valuated
	572к	35,04	35,04	Not valuated
	573к	8,0	8,0	Not valuated
	576к	4,2	4,2	Not valuated
	577к	24,26	24,26	Not valuated
	584к	28,34	28,34	Not valuated
	585к	48,75	48,75	Not valuated
Total by territory		224,71	224,71	

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Ball bonitet
Tamdy district Octav community	29к	13,56	13,56	Not valuated
	33к	14,96	14,96	Not valuated
	34к	4,58	4,58	Not valuated
Total by territory		33,1	33,1	
Total		257,81	257,81	
For the construction of a substation				
Tamdy district, Tomdibulok community	571к	11,25	11,25	Not valuated
Total		11,25	11,25	
For the construction of supporting structures of overhead transmission lines				
Tamdy district, Tomdibulok community	571к	0,05	0,05	Not valuated
Total		0,05	0,05	
For bird survey and wind survey system				
Tamdy district, Tomdibulok community	364к	2,59	2,59	Not valuated
	371к	3,01	3,01	Not valuated
	566к	0,33	0,33	Not valuated
	571к	2,51	2,51	Not valuated
	572к	2,76	2,76	Not valuated

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Ball bonitet
	573к	2,18	2,18	Not valuated
	576к	0,17	0,17	Not valuated
	577к	2,26	2,26	Not valuated
	584к	2,59	2,59	Not valuated
	585к	2,92	2,92	Not valuated
Total by territory		21,32	21,32	
Tamdy district Octav community	29к	0,5	0,5	Not valuated
	33к	2,34	2,34	Not valuated
	34к	0,08	0,08	Not valuated
Total by territory		2,92	2,92	
Total		24,24	24,24	
Total by territory		293,35	293,35	

1. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2021 No. PD-5001 "On measures for the implementation of the investment project Construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 300 - 500 MW in the Peshku district of Bukhara region":

a) in paragraph 5, replace the words "khokimiyat of Bukhara region" with the words "Ministry of Energy";

b) paragraph 8 should be worded as follows:

"8. The Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region, by July 30, 2022, to ensure that the Ministry of Energy is allocated 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 supporting structures that meet the conditions specified in the Investment Agreement and the Agreement on purchase of electric energy.

The Ministry of Energy in accordance with this paragraph for state and public needs to ensure the transfer of lease:

The project company of the land plot allocated for the construction of the wind power plant and substation for a period equal to the period of implementation of the Investment Project;

JSC "National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan" - a land plot allocated for the construction of overhead power lines.

Determine that the payment for the right to lease land at market value is expressed in the form of rent applicable to the land and paid by the Project Company.

At the same time, to exempt the Project Company and JSC "National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan" from compensation for losses of agricultural production (compensation payments) when using agricultural land as part of the implementation of the Investment Project";

b) add paragraph 8¹ as follows:

"8¹. To agree with the proposal of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Management, the khokimiyats of Bukhara and Navoi regions on the transfer of land allocated for the placement of an investment project with a total area of 154.2 hectares in the Peshkun and Gijduvan districts of Bukhara region and Kanimekh district of Navoi region from the category of agricultural land to the category of industrial land according to the annex to this resolution.

The khokimiyats of Bukhara and Navoi regions should ensure the development of new agricultural lands equal to the area of land plots, the category of which is changing according to this resolution, by the end of 2022";

d) add the following appendix:

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	Ball bonitet
For wind farm				
Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village	39κ	4,63	4,63	Not valuated
	86κ	11,65	11,65	Not valuated
	42κ	0,5	0,5	Not valuated
	44κ	32,84	32,84	Not valuated
	45κ	26,04	26,04	Not valuated
	87κ	41,84	41,84	Not valuated
Total		117,5	117,5	
For the construction of supporting structures of overhead transmission lines				
Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village	86κ	0,1	0,1	Not valuated
	87κ	1,25	1,25	Not valuated

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

Name of territory	Contour number	Land area (hectare)	Pastures	Ball bonitet
Navoi region, Kanimekh district Aul "Karakata"	130κ	0,6	0,6	Not valuated
	131κ	0,1	0,1	Not valuated
	132κ	0,75	0,75	Not valuated
	142κ	0,2	0,2	Not valuated
	164κ	0,9	0,9	Not valuated
	166κ	0,85	0,85	Not valuated
	167κ	0,05	0,05	Not valuated
	168κ	1,65	1,65	Not valuated
	169κ	0,9	0,9	Not valuated
	176ακ	1,3	1,3	Not valuated
	183α κ	0,45	0,45	Not valuated
	182α κ	1,05	1,05	Not valuated
	180κ	0,3	0,3	Not valuated
	181κ	1,2	1,2	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)	Pastures	Ball bonitet
Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village	87к	17,79	17,79	Not valuated
Total by territory		17,79	17,79	
Total for project		154,2	154,2	

1. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2021 No. PP-5003 "On measures for the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a 500 MW wind power plant in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region":

a) in paragraph 5, replace the words "khokimiyat of Bukhara region" with the words "Ministry of Energy";

b) paragraph 8 should be worded as follows:

8. The Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region, by July 30, 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 in accordance with this paragraph for state and public needs to ensure the transfer of lease:

The project company of the land plot allocated for the construction of the wind power plant and substation for a period equal to the period of implementation of the Investment Project;

JSC "National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan" - a land plot allocated for the construction of overhead power lines.

Determine that the payment for the right to lease land at market value is expressed in the form of rent applicable to the land and paid by the Project Company.

At the same time, release the Project Company and JSC "National Electric Networks of Agricultural Uzbekistan" production from compensation (compensation losses of payments) when using agricultural land as part of the implementation of an investment project";

c) add the following paragraph 8¹:

"8 ¹ To agree with the proposal of the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Management, the Khokimiyat of Bukhara region on the transfer of land allocated for the placement of an investment project with an area of 172.55 hectares, 0.18 hectares of which are irrigated, in Gijduvan, Shafirkan, Peshkun, Ramitan, Jandar and Karakul districts of Bukhara region from the category of agricultural appointments to the category of industrial lands in accordance with the annex to this resolution.

The Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region, by the end of 2022, to ensure the development of new irrigated land plots in an amount equal to ten times the size of irrigated land plots, as well as new agricultural lands equal to the area of pasture lands¹ the category of lands of which is changing according to this resolution";

d) add the following appendix:

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		Ball bonitet
			irrigated croplands	Pastures	
For wind farm					
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	193к	9,97		9,97	Not valuated
	194к	4,97		4,97	Not valuated
	178к	28,23		28,23	Not valuated
	183к	1,65		1,65	Not valuated
	171к	1,65		1,65	Not valuated
	176к	6,66		6,66	Not valuated
	163к	1,65		1,65	Not valuated
	256к	4,97		4,97	Not valuated
	257к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated
	254к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated
	244к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated
	258к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures	
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	260к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated
	261к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated
	243к	1,65		1,65	Not valuated
	242к	3,35		3,35	Not valuated
	263к	1,65		1,65	Not valuated
	264к	1,65		1,65	Not valuated
	170к	36,54		36,54	Not valuated
	276к	3,32		3,32	Not valuated
	238к	3,32		3,32	Not valuated
	239к	3,32		3,32	Not valuated
	275к	1,66		1,66	Not valuated
	262к	4,97		4,97	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	Not valuated
	240к	0,38		0,38	Not valuated
	239к	0,45		0,45	Not valuated
	237к	0,43		0,43	Not valuated
	176к	0,30		0,3	Not valuated

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures	
Gijduvan district, Kukcha community	271к	0,22		0,22	Not valuated
	265к	0,17		0,17	Not valuated
	266к	0,39		0,39	Not valuated
	273к	0,42		0,42	Not valuated
	274к	0,45		0,45	Not valuated
	275к	0,24		0,24	Not valuated
	276к	0,29		0,29	Not valuated
	277к	0,39		0,39	Not valuated
Total		4,80		4,80	
Shofirkon district, Galaba community	10980к	0,3		0,3	Not valuated
	10984к	0,38		0,38	Not valuated
	10988к	0,35		0,35	Not valuated
	10990к	0,48		0,48	Not valuated
	10991к	0,2		0,2	Not valuated
	10992к	0,11		0,11	Not valuated
	12436к	0,18		0,18	Not valuated
	12490к	0,04		0,04	Not valuated
	12491к	0,09		0,09	Not valuated
	12492к	0,24		0,24	Not valuated
	12501к	0,59		0,59	Not valuated

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures	
Shifirkon district, Galaba community	12503κ	0,54		0,54	Not valuated
	12504κ	0,34		0,34	Not valuated
	12505κ	0,2		0,2	Not valuated
	12506κ	0,34		0,34	Not valuated
Total by territory		4,38		4,38	
Peshku district, Dzhankledy community	107κ	1,1		1,1	Not valuated
	109κ	0,47		0,47	Not valuated
	110κ	1,32		1,32	Not valuated
Total by territory		2,89		2,89	
Romitan district, E.Khojaev and Yangiobod community	9κ	0,23		0,23	Not valuated
	10κ	0,2		0,2	Not valuated
	11κ	0,59		0,59	Not valuated
	14κ	0,51		0,51	Not valuated
	17κ	0,2		0,2	Not valuated
	19κ	0,13		0,13	Not valuated
	26κ	0,25		0,25	Not valuated
	30κ	0,1		0,1	Not valuated
	31κ	0,04		0,04	Not valuated
	32κ	0,1		0,1	Not valuated
	33κ	0,22		0,22	Not valuated
Total by territory		2,57		2,57	

Name of territory	Counter number	Land area (hectare)	From them		Ball bonitet
			Irrigated croplands	Pastures	
Jandar district, A.Temur community	19071к	0,61		0,61	Not valuated
	19072к	0,25		0,25	Not valuated
	19077к	1,6		1,6	Not valuated
	19080к	0,67		0,67	Not valuated
	19087к	0,35		0,35	Not valuated
	19100к	0,25		0,25	Not valuated
	19101к	0,87		0,87	Not valuated
	19109к	0,44		0,44	Not valuated
	19136к	0,35		0,35	Not valuated
	19137к	0,91		0,91	Not valuated
	19138к	0,43		0,43	Not valuated
Total by territory		6,73		6,73	
Karakul district, Karakul community	2094к	0,07		0,07	Not valuated
	2092к	0,15		0,15	Not valuated
	2093к	0,06		0,06	Not valuated
	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		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	Not valuated
	178к	16,98		16,98	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

**ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING**

100077, Tashkent, M.Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house # 10
TIN 303454532, BIC: 00974 Bank «Kapitalbank» A/N. 20208000800502375001

JEC-OUT-21-50
03.04.2021

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

Уважаемый Баходир Кахраманович!

В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 23.02.2021 года № ПП-5003 "О мерах по реализации инвестиционного проекта "Строительства ветряной электростанции мощностью 500 МВт в Гиждуванском районе Бухарской области" ИП ООО "ACWA Power Bash 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 500 МВт Гиждуванском 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 Oshankeldy мощностью 500 МВт. На данном этапе, согласование ЛЭП находится в стадии завершения АО "Национальные электрические сети Узбекистана" и будет подключена к существующей подстанции в Коракуме.

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

Согласно предыдущим исследованиям (обзор птиц и летучих мышей), проведенным на территории Проекта и прилегающих территориях в 2020 году, установлено, что ближайшими жилыми домами к проектной ветряной электростанции Баш мощностью 500 МВт являются жилые дома для работников нефтеперерабатывающего завода, которые расположены примерно в 1,6 км к юго-восточной границе участка Проекта (Приложение 2).

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 веществ 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

Исполнитель,
Икибат Аллоберганова
Тел: +99871 202 04 40
Моб: +99871 131 70 17

Местоположение проекта



Координаты проекта (на основе предварительных координат)

СЕВЕРНАЯ ШИРОТА	ВОСТОЧНАЯ ДЛГОТА
4488709.16	637987.39
4489065.00	645911.20
4492662.15	646074.46
4493476.69	647325.10
4495585.81	646194.93
4498671.77	646323.63
4498528.88	646690.97
4499538.02	648248.52
4500867.54	648351.79
4503425.70	650137.28
4507450.24	649969.59
4507264.73	632532.51
4506189.41	631394.22
4503502.14	631176.63
4503073.76	635108.38
4499198.71	637482.55



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

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**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

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
SANITARIYA-EPIDEMIOLOGIK
OSOYISHTALIK VA JAMOAT
SALOMATLIGI XIZMATI**

100097 Toshkent, Bunyodkor ko'chasi, 46-uy.
Telefon: 71 276-59-28. Fax: 71 276-59-28
e-mail: sanepidxizmat@minzdrav.uz



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WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
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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.

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Signed by Deputy director

N.S.Otabekov

APPENDIX C – GRIEVANCE RECEIVED FROM HERDER ON REPTILE EXCLUSION FENCING

Ref №16		
1	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous)	Gender: Male Age: 41 Address: Bukhara region, Gijduvon district 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: N/A Fax: N/A Email: N/A Other (specify): N/A
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: +, during alternative land consultations Verbal communication: N/A Email: N/A Receiver: Askarbek Makhmudov
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliance: N/A Give a feedback: + Request an information: N/A Other (specify): N/A
	Date of application receipt	Date: 13.07.2022 Time: 15.15
5	Text of message	My pastoral land size was reduced due to fencing for turtles. I have lost 3 baby lambs due to the fence, as the mother sheep jumped over a fence and the lambs was not able to jump over it and they did not come back as they were lost.
6	1 st Response message provided on 13 th July 2022	We would like to inform you that response for your request for information will be provided in accordance with the grievance mechanism. 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 Asqarbek Makhmudov on 13.07.2022 by phone</i>
7	2 nd Response message provided on 18 th July 2022	We would like to request for you to provide us with more information on the 3 lambs that got lost at the project site due to the reptile fencing. Based on the information provided we will be able to further address your grievance. Please provide us with the following information: (i) Which date did this occur?

		(ii) Would you please provide details on which area/location of the fencing the incident occurred? (iii) Did you conduct a search for the 3 lost lambs? And if so, where did you conduct the search and who helped you? (iv) Did you notify other herders using the Bash site about the missing lambs? (v) Did you make any official report to the police or Kokcha LLC about the 3 missing lambs? (vi) How old were the lambs? (vii) Were the lambs your private livestock or did it belong to Kokcha LLC? (viii) Were the lambs marked/tagged for identification and if so, could you please provide information on the tags/marks?

The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

Ref №16		
1	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous)	Gender: Male Age: 41 Address: Bukhara region, Gijduvon district 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: N/A Fax: N/A Email: N/A Other (specify): N/A
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: +, during alternative land consultations Verbal communication: N/A Email: N/A Receiver: Askarbek Makhmudov
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliance: N/A Give a feedback: + Request an information: N/A Other (specify): N/A
	Date of application receipt	Date: 20.07.2022 Time: 20.00
5	Text of message	My responses to your questions are as follows: 1. Approx. on 25th of June my lambs did not return to stable. 2. My lambs were lost to the north of the Project site, near to the mining. 3. We have searched for the lost lambs with my workers approx. area of their grazing that day and found the lamb skin, lamb head and lamb legs at different places. I suppose they were eaten by foxes or some predators. 4. As I found parts of lambs, I did not inform other herders. 5. I did not inform police or Kokcha LLC on lost lambs. 6. Lost lambs were 2.5-month-old. 7. Lost lambs were my private livestock. 8. My lambs were marked with blue colour from left side and their left ears were slightly cut.
6	1 st Response message	We would like to inform you that response for your request for information will be provided in accordance with the grievance mechanism. 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 Asqarbek Makhmudov on 20.07.2022 by phone</i>
	2nd response on 27/07/2022	We have reviewed the responses your provided and we would like to request that you obtain a letter from the Director of Kokcha LLC showing that the lost lambs were reported and they were not found.

The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____



Ref №16		
1	Фамилия Исм Шариф (агар мурожаатчи номаълум (аноним) бўлиш истагани билдирган бўлса кўрсатинг)	Ф.И.О. [REDACTED] Ёши: 41 Манзил: Бухоро вилояти, Ғиждувон тумани Ишлаш жойи: Чўпон Мен шахсий маълумотларимни кўрсатилишини истамайман: -
2	Алоқа маълумотлари (мурожаатга жавоб бериш усулини аниқлаш учун)	Уяли алоқа: +998914120754 Email: - Бошқа (ёзинг): -
3	Мурожаатга қандай ва ким томонидан қабул қилинган:	Телефон орқали: - Ёзма равишта: - Оғзаки жавоб: + Хат орқали: - Email: - Қабул қилди: Махмудов Асқарбек
4	Мурожаат мақсади	Шикоят қилиш: - Фикр/таклиф билдириш: - Маълумот сўраш: + Бошқа (ёзинг): - Компенсация масаласи бўйича: -
	Мурожаат қабул қилинган сана	Сана: 13.07.2022 Соати: 15.15
5	Мурожаат мазмуни	Менинг ўтлатиш учун ажратилган ер майдоним тошбақалар учун ўрнатилган тўсиқлар туфайли қискарди. Бу тўсиқ ўрнатилиши натижасида мен 3 та кўзичоғимдан айрилдим чунки она кўй тўсиқдан сакраб ўта оладиб кўзичоқлар эса сакраб ўтолмагани боис йўлидан адашиб кўрага қайта олмайди.
6	Мурожаат қабул қилинганлиги тўғрисида маълумот	[REDACTED] Сизнинг мурожаатингиз қабул қилинди ҳамда кўриб чиқиш учун юборилди. Мурожаатингизга икки, ёки бир, ҳафта ичида жавоб ўўланади. Мурожаатингизга жавобни ёзма равишда олишингиз мумкин. Мурожаат бўйича хабарларни сизга ўз вақтида етказиб турамыз. Хамкорлигингиз учун миннатдорчилик билдирамыз. Ушбу хабарнома лойиха майдонида ташриф давомида мурожаат эгасига Асқарбек Махмудов томонидан 2022 йил 13 июль куни етказилди.
7	Мурожаатга жавоб биринчиси	[REDACTED] ўрнатилган тўсиқлар туфайли йўқолган 3 та кўзичоғингиз ҳақида батафсил маълумот беришингизни сўраймиз. Сиз тақдим қилган маълумотлар асосида шикоятингизга ечим топишга ҳаракат қиламиз. Илтимос, қуйида келтирилган саволларга жавоб бering: 1. Бу воқеа қачон содир бўлди? 2. Воқеа тўсиқ ўрнатилган ҳудуднинг айнан қайси қисмида юз берди? 3. Йўволган 3 та кўзичоқни қидирдингизми? Агар қидирган бўлсангиз қаерларни қидирдингиз ва сизга бунда қандай ёрдам бердимиз? 4. Сиз Лойиха майдонидаги бошқа чорвадорларга йўқолган 3 та кўзичоқ ҳақида хабардор қилдингизми?

		5. Сиз йўқолган 3 та қўзичоқ устидан Ички ишлар ходимларига ёки Кўкча МЧЖга хабар бердингизми? 6. Йўқолган қўзичоқлар неча ёшда эди? 7. Йўқолган қўзичоқлар сизнинг шахсий чорвангиз эдими ёки Кўкча МЧЖникими? 8. Чорвангиз ажратиш учун махсус белги билан белгиланган эдими? Агар белгиланган бўлса, улар белгиланган белги ҳақида маълумот беринг.

Жавоб Ева Кимоне (5 Capitals) томонидан тайёрланди

Сана: 18.07.2022

Жавоб Махмудов Асқарбек (Juru Energy) томонидан етказилди

Сана: 18.07.2022



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2	Алоқа маълумотлари (мурожаатга жавоб бериш усулини аниқлаш учун)	Уяли алоқа: +998914120754 Факс: N/A Email: N/A Бошқа (ёзинг): N/A
3	Мурожаатга қандай ва ким томонидан қабул қилинган:	Телефон орқали: +, муқобил ер маслаҳатлашувлари пайтида Оғзаки жавоб: - Email: - Қабул қилди: Махмудов Асқарбек
4	Мурожаат мақсади	Шикоят қилиш: - Фикр/таклиф билдириш: + Маълумот сўраш: - Бошқа (ёзинг): -
	Мурожаат қабул қилинган сана	Сана: 20.07.2022 Соати: 20.00
5	Мурожаат мазмуни	Сизнинг саволларингизга жавобларим қуйидагича: 1. Тахминан 25 июн куни кўзиларим қўрага қайтмади. 2. Менинг кўзиларим лойиҳа майдонининг шимолида, қон қазиб олиш ҳудуди яқинида йўқолган. 3. Биз ишчиларим билан шу куни ўтлатиш ҳудудининг тахминий ерида излаб, турли жойларда йўқолган кўзиларнинг терисини, кўзичоқ бошини ва кўзичоқ оёқларини топдик. Мен уларни тулки ёки баъзи йиртқичлар еб кетган деб уйладим. 4. Кўзилардан қолдиқ тана қисмларини топганим учун, бошқа чорвадорларга хабар бермадим. 5. Мен йўқолган кўзилар ҳақида полиция ёки «Кукча» МЧЖга хабар бермадим. 6. Йўқолган кўзилар 2,5 ойлик эди. 7. Йўқолган кўзилар менинг шахсий чорва молларим эди. 8. Менинг кўзиларим чап томондан қўқ ранг билан белгиланган ва чап қулоқлари бироз кесилган эди.
6	1-жавоб хабари	[REDACTED] Сизни саволларингизга жавоблар шикоятлар механизмига мувофиқ тақдим этилишини маълум қиламиз. Саволларингизга жавобни бир ҳафта ичида олишингиз мумкин. Шунингдек, сиз томонингиздан берилган саволларга ёзма жавоб берилишини маълум қиламиз ва хабар берамиз. Тушунганингиз учун раҳмат. Ушбу хабар 20.07.2022 да Асқарбек Махмудов томонидан мурожаатчига телефон орқали етказилди.

2-жавоб - 27/07/2022	Сизнинг тақдим этган жавобларингизни кўриб чиқдик ва «Кўкча» МЧЖ директоридан йўқолган қўзилар ҳақида хабар берилганлигини ва улар топилмаганлигини тасдиқловчи хат олишингизни сўраймиз.

Хабар билан мурожаат қилинди _____

Сана/Ой/Йил 20/07/2022

Жавобни етказувчи Т.Б. Козмоқов

Сана/Ой/Йил 27/07/2022



APPENDIX D – SAMPLE OF CUT-OFF DATE NOTIFICATION LETTER

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-22-17
19.01.2022



O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 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 Bash Wind' MChJ (Toshkent) XKsi 'O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500MW quvvatli Bash shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi. Loyihaga qo'shimcha ravishda 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash loyiha maydonidan mavjud Qorako'l nimstansiyasiga ulanuvchi 500 kVt Bash-Qorako'l yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi loyihasini amalga oshirish ham rejalashtirilgan (1-ilovaga qarang).

Juru Energy Consulting kompaniyasi 5 Capitals konsalting kompaniyasiga Bash-Qorako'l 500kVt kuchlanishga ega bo'lgan havo elektr uzatish liniyalari bo'ylab aktivlarni ro'yhatga olish jarayonida ko'maklashmoqda. Mazkur loyihaning qurilishi uchun ajratilgan yer maydonida sizga tegishli bo'lgan "Yodgor Burxon" fermer xo'jaligi mavjudligi aniqlandi.

Shu munosabat bilan, siz egalik qilayotgan "Yodgor Burxon" fermer xo'jaligi yerlaridan kesib o'tuvchi elektr uzatish liniyasi yo'nalishidagi yer maydoni, shu jumladan yer maydonining liniya yo'nalishida mavjud inshootlar, daraxt va ekinlarni baholash maqsadida bizning konsultantlar guruhimiz aktivlarni ro'yxatga olish jarayonini hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy so'rovnoma o'tkazish uchun tashrif buyurishini ma'lum qilamiz. Ushbu baholash jarayoni loyiha ta'siri ostida qoluvchi yer maydonlariga bo'lgan ta'sir darajasini aniqlash va qo'shimcha qo'llab-quvvatlash imkonini beradi. Ro'yxatga olish jarayonida sizning ishtirokingiz zarur deb hisoblaymiz va bevosita mazkur jarayonda shaxsan ishtirok etishingizni so'raymiz.

Mazkur o'rganish va aktivlarni ro'yxatga olish ishlari 2022-yilning 27-yanvar sanasidan 2-fevrai sanasiga qadar o'tkaziladi va belgilangan muddatdan keyingi holat ushbu jarayonga kiritilmaydi.

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olgan holda, Sizdan, uchrashuv uchun joriy yilning 27-yanvar sanasidan 2-fevrai sanasigacha bo'lgan muddat oralig'idagi Siz uchun qulay bo'lgan 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 Consulting 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
Mob: +998974459504

Direktor



J.Ismailov

Ma'lumot uchun:
Zilola Kazakova
Tel: +998905150392
Asqarbek Maxmudov
Tel: +998935315515

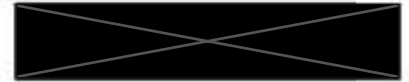
19.01.2022dagi JEC-OUT-22-17 xatiga 1-ilova



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-21-226
23.08.2021



O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 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 Bash Wind' MChJ (Toshkent) XKsi 'O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500MW quvvatli 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 Bash 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasi uchun o'rganish va aktivlarni ro'yxatga olish ishlari 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 tashrifini 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 sanasiga qadar o'tkaziladi va belgilangan muddatdan keyingi holat ushbu jarayonga kiritilmaydi.

Yuqoridagilarni 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:
Zilola Kazakova
Tel: +998905150392

Asqar Maxmudov
Tel: +998974485515

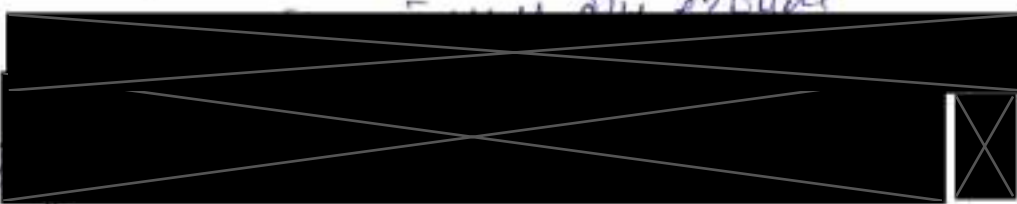
APPENDIX E – ACKNOWLEDGMENT SIGNED BY HERDERS REQUESTING CASH COMPENSATION FROM PROJECT

Annex 3. Acknowledgement written by herders



Тийм хэйт.

Мен Анууров шамшор Нутрулаевич
хүнийн ретамашагтан Вам боо мв ВФ
нозиса доирасида мен хорватиник б/н
иуугулашагтан ер тагсир доирага тушган
шу боис менга кукта м х ж тамсиран
такандэ этшган мукобид ерлар мие келмади
менга хорватиник драматик угуи ерни
узиш бошка жойдан танлайман.
менга тегшил бунган бие ба ииниотлар
жамада бошка активлар у/н нахт - нул кам-
нефсатунэ беринишгизин сүраймди.
түмөкмори олгошмдан сүнг бошка ёр
топиш ба хорватиник драматик б/н бокин
иниерин уз зиниамга оломан. *Ан*



Ан

Unofficial translation

I am [REDACTED] that Bash 500 MW WF Project construction is affecting to my grazing area and my structures. Proposed alternative land plot by Kokcha LLC is not suitable for my grazing activity.

Therefore, I would like to get compensation in cash for my affected assets only.

Thereby, I inform you that I will choose alternative land for my livestock by myself. I would kindly ask you to pay compensation in cash for settlements and construction belonging to me located in the Project site. After receiving compensation in cash, I will take all responsibilities related to finding alternative land for grazing livestock activities. (Signature)

This acknowledgement was written by my hands and confirm that it belongs to me.

[REDACTED]

мен Тугрүйт Латиф Ват 500 мб
догласа догласада мен хорвацлик
келаткан иер масир догласа
тушкан. му сабди кукта мтм
помондари таклиф етилган
мукобил иердари менга мос
келмади. сабаби таклиф
этилган иердари ботка кукта
бунд улар булар худий можоро
чикан эхтимоли бор. мен хорвацлик
франкити учун иерни узун
ботка жойдари помон менга
тезилди булар бунд,? иер-
ат? актиф лар учун нарт
пуд куктада копмаса берилди-
гиз сунд иер. пундари олганда
сунд ботка иер торин ва хорвацлик
булар ботка иерни узунда олган. пунд
тиндари узунда булар узунда
пунд 15.04.2022

Unofficial translation

I am [REDACTED] that Bash 500 MW WF Project construction is affecting to my grazing area and my structures. Proposed alternative land plot by Kokcha LLC is not suitable for my grazing activity.

Proposed alternative land plot by Kokcha LLC is not suitable for my grazing activity as there are other herders who already use that land for grazing. This can lead to a potential conflict with me in terms of using land.

Because of above mentioned fact, I inform you that I will find alternative land for my livestock by myself. I would kindly ask you to pay compensation in cash for settlements and construction belonging to me located in the Project site.

After receiving compensation in cash, I will take all responsibilities related to finding alternative land and exercising with livestock activities. (Signature)

This acknowledgement was written by my hands and confirm that it belongs to me.

[REDACTED]

(Signature)

15.04.22

Umen Xamrayev Farhod qurultishi
rejalashayotgan dash 500 m b loyixasi
doyirasida uning jarvachil qalayot-
gan yerlarini tasvir oloyiraga tushkan
shu sababli unga kichik imcheje tomo-
nadan taklif etilgan muzabil yellar
mos kelmasdi unen chorvachilik uchun
yerini o'zini topasman.
unga tegishli bolgan bino, inshaat,
aktivlar uchun naft pul korinishiga
kompensatsiya berishingizni so'rayman.
Taleblarni olganindan song, boshqa
yer topish va chorvachilik bo'ladaytin
bilan bog'liq ishlarni O'Z zimoraga

15.04.22.

Unofficial translation

[REDACTED] you that Bash 500 MW WF Project construction is affecting to my grazing area. Because of this, Kokcha LLC had recommended some alternative lands which I denied to relocate my livestock since there are other herders in this grazing area which could lead us potential territorial conflict with herders.

Because of this, I inform you that I will choose alternative land for my livestock by myself. I would kindly ask you to pay compensation in cash for settlements and construction belonging to me located in the Project site.

After receiving compensation in cash, I will take all responsibilities related to finding alternative land and exercising with livestock activities. (Signature)

This acknowledgement was written by my hands and confirm that it belongs to me.

(Signature)

15.04.22

APPENDIX F – OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF ALTERNATIVE LAND IDENTIFIED BY HERDER 1 & 3

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

Xat №: JEC-OUT-22-266



O'zbekiston Respublikasi
ipakchilik va jun sanoatini
rivojlantirish qo'mitasiga

Nusxasi:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
ipakchilik va jun sanoatini
rivojlantirish qo'mitasi
Buxoro viloyati
xududiy boshqarmasi

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021-yildagi "Buxoro viloyati Gijduvon tumanida 500MvT shamol elektr stantsiyasi qurish loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" 5003-sonli qarori bilan "ACWA Power Bash Wind" MCHJ (Toshkent) XKsi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma Buxoro viloyati Gijduvon tumanidagi 500MvT shamol elektr stantsiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish maqsadida 2021-yilning 24-yanvarida kuchga kirdi.

Shuningdek, loyiha, 500 kVt bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish liniyasini ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish liniyasi (162.5 km) Bash 500MvT ACWA Power shamol elektr stantsiyasi va Jonkeldi 500 MvT shamol elektr stantsiyalari o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. Elektr uzatish liniyasi yo'nalishi "O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan va mavjud Qorako'l podstantsiyasiga ulanishi kutilmoqda.

Ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi doirasida Juru Energy kompaniyasi 5 Capitals tomonidan Bash 500 MvT shamol elektr stantsiyasi loyihasi uchun aktivlarni ro'yxatga olish va inventarizatsiya qilish uchun va loyihaning yerdan foydalanuvchilarga (chorvadorlarga) ta'sirini baholash uchun tayinlangan.

"Juru" ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi doirasida "Kokcha" MCHJ va ta'sirlangan chorvadorlar bilan birgalikda Bukanay, Fozilbek va Sarsen va Kura lardagi taklif etilgan muqobil yerlarga tashrif buyurishdi. Bash shamol elektr stantsiyasi loyihasi hududidagi chorvadorlar tashrif buyurilgan yerda foydalanuvchilarning mavjudligi va chorva mollariga havf tug'diradigan hashorat va hayvonlarning ko'p uchrashligi tufayli bu yerni rad etishdi.

Chorvadorlar bilan keyingi suhbatlardan so'ng, chorvadorlarning ikkitasi ko'chib o'tish va chorva mollarini boqish uchun mos yerlarni aniqladilar (1-ildovaga qarang).

Buxoro ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish boshqarmasi va "Ko'kcha" MCHJ bilan olib borilgan maslaxatlashuvlar asosida bu yer "Kokcha" MCHJga tegishli ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, sizdan quyidagilarni aniqlashda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz:

- Loyiha chegaralaridan 8 va 5 km masofada joylashgan yerning holati: bu yerni ajratga bo'ladimi yoki "Kokcha" MCHJning boshqa chorvadorlariga ajratilganmi?
- Agar so'ralgan yer bo'sh bo'lsa, cho'rvidorlar bu yerga o'z xohishlariga qarab ko'chirilishi mumkinligi to'g'risida rasmiy tasdiqni taqdim etishingizni so'raymiz.
- Agar so'ralgan yer boshqa foydalanuvchilarga ajratilgan bo'lsa, chorvadorlar tanlagan muqobil yer yonida boshqa yerlar mavjudligini tasdiqlang.

Iltimos, mavjud yerlarning koordinatalarini ko'rsating.

Yordamingiz uchun minnatdorchiligimizni bildiramiz va javobingizni kutib qolamiz.

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



J. Ismailov

Juru Energy

1- ilova: Ta'sir ostida qolgan fermerlar tomonidan
taklif etilgan muqobil yerlarning joylashuvi

Bash shamol stansiyasi hududida bevosita ta'sir ostida qolgan chorvadorlar	
Chorvador	Tanlangan yernig koordinatalari
	Loyiha chegaralaridan 8 km masofada joylashgan "Kokcha" MChJ yer maydoni
	Loyiha chegaralaridan 5 km masofada joylashgan "Kokcha" MChJ yer maydoni



РЕСПУБЛИКА
“ЯЙЛОВ ХЎЖАЛИГИНИ
РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ”
УЙУШМАСИ

БУХОРО ВИЛОЯТИ
ГЎЇДУВОН ТУМАНИ
“КЎКЧА”
МАСЪУЛИЯТИ ЧЕКЛАНГАН
ЖАМИАТИ



RESPUBLIKA
“YAYLOV XO'JALIGINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH”
UYUSHMASI

BUXORO VILOYATI
G'JUDUVON TUMANI
“KO'KCHA”
MAS'ULIYATI
CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI

Кўкча МФЙ Широнобод кишлоғи тел: 91-448-25-25 utkir_teshaev@mail.ru

“ 02 ” 12/16 2022 й

№ 76

“Juru Energy Consulting”
МЧЖ директори
Ж.Исмаиловга

2022 йил 30 июндаги JEC-OUT-22-266-сонли хатингизга:

“Кўкча” МЧЖ бош чўпонлари Ҳамроев Фарход ва Турдиев Латифларни
лойиҳа чеграсидан 5 км (40.748785°, 64.668813°) ва 8 км (40.748785°, 64.668813°)
масофада жойлаштириш имкони борлигини тасдиқлаймиз.

“Кўкча” МЧЖ раҳбари:

О.Назаров

Unofficial translation

REPUBLIC "PASTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION"
BUKHARA REGION GIJDUVON DISTRICT "KOKCHA" LLC

"02" July 2022
№ 76

To the Director of
Juru Energy Consulting
J.Ismailov

Response to your letter No. JEC-OUT-22-226 dated June 30, 2022:

We confirm the resettlement of the herders of "Kokcha" LLC within the Project site, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is possible to the area located 5 km (40.748785, 64.668813) and
8 km (40.748785, 64.668813) away from the Project site.

Head of Kokcha LLC

signed

O.Nazarov

APPENDIX G – COPY OF UNSIGNED LETTER TO HERDER 2



№ APBASH-83

Sana: 27 iyul 2022

Kimga: **Ko'kcha MCHJ chorvadori** [REDACTED] **sh Shamol Elektr Stansiyasi**

Siz bilan olib borilgan maslahatlashuvlar jarayonida habar berilganidek, "Ko'kcha" MChJga tegishli bo'lgan yerning bir qismi (siz va boshqa 9 chorvadorlar tomonidan chorva o'tlatish uchun foydalanadigan yer maydoni) 500 MVt quvvatga ega bo'lgan shamol elektr stantsiyasini qurish uchun ajratilgan. Ushbu Loyiha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stantsiyasini qurish bo'yicha investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori asosida amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bash shamol elektr stantsiyasining qurilishi va faoliyati chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chirilishiga olib keladi. Ushbu ta'sirlarni yumshatish, chorvadorlar va ularning ishchilarining turmush tarziga ta'sir ko'rsatmaslik uchun ACWA Power chorvadorlar, Ko'kcha MCHJ va Ipakchilik va Jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi bilan loyiha ta'siri ostidagilarni ko'chirish va chorvachilik uchun mos keladigan muqobil yerlarni aniqlash uchun ko'plab maslahatlashuvlar olib bordi.

Ushbu maslahatlashuvlar davomida Bukanoy, Fozilbek va Sarsen-Kura nomli muqobil yerlar aniqlangan, ammo chorvadorlar turli sabablarga ko'ra ularni rad etishgan. Shu asosda, loyiha hududida binolarga ega bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ACWA Power Ko'kcha MCHJ va Qo'mitadan rasmiy tasdiq olishda yordam ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan Ko'kcha MCHJ hududidagi muqobil yerlarni tanlashni taklif qildi.

Siz bilan olib borilgan maslahatlashuvlar davomida siz "Ko'kcha" MCHJ hududida muqobil yerni ko'rsatishni rad etgansiz va shaxsiy sabablarga ko'ra Nazarov Karim Naimovich fermasiga, Loyiha maydonidan 150 km uzoqlikda joylashgan yerni afzal ko'rganingiz qayd etilgan. Yuqoridagilarga asoslanib, biz sizga quyidagilar haqida xabar bermoqchimiz:

Sizga ko'chmas mulklaringiz uchun kompensatsiya beriladi va ko'chma aktivlarni ko'chirish uchun amaliy yordam taqdim etiladi, turmush tarzini tiklash loyihasi doirasida malakali chorvachilik mutaxassisi va veterinariya mutaxassislari tomonidan 3 yil davomida treninglar taqdim etiladi;

Sizning kompensatsiya paketigiz tavsilotlari Siz tanlagan muqobil yer maydoniga ko'chirilish ishlaridan avval Sizga taqdim qilinadi.

Siz tanlagan muqobil yer maydoni Ko'kcha MCHJga tegishli yer maydonlaridan tashqarida ekanligini hisobga olgan holda, Sizning Ko'kcha bilan tuzilgan shartnomangiz bekor qilinishi ehtimoli mavjud va by Sizning daromad manbaingizga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

Sizning Ko'kcha MCHU bilan tuzilgan shartnomangiz bekor qilingan taqdirda Bash shamol elektr stansiyasi faoliyati boshlanganidan so'ng (2 yillik quntish ishlaridan so'ng) bu shartnomani qayta tiklashga kafolat yo'q

Nazarov Karim Naimovichdan yer olsangiz, Siz yerdan foydalanish kafolatining yo'qolishiga olib keladigan rasmiy (qonuniy) yerdan foydalanuvchi maqomini yo'qotasiz. O'zbekiston qonunchiligi norasmiy yer foydalanuvchilarini tan olmashiga e'tibor bershingizni so'raymiz

Nazarov Karim Naimovich lasarrufidagi yer maydoni davlat xazira yer fondiga qaytish va hukumat tashkilotlariga ajratilishi an'qlangan. Bu jarayondan so'ng, Nazarov Karim Naimovich bilan imzolangan ijar shartnomangiz hech qanday kuchga ega bo'lmaydi va yer ijaras uchun amalga oshirilgan to'lovingizdan mahrum bo'lishingiz mumkin.

ACWA Power Sizga Bash shamol elektr stansiyas loyihasi maydonida joylashgan ko'chmas mulklarngiz uchun kompensatsiya va ko'chma aktivlarni ko'chinish uchun amaliy yordam taqdim etadi. Biroq, yuqorida aytib o'tilganicek, ACWA Power Sizning Ko'kcha MCHU hududidan chiqib ketishingiz bilan bog'liq bo'lgan xavflar uchun javobgar emasligini eslatib o'tlarniz.

Ushbu karni imzolash orqali (nusxasi sizga taqdim etiladi) siz uning mazmuni o'qiganingizni va tushunganingizni tasdiqlaysiz.


Sherzod Qonarkulov
Bosh direktor



F.I.Sh: _____

Sana: _____

Imzo: _____

Ushbu hujjat quyidagi shaxs guvohligida imzolangan:

F.I.Sh: _____

Sana: _____

Imzo: _____

APPENDIX H – MOMS OF CONSULTATION WITH SWID IN RELATION TO OHTL

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
Nishon Dzalmurzaev: 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. 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?	Sherzod Onarkulov: Zilola, whom you invited to the meetings that were conducted in local school and kindegarden buildings? Zilola Kazakova: 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. Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Nishon Dzalmurzaev: If people hear that they will be paid for stables or settlements, they are constructing building new ones all over the project site. Also, these herders whom your consultant talked do not have cadastral documents for settlements or stables. They have no right to construct anything	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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? Zilola Kazakova: 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 Sherzod Onarkulov:

	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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: What kind of losses compensation covers?	Sherzod Onarkulov Compensation will cover followings: - Damages to assets (settlements, wells, structures etc); - Loss of grazing land (which is necessary for project only); Please note that compensation does not cover loss of livestock since Project has no impact on it. Damage to livestock will covered if cows, sheep etc are damaged during resettlement preparation. In other cases, we do not assume compensation for livestock.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: What kind of restrictions may be imposed during the construction of Project?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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. 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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: 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	Sherzod Onarkulov: Glad, that we resolved this issue.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: 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.	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.

	Overall, we plan to place 79 wind turbines for Dzhankeldy project and build substation. Herders can use project site for grazing purposes after completion of construction works.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: As you mention access roads, will you also consider size of land for roads as well? Will it also be compensated? I am asking this because all area in Dzhankeldy is suitable for grazing	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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. At the moment we estimate that overall size of required land will be 250 ha. All damages associated with construction of such roads will be considered for compensation too. We do not consider compensation for livestock, because we are not impacting to them.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: 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	Zilola Kazakova: 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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: Ok, can we clearly state responsibilities between Project Developer and Committee?	Sherzod Onarkulov: All right, we need to identify all land users to avoid misunderstandings during compensation. Please note that compensation do not cover compensation for livestock. We provide compensation for immovable property – assets. 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.

	Loss of grazing land will also be compensated. As for the wells, owners of wells may require monetary compensation or require from us to construct new ones. 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. To assess impact levels, we need to consult with LLCs Committee frequently. We need your support to obtain information.
Otabek Astanov: 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. 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? Fakhriddin Kudratov: Yes, it is.	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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. Zilola Kazakova: 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. 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?
Otabek Astanov: So, you are going to require 250 ha of land for permanent use, right? What about the area that is necessary for construction works. Will you also compensate	Sherzod Onarkulov: Yes, all damages occurred due to the project will be compensated.

for damages on additional areas you will need for construction?	
Otabek Astanov: Whether compensation will be paid in case of dying sheep or cow during resettlement?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.

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.

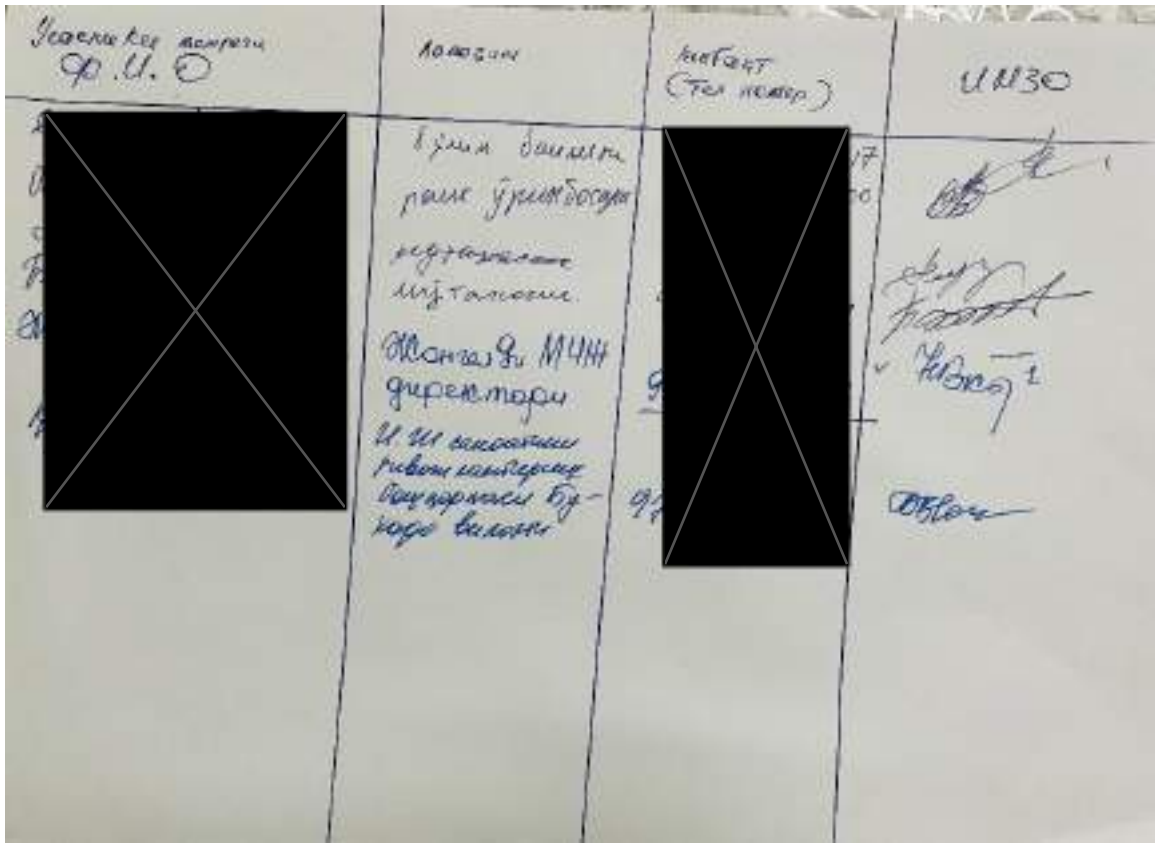
Nishon and Fakhriddin stated that they were not available and couldn't participate in the meeting. Thus, Sherzod stated that ACWA Power & Juru Energy would hold a meeting at Kalaata and Dzhankeldy Villages in order to provide clarifications on any issues they may have. He also requested Dzhankeldy LLC's 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.

A group of people are gathered in a meeting room. Several individuals are seated around a large wooden conference table, engaged in discussion. One person is standing near the table. The room features large wooden cabinets with glass doors in the background, a patterned green carpet, and a wooden door on the right. A laptop and papers are visible on a desk in the foreground.



Annex 2. Attendance list



Unofficial translation

Participants full name			
	Head of Bukhara regional department of sericulture and wool industry development		

**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

Current meeting has been arranged by initiative Farrukh Zakhirkhanov – 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 valuers 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.

Odil Sherov (Amir Temur LLC): What will valuers calculate?	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.
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.	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.
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	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

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.	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. We clearly state grievance contacts in case local people misunderstand or need further information or clarifications. 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. Even, if someone misunderstood these interpretations, we are always open to providing clarifications. 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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: 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?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. 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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: How many hectares of land will be allocated to the Project?	Zilola Kazakova: 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.

Annex 1: Photos from the meeting















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	Fa [REDACTED]
2.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Head of Department	[REDACTED]
3.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Specialist	[REDACTED]
4.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	[REDACTED]
5.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	[REDACTED]
6.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	[REDACTED]
7.	"Karakul breeding" LLC	Director	[REDACTED]
8.	"Karakul breeding" LLC	Representative	[REDACTED]
9.	"Galaba breeding" LLC	Director	[REDACTED]
10.	Dzhankeldy LLC	Director	[REDACTED]
11.	"Romitan sheep expert cluster" LLC	Director	[REDACTED]
12.	Amir Temur LLC	Representative	[REDACTED]
13.	Amir Temur LLC	Director	[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]

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	Mr. Sherzod Onarkulov – Senior Manager Mr. Akbar Mavlonov – BD manager
Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Mr. Yusupov Bekzod – Deputy Head of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Pasture Development Association	Mr. Erkin Khaitov – Head of Pasture Development Association ¹
Bukhara regional branch of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Mr. Nemat Mamarizaev – Head of the Bukhara regional branch of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Juru Energy	Ms. Umida Rozumbetova – Head of team E&S Mr. Makhmudov Askarbek – Social consultant
Representatives of Kokcha LLC	Mr. Olim Nazarov – Director of 'Kokcha' LLC
Representatives of Dzhankeldy LLC	Mr. Nishon Dzhalmurzaev – Director of 'Dzhankeldy' LLC
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	04.08.2021
Start time:	11:30
End time:	12:41
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:	Sherzod Onarkulov:
What is the amount of investment to these projects?	Starting amount of investment for both projects is 1,3 milliard USD
Erkin Khaitov:	Sherzod Onarkulov:

Question	Answer
Are these projects the same in terms of the nature of the activity?	Yes, they are the same. Both of these projects are wind farms. Both of them will generate electricity by using wind
Erkin Khaitov: How these projects are going to operate, I mean what will be the source of electricity generation?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Erkin Khaitov: 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?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Erkin Khaitov: 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?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Erkin Khaitov: 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	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Erkin Khaitov: Ok, but according to the PD No6059 dated from September 2, 2020 Committee is owning these lands and performing karakul activities there.	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Erkin Khaitov:	Sherzod Onarkulov:

Question	Answer
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.	Understood
Mr. Yusupov Bekzod: Are the sizes of allocated lands for both projects clearly indicated in presidential Decrees №5001 and №5003?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Mr. Yusupov Bekzod: As I understood you are going to place wind turbines. Will these turbines prevent from herders from grazing?	Sherzod Onarkulov: Yes, we will place wind turbines, but they will not prevent herders from grazing at these places after the construction works.
Mr. Yusupov Bekzod: Ok, clear. Now I have question to Bukhara association. Do you have any concerns regarding to the projects?	Nemat Mamarizayev 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.
Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.	Nemat Mamarizayev: 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.
Umida Rozumbetova: 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.	Erkin Khaitov: 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.
Mr. Yusupov Bekzod:	Sherzod Onarkulov:

Question	Answer
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?	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.
Mr. Yusupov Bekzod: 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?	Sherzod Onarkulov: At the end of this year we plan to start construction works.
Erkin Khaitov: 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?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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
Erkin Khaitov: 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.	Sherzod Onarkulov: Understood
Nemat Mamarizayev: 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.	Sherzod Onarkulov: 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.
Umida Rozumbetova: Well noted. Could we get contact details of responsible personnel whom we should refer to? 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.	Erkin Khaitov: 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.

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





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

Buxoro viloyati G'ildon tumani Baraka mahallasi fuqarolar йигини ҳузурида қувват 500 MBt бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш учун "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" масъулоти чекланган жамият шаклидаги хорижий корхонасига шартнома асосида ишарата ер участкаси ажратилиши тўғрисида

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги ПҚ-5003-сонли қарори, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси Раёсати мажлисининг 2020 йил 15 декабрдаги 164-сонли баёни, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Паллалари ва қарағулчиликни ривожлантириш қўмитасининг 2020 йил 31 декабрдаги 1-2/241-сонли қарорини жамият қўраб чиқиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси "Ер қонунини" 6-, 49-



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	Mr. Akbar Mavlonov – BD manager
SWID Committee	Mr. Farrukh Zokirkhonov – specialist on land allocation issues Mr. Odiljon Abdurasulov – Executive specialist on appeals of individuals and legal entities
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 LLCs. However, there are still some points that are missing and that prevents Consultant team to move forward.

3. Q&A session:

Question	Answer
Odiljon Abdurasulov: 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. Farrukh Zokirkhonov: 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. 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. Odiljon Abdurasulov: 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.	Akbar Mavlonov 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. 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. Anyways, loses will be compensated.
Zilola Kazakova 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. 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. 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.	Farrukh Zokirkhonov: All the facilities built at the Project site was built illegally as there are not any cadastral documents for them. Living settlements were built illegally as well as a cadastral document is applicable only for the land. As the land was provided for 49 years to the LLCs all facilities at the Project site are considered as temporary.
Farrukh Zokirkhonov: How many and what kind of facilities were identified during the site visits conducted by the social team?	Zilola Kazakova: 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

Question	Answer
	site visit we found several unused and ruined settlements. 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? 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.
Odiljon Abdurasulov: So, do you mean that to compensate land users and assist them in relocating they should show legal documents for facilities?	Akbar Mavlonov 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. .
Odiljon Abdurasulov: 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?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva: 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.
Farrukh Zokirkhonov: How the land will be valued? When are you going to disclose amount of compensation?	Gulchekhra Nematullaeva: Compensation will be calculated based on the regulations prescribed in national legislation. Since both of Projects are

Question	Answer
	going to be financed by DFI's, it will be necessary to follow their policy related to land acquisition and resettlement processes. 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.
Farrukh Zokirkhonov: When will the construction commence? When the relocation will happen?	Akbar Mavlonov It is planned in the first quarter of 2022.
Farrukh Zokirkhonov: What issues will be raised during requested Zoom call?	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.
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.	Zilola Kazakova: Agreed. Questionnaire will be prepared and provided before the meeting.

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.

**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 Zakhirkhanov – 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.

Odil Sherov (Amir Temur LLC): What will valuers calculate?	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.
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.	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.
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.	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.

	We clearly state grievance contacts in case local people misunderstand or need further information or clarifications. 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. Even, if someone misunderstood these interpretations, we are always open to providing clarifications. 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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: 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?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. 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.
Fakhriddin Kudratov: How many hectares of land will be allocated to the Project?	Zilola Kazakova: 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.

Annex 1: Photos from the meeting















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.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Kudratov
3.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[REDACTED]
4.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	[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]
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	U [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		K [REDACTED]
17.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator		[REDACTED]

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Shofirkon 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 Shofirkon district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul OHTL and main summary for Bash WF Project site on June 30, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 – Shofirkon district municipality
Number of participants	11
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	30.06.2022
Start time:	10:30
End time:	12:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Shofirkon municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Shofirkon 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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.
- 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.

- 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 associated with Labour 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 labour, child labour, 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 municipality.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A

Questions	Answers
Kodirov Djamshid: Can you tell us the height of OHTL tower?	Zilola Kazakova: The height of OHTL is expected to be 30-40 meters.
Ataxanov Sherali: Would you kindly inform us about which regions will be supplied with electricity generated from WF? Moreover, will you provide information about the location of OHTL corridor?	Zilola Kazakova: Regarding your first question, I would like to inform you that NEGU is responsible for the distribution of electricity among the districts or regions. Bash-Karakul OHTL crosses 6 districts of Bukhara region: Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Jondor, Romitan and Karakul.
Istatov Sukhrob:	Zilola Kazakova:

How many people will be engaged for the construction of the OHTL?	Approximately 50-100 workers are expected to be engaged in the construction of OHTL and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required. Project Developer, EPC contractor are going to inform local municipalities and post publications on required work force positions.

Annex 1. 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-22-229

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-Jonkeldy 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) XKai "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 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 Jonkeldy 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 Tarqiqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Tarqiqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldy 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 iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida 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

Qirg'iz: Zilola Karskova
z.karskova@juruenergy.com
Tel: +998 90 515 63 92
Tel: +998 71 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHIROKCHILAR
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 tadbirkorlar	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoaatchilik 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 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

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
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 3. List of participants



Date/Sana: 30.06.22
 Region/Hudud: Shofirkon
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Bash-karakul 500 kvv OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
2.		бўлими - ҳоким ўринбосари		
3.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
4.		СЗО ва ИСБ бўлими		
5.		савдо бўлими		
6.				
7.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
8.		ҳокимнинг ёрдамчиси		
9.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
10.		савдо бўлими		
11.		муҳаббат		
12.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
13.		ҳокимнинг ёрдамчиси		
14.		Баш ва таъини савдо бўлими		
15.				
16.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
17.		ҳокимнинг ёрдамчиси		
18.		Баш ва таъини савдо бўлими		
19.				
20.		Ишба ва таъини савдо бўлими		
21.		ГИБ ва таъини савдо бўлими		
22.		ҳокимнинг ёрдамчиси		
23.		Баш ва таъини савдо бўлими		
24.				
25.				



Shafiqon 30.06.22

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
26.		Раҳбар азотловчи		
27.				
28.				
29.		Экологик ҳисобовчи		
30.				
31.		Экологик бўлими		
32.				
33.				
34.		Телекоммуникациялар бўлими		
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Unofficial translation**Date:**30/06.2022**Region:** Shofirkon district municipality**Project:** Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name		Contact number	Signature
		Cadastral agency		Signed
		Electricity supply accountant		Signed
		Department of ecology		Signed
		Department of telecommunications		Signed
		Head of investment and foreign trade department, deputy governor		Signed
		Head of epidemiology department of Shafirkon district		Signed
		Chief specialist of Shafirkon district administration		Signed
		Leading specialist of Shafirkon district Irrigation Department		Signed
		Shafirkon is the chief accountant of the state forestry		Signed
		Chief specialist of the investment and foreign trade department		Signed
		"Shafirkontumangaz" consumer service delivery engineer		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Peshku municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankeldy 500 MW 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 Peshku district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF Project and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL on June 29, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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:	Relevant stakeholders – Peshku district municipality
Number of participants	16
International Financial Institutions	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
5 Capitals	Eva Kimonye (joined via Zoom)
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	29.06.2022
Start time:	15:00
End time:	16:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Peshku municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Peshku district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Leaflet, Project 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.
- 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 Labour 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 labour, child forced labour, 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 Q&A session started.

Q&A

Questions	Answers
Rustamov Ilhom: In case of job application, where should we contact with.	Zilola Kazakova: 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. Job vacancies information for local community members will be available at local community offices as well as at local municipalities. Project developer and EPC Contractor will inform on vacancies local community chairman as well as local municipality.
Asadov Sherali:	Zilola Kazakova:

In what condition are the turbines delivered? What is their construction process?	As I have presented in our video, the components of wind turbines will be transported through special heavy transports. Then, it will be installed by crane to the concrete support. In the final stage of the construction of WF, the wind blades will be installed. I'll share with video on installation of wind turbines for more information.
Mamanbek Reimov: Can you provide information about the accommodation for workers?	Zilola Kazakova: Accommodation areas will be managed according to the EBRD and IFC worker's Accommodation Processes & standards. Apart from that, I must inform you that all workers will have an access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints or concerns.
Mamanbek Reimov: Was the survey of groundwater conducted as part of work?	Asadov Shearli: No, this was not a part of ESIA, it was included to the separate study of geotechnical works, which has been completed before E&S assessment started. In ESIA report we included information on surface and groundwater

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 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 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 liniyalarning 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 iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida 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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 z.kasakova@juruenergy.com
 Tel: +998 90 515 03 92
 Tel: +99871 202 04 40
 info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'lma 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	28.06.2022 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 tadbirkorlar	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
Qalata 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 (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 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

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
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



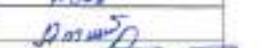
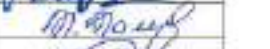


List of participants





Date/Sana: 29.06.22
 Region/Hudud: Poshtu district
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Dahanbeldy 500 kVt PDZ harkbeldy - Bush 500 kVt OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/imzo
1.	X	Ташкент вилояти ҳокими ўринбосари	X	
2.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
3.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
4.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
5.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
6.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
7.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
8.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
9.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
10.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
11.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
12.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
13.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
14.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
15.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
16.		Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшайдиган фуқароларига нисбатан ҳуқуқ ҳимояси бўлими раҳбари		
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				

Unofficial translation**Date:**29.06.2022**Region:** Peshku district municipality**Project:** Dzhankeldy 500 WF/Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		Peshku district deputy governor		Signed
		“Chig’irchi” LC chairman		Signed
		Peshku district TKG chairman		Signed
		Peshku TETK chief engineer		Signed
		Peshku Head of the Department of Economics		Signed
		Head of the cadastre agency		Signed
7.	Khojiyev Ravshan	Head of the Department of the cadastre chamber		Signed
		People’s deputy		Signed
		“Yangibozor”LC chairman		Signed
		Assistant governor		Signed
		Assistant governor		Signed
		XDIC head of the secretariat		Signed
		Head of Peshku district SCEEP		Signed
14.		Peshku district gas GTB chief engineer		Signed

		Peshku TIB deputy head		Signed
		Peshku district chief specialist of the ecology department		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Romitan 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 Romitan district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL Project on July 1st, 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 – Romitan municipality
Number of participants	15
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Gyergyay Peter
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	01.07.2022
Start time:	11:00
End time:	12:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Romitan municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Romitan district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Leaflet, Project 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 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 were provided.

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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;

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;

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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;

Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.

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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;

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.

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

Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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. 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.

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 associated with Labour 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 labour, child labour, 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 Q&A session started.

Q&A

Question	Answer
Sultonov Umidjon: Will the compensation be paid even if the owner of the house or settlement doesn't have legal cadastral document?	Zilola Kazakova: Yes, we Project considers rights for all land users, including informal ones. Please note that this Project is going to be implemented through involvement of different DFI's who have strict policy related to land acquisition and restoration of livelihoods of affected PAPs.

Azamat Shodiev: Where the electricity generated from the wind power plant goes and how it will be distributed?	Zilola Kazakova: A 162 km single circuit 50kV OHTL will run from the Bash Wind Farm site to the existing Karakul substation located south of the Bash Wind Farm site. NEGU will be responsible for distribution of electricity generated from wind farm.
Mardonov Uktam: How turbines can affect nature?	Zilola Kazakova: Mainly wind turbines will affect on habitat loss, collision of bird&bat. However, the habitat loss is going to be 1% from the overall allocated land plot. Collision risk modelling as well as annual bird monitoring were conducted to make an assessment of impact to birds&bats.
Fayziyev Inom: Will the price of electricity decrease when the station starts its operation?	Zilola Kazakova: We are not able to respond to this question, as this is subject to state organisations. You can refer to representatives of NEGU to determine this.
Umidjon Barnoyev: What is the maximum capacity of each wind turbines and its components?	Zilola Kazakova: Each wind turbines will generate 6.5 MWT and the basic components of a wind turbine includes the following components: 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; and 8. Transformer.

Annex 1. 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 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 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 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 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 iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida 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

Uyushkchi Zilola Karakova
z.karakova@juruenergy.com
Tel: +998 90 515 03 92
Tel: +998 71 202 04 46
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'tima 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 oilalari)
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 tadbirkorlar	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
Qalata 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 (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 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

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
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









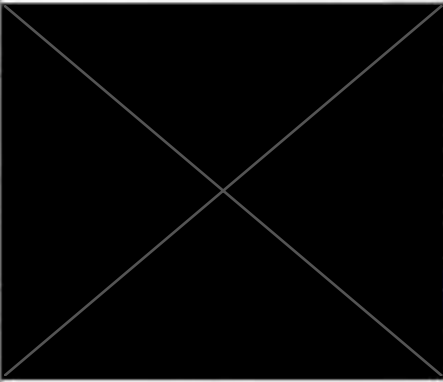
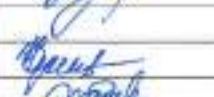
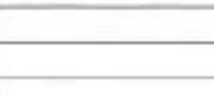
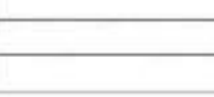
Annex 3. List of participants



Date/Sana: 01.07.2022

Region/Hudud: Romitan d. municipality

Project/Loyiha nomi: Basly-kavakul 500 kv. ONTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Мумин эркин уринбосари		
2.		Тупан эркин уринбосари		
3.		ЭТКорхонаси бош. муди		
4.		"Ромитан тумангаз" бош. муди		
5.		Таъбиркорчига қўлқўрашчи бош.		
6.		"Ромитан кўй кенаш"		
7.		Экспорт кенашчи" раислари		
8.		Ромитан ТТБ раислари		
9.		Ишбастичи мутар		
10.		инвестиция бош мутар		
11.				
12.				
13.				
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17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Unofficial translation**Date:** 01.07.2022**Region:** Romitan district municipality**Project:** Bash-karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	██████████	Deputy district governor	██████████	Signed
2.	██████████	Deputy district governor	██████████	Signed
3.	██████████	ET the head of the enterprise	██████████	Signed
4.	██████████	“Romitontumangaz”chief	██████████	Signed
5.	██████████	Head of business promotion	██████████	Signed
6.	██████████	“Romiton qo'ychilik eksport klasteri”chief	██████████	Signed
7.	██████████	Romiton TTV chief	██████████	Signed
8.	██████████	Investment specialist	██████████	Signed
9.	██████████	Chief investment officer	██████████	Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Karakul 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 July 1, 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.
 - 5.

The invitation letter sent to Karakul municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from meeting are provided in Annex 2.

List of female participants were given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Karakul municipality
Number of participants	12
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	01.07.2022
Start time:	14:00
End time:	15:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Karakul municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Karakul 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 Karakul district municipality to the Foreign Trade and Investment department, Karakul district local market head office, to directly affected PAPs, owners of Commercial 3 and Commercial 5, Farmer 6.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Tangriev Umar:	Zilola Kazakova:

When will we get the compensation packages?	We will inform you when compensation package will be disclosed in advance. At the moment, compensation packages are being finalised. You will be also informed on how you are getting to be paid and when you will be paid.
Zilola Kazakova: Do you have traditions, tangible and intangible cultural heritages in your local areas?	Soipov Foziljon: The majority of our population is believed in Islam so you can see some mosques in the district. Local people widely celebrate Nawruz and Palov festival once a year as these are public holidays.
Feruza Insavaliyeva: Could you please clarify what means of media is normally used by the local community members to keep in touch with the recent updates, news etc?	Soipov Foziljon: Telegram messenger is widely used by the majority of local community members.
Eshonqulova Shokhista: Will we get compensations in cash or via transfer to our Bank account?	Zilola Kazakova: Once the compensation packages are disclosed to each PAP, further steps regarding receipt of compensation payment will be clarified.

Annex 1. 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-22-229

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 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 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 linyalarining 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 iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida 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

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

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'lma 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	28.06.2022 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 tadbirkorlar	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
Qalata 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 (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 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
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
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







Annex 3. List of attendance

List of participants





Date/Sana: 01.07.2022
 Region/Hudud: Korotkul district
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Basle-Korotkul 300 kV OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.	X	Abdumajid Abdumajidov	X	
2.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
3.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
4.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
5.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
6.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
7.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
8.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
9.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
10.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
11.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
12.		Abdumajid Abdumajidov		
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Unofficial translation**Date:**01.07.2022**Region:**Karakul district municipality**Project/loyiha nomi:** Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
		Karakul district municipality		Signed
		Karakull district municipality		Signed
		Karakul district municipality		Signed
		Karakul telecommunication		Signed
		Karakul district municipality		Signed
		Karakul district municipality		Signed
		Karakul Chicken (Commercial 4)		Signed
		Karakul LC		Signed
		Karakul district municipality		Signed
		Commercial 1		Signed
		Electricity network of Karakul district		Signed
		Commercial 3		Signed
		Commerical 2		

Minutes of meeting with PAPS along BASH-KARAKUL OHTL - Yodgor Burkhon' farm (Farmer 1) and 'Shofirkon halol Go'sht' LLC

Public disclosure in the Dormon living community of Karakul district

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Bash-Karakul 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 the PAPs **Farmer 1** and **Shofirkon Halol Go'sht LLC** in Shofirkon district local café.

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.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected PAPs
Number of participants	2
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
Nation consultancy of RIN - NBT	Mamanbek Reimoov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	30.06.2022
Start time:	13:00
End time:	14:00
Method of engagement:	PAPs were engaged by phone call
Venue:	Shofirkon district local café
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Accountants of 'Shofirkon halol Go'sht' LLC - Tulkin Eshboev and 'Yodgor Burkhon' farm - Qo'ziboy Nurov attended the meeting.

During the meeting two women from local citizens express their interest in getting information about the OHTL Project explaining that it is the actual issue in Shofirkon district.

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 introduced community people to ADB representatives. Following the introduction, Zilola started presenting ppt and briefly providing information per each slide. The conversation started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location and Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use, etc.

In addition to the overall Project description, information regarding temporary and permanent impacts from the OHTL power poles on land users including 7 farmers, 5 herders, and 6 commercial entities along the Project route was provided. Participants were informed about the physical and economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through RAP and compensation payments and resettlement will be undertaken before the start of construction.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the OHTL 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.
- 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.
- 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 associated with Labour 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 labour, child labour, 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 during construction of OHTL. 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 Shofirkon district municipality and G'alaba LLC owner.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Question	Answers
Tulqin Eshboev: My question is whether residents can build houses near the OHTL Project in case of increasing population?	Zilola Kazakova: Before approving the Bash-Karakul OHTL route several options were considered. The 162km Bash-Karakul OHTL route was approved by NEGU based on environmental and biodiversity survey results.

	Based on the local legislation in Health Protection Zone for OHTL with rating of 500 kV, i.e., within 30 meters from each side of tower it is not allowed to construct residential buildings.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting



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:

I have two questions regarding Bash-Karakul OHTL. 1. Can you tell us about the distance between each tower? 2. Where the planned OHTL connected will be connected in Karakul substation?	According to technical characteristics, for 500kV OHTL distance between each tower should be approximately 300-400 meters. 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.
Rustam Babaxojayev: What was the purpose for installation of masts?	Zilola Kazakova: The purpose of installing wind monitoring masts to measure wind speed, direction and other meteorological conditions before installation wind turbines. The layout of WTGs identified based on the mast analyses.
Rustamov Aziz: Can you provide the information on sanitary-protection zone? What electricity portal will be connected to the generated electricity?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. We know that in Karakul there is an additional portal. Thus, OHTL will be connected with an Additional portal existing in Karakul substation.
Rustam Babaxojayev: How many people will be engaged for the construction of WF?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. Workers mostly will be engaged from local communities based on their skills and experience.
Shamshiev Anvar: Where the salvages materials be transported?	Zilola Kazakova: Project lenders will sign a contract with state unitary enterprises on transporting salvaged materials. . 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.
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.	Zilola Kazakova: 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.
Mr. Tin:	Nazarov Olim:

Do you have another alternative land to relocate all livestock located on the Project site?	Yes, we have sufficient productive lands and I assure you that we will not have a problem related to the grazing lands.
Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: Do you have information about the exact percentage of land that will be taken off from you for Project site?	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.
Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: Who will take compensation along the OHTL land for losing land?	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.
Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: What kind of conflicts can be happened if the affected herders relocate to another land?	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.
Mamanbek Reimov: Who will take the compensation and how it was calculated?	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.
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?	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.

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 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 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 liniyalarning 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 iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida 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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 z.kasakova@juranenergy.com
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 Tel: +99871 202 04 40
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Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR
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 AJ, 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 tadbirkorlar	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"

For further information: Zilola Kazakova

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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











Juru Energy

Date/Sign: 24.06.2022

Region/Hudud: Siduron

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh 500 MVt. OHTL

[illegible]

Unofficial translation**Date:**29.06.2022**Region:**Gijduvon district**Project:** Bash 500 MW

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		Governor of Gijduvan district		Signed
2.		“Ko’kcha” LLC		Signed
3.		Cadastral agency		Signed
4.		“Baraka” LC chairman		Signed
5.		“Ko’kcha” LC chairman		Signed
6.		G’ijduvon district gas expert		Signed
7.		Investment department		Signed
8.		“Uzbectelecom”AZ		Signed
9.		Head of SCEEP Gijduvon		Signed
10.		Gijduvon district electrical engineering		Signed
11.		Gijduvon district department of ecology		Signed
12.		“Baraka” LC assistant governor		Signed
13.		“Ko’chka” LC assistant governor		Signed
14.		Gijduvan State Forestry		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Jondor 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 Jondor district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash - Karakul OHTL on June 30, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 – Jondor municipality
Number of participants	46
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	30.06.2022
Start time:	14:30
End time:	16:00
Method of engagement:	Notification from Jondor municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Jondor 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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.

- 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.
- 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 associated with Labour 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 labour, child labour, 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 Jondor district municipality Foreign Trade and Investment department.

Having finalised public disclosure, Zilola Kazakova asked participants whether they have question or not. As long as no questions were raised by meeting participants, she finalised the meeting.

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-22-229

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 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 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 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 tamog'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 iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida 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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 z.karakova@juruenergy.com
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 Tel. +99871 202 04 40
 info@juruenergy.uz

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/LAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR
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 tadbirkorlar	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 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 (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 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"

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Tel. +99871 202 04 40

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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

Annex 2 Photos of the meeting









List of participants

Date/Sana: 30.06.2022Region/Hudud: JondorProject/Loyiha nomi: Bash-karakul OATL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ахмедов Шайхон Рахмонович		Шайхон
2.		Толмачев Александр Иванович		Александр
3.		В. Владимирович Меркулов		Владимир
4.		Корженевский Алексей Иванович		Алексей
5.		Павлов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
6.		Сидоров Сергей Иванович		Сергей
7.		Васильев Алексей Иванович		Алексей
8.		Романов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
9.		Нарованов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
10.		Ковалев Алексей Иванович		Алексей
11.		Овчинников Алексей Иванович		Алексей
12.		Карпов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
13.		Мухоморов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
14.		Шаров Алексей Иванович		Алексей
15.		Кузнецов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
16.		Михайлов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
17.		Киселев Алексей Иванович		Алексей
18.		Васильев Алексей Иванович		Алексей
19.		Корженевский Алексей Иванович		Алексей
20.		Павлов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
21.		Сидоров Алексей Иванович		Алексей
22.		Васильев Алексей Иванович		Алексей
23.		Корженевский Алексей Иванович		Алексей
24.		Павлов Алексей Иванович		Алексей
25.				

No.	Full name/EIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/imzo
26.		Prokhorov M.F.Y.	99893863777	
27.		Prokhorov M.F.Y.	998934731741	
28.		Rojakayron M.F.Y.	945478333	
29.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	943031542	
30.		Rugmon M.F.Y.	86415,95.09	
31.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	57300-53.52	
32.		fonikanti M.F.Y.	99262.24.99	
33.		Ostrogod M.F.Y.	99416.06.28	
34.		Khozobed M.F.Y.	93626.68.81	
35.		Tenchik M.F.Y.	94510.00.41	
36.		Oxibix M.F.Y.	90-081-31.90	
37.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	99-091-48-77	
38.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95-122-98-97	
39.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95 220-01-35	
40.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	99 774-97-74	
41.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	94-329-44-44	
42.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95 220 0114	
43.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95-220-01-45	
44.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95-220-01-60	
45.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95-220-01-15	
46.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95-220-01-16	
47.		Ugretaladun M.F.Y.	95 220 - 01-19	
48.				
49.				
50.				

Unofficial translation

Date:30.06.2022

Region:Jondor district municipality

Project: Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		“Pochchoyi” LC		Signed
2.		“Eronshoh” LC		Signed
3.		“Xo’jaxayron”LC		Signed
4.		“Mustaqillik”LC		Signed
5.		“Luqmon “ LC		Signed
6.		“ Dazoqon “ LC		Signed
7.		“Qozikentli“ LC		Signed
8.		“Oytug’di“ LC		Signed
9.		“Sho’robod“ LC		Signed
10.		“Tinchlik“ LC		Signed
11.		“Oxshix “ LC		Signed
12.		“Nurafshon“ LC		Signed
13.		“Tobagan“ LC		Signed
14.		“Zangi“ LC		Signed
15.		“Ibn Sino“ LC		Signed
16.		“Jondor“ LC		Signed
17.		“Dalmunobod“ LC		Signed
18.		“Qovchin“ LC		Signed

19.			"Aleli" LC		Signed
20.			"Yosh-kuch" LC		Signed
21.			"Jamila" LC		Signed
22.			"Mirzayon" LC		Signed
23.			"Luqmon" LC chairman		Signed
24.			Telecommunication		Signed
25.			"Dashunobod" LC chairman		Signed
26.			"Qazoxon" LC chairman		Signed
27.			"Pahlavon" LC youth leader		Signed
28.			"Ibn Sino" LC chairman		Signed
29.			"Darvesh" LC		Signed
30.			"Roshin" LC		Signed
31.			"Namgani" LC		Signed
32.			"Chovgadi" LC		Signed
33.			"Oyto'ldi" LC		Signed
34.			"Karosh" LC		Signed
35.			"Mustaqillik" LC		Signed
36.			"Yashnobod" LC		Signed

37.		"Qalmoq"LC		Signed
38.		"Murg'ak"LC		Signed
39.		"Ko'niyon"LC		Signed
40.		'Istiqlol"LC		Signed
41.		"Kozorman"LC		Signed
42.		"Po'lat"LC		Signed
43.		Cadastral agency		Signed
44.		"Qorovul"LC		Signed
45.		"Chorzona"LC		Signed
46.		"Dovud"LC		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 Fakhridin - 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
Kudratov Fakhridin: Zilola opa, you entered to the territory without our permission. Moreover, during the site visits	Zilola Kazakova: The issue was discussed several times with the SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeydy

herders were informed that their structures will be compensated. 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. If you provide the compensation to herders, they will take the money and leave tomorrow and Kokcha LLC will economically suffer. The stables and residences of herders are the property of Kokcha LLC and the herders did not build them.	LLCs as well as with SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 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. 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. Once the land users have been identified, consultations on land ownership were officially undertaken with SWID Committee, SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankledy LLCs. Before each site visits, JE officially requests Bukhara region municipality to inform on consultations on social surveys planned with PAPs on Project site. 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. As it was mentioned during the presentation, according to International Financial Institutions requirements' JE has to be aware PAPs regarding the compensation. Feruza Insavaliyeva: According to ADB's safeguards policy, legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Sulaymonov Sobirsulton: Will compensation be paid outside of 100-meter OHTL buffer zone?	Zilola Kazakova: 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.
Otabek Ostonov:	Zilola Kazakova:

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?	The compensation for the loss will be provided within the 100meters. The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 - 100meters. 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.
Nishon Jalmurzaev: Can you tell us the height of the Wind Turbines and components?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. Each wind turbine will generate 6.5 MW. The basic components of 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.

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 tumani	"Qorako'l naslchilik" MChJ
2.	Jondor tumani	"Amir Temur" MChJ
		"Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri" MCHJ
3.	Romitan tumani	"Romitan qo'ychilik export" MChJ
4.	Peshku tumani	"Jonkeldi" MChJ
5.	Shofirkon district	"G'alaba" MChJ
		"Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo" MChJ
6.	G'ijduvon tumani	"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’allachilik 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: SWO

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh S'p'nikatdagi 500 MW WP / Bosh - harakat S'p'nikatdagi - Bosh OMTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
2.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
3.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
4.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
5.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
6.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
7.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
8.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
9.		Ибрагимов, Каримов Бух. Соир		
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25.				

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	Signature
1.		Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region		Signed
2.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
3.		Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC		Signed
4.		Kokcha LLC		Signed
5.		G'alaba LLC		Signed
6.		Amir Temur LLC		Signed
7.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
8.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
9.		Director of Jonkeldi LLC		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Kumush Kalava LLC (Commercial 5), Karakul district

BASH-KARAKUL 500 KV OHTL

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash-karakul 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 Kumush Kalava owner to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL Project on July 02, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Kumush Kalava owner
Number of participants	1
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:	16:10
End time:	16:55
Method of engagement:	Phone call
Venue:	Kumush Kalava LLC office
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.

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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.

- 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.
- 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 associated with Labour 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 labour, child labour, 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 Karakul district municipality to the Foreign Trade and Investment department, Karakul district local market head office, to directly affected PAPs, owners of Commercial 3 and Commercial 5, Farmer 6.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Mekhriddin Mansurov rhe owner of LLC: I have heard about ADB and their loans that provided to the Projects. Does ADB has Projects which will provide a loan to private entrepreneurship? We will be happy to construct small Projects similar to WF or OHTL and work with international financial institutions like ADB.	Tito S. Nicolas: Unfortunately, we do not directly provide either loan or credit for private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.
Zilola Kazakova: Do you have any concerns regarding the Project?	Mekhriddin Mansurov rhe owner of LLC: I have no concerns at all. I worked at local electricity grids company in the past and I understand the importance of the OHTLs,

	especially for the Private Sector where the electricity is needed around the clock.

Annex 2. Photos from the meeting



Minutes of meeting with affected herders within Bash WF Project site

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 visited affected herders at the Bash Project site to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 28, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Photos from the meeting is provided in Annex 1.

Photos of alternative land is given in Annex 2.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected persons – Herders
Number of participants	2
International Financial Institutions:	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
5 Capitals	Max Burrow
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	28.06.2022
Start time:	16:00
End time:	18:30
Method of engagement:	Herders were informed by phone calls
Venue:	Settlements of herders
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Since arranging a single meeting with herders in one place might be difficult, JE team visited them near their settlements one by one. Meeting was conducted with Ashurov Shamshod and Khamroyev Farkhod. The third affected herder – Turdiyev Latif, was in Tashkent at the period of public disclosure, thus, he was consulted over phone on July 1st, 2022.

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

Following the project milestones, herders were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed herders 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 herders 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. Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. 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.
- 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 Labour 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 labour, child labour, 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. Herders once again were informed that they 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 herders.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in reports (RAP, SEP, NTS) in Russian and Uzbek languages provided to Farkhod Khamroyev.

In the end, Zilola Kazakova asked from Khamroyev Farkhod and Ashurov Shamshod about whether he have a question or not.

1. Q&A session with herders

Questions	Answers
When we get the compensation package? Also, can I show you my desired alternative land?	Zilola Kazakova: Compensation package will be disclosed to each affected herder individually, once we finalise RAP. Until then we will be in touch with you. We will keep you informed about the status of RAP and let you know once compensation packages are finalised. As for the alternative land, yes, sure we can go and see that place you would like to move. We can also take photos. We have sent a request to the SWID asking them to provide an alternative land which you asked during our phone call consultations.
When the compensation package be disclosed?	Zilola Kazakova: As long as we finalised ESIA, I inform you that the compensation package is on the final stage of approval by Project lenders. Once it approved, we will let you know about when you will take compensation. But currently,

	we cannot provide any information regarding the
	Latif hasn't questions regarding the Project. Knowing that he also might be interested on compensation package, Zilola mentioned that RAP as well as compensation packages are being finalised and each herder will get individual compensation package. Also, she mentioned that Juru will keep them informed about disclosure dates.

Having finalised Q&A session Khamroyev Farkhod and Uktam Juraev left to see alternative land. Thus, Uktam Juraev took pictures with coordinates in Farkhod's desired alternative land (**Annex 2**).

Annex 1.





Annex 2. Khamroev Farkhod's desired alternative land



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
Kudratov Fakhridin: Zilola opa, you entered to the territory without our permission. Moreover, during the site visits	Zilola Kazakova: The issue was discussed several times with the SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeydy

herders were informed that their structures will be compensated. 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. If you provide the compensation to herders, they will take the money and leave tomorrow and Kokcha LLC will economically suffer. The stables and residences of herders are the property of Kokcha LLC and the herders did not build them.	LLCs as well as with SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 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. 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. Once the land users have been identified, consultations on land ownership were officially undertaken with SWID Committee, SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs. Before each site visits, JE officially requests Bukhara region municipality to inform on consultations on social surveys planned with PAPs on Project site. In accordance with, the notification letters were sent to PAPs for providing census and survey. Validation was agreed upon with Kokcha and Dzhankeldy 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. As it was mentioned during the presentation, according to International Financial Institutions requirements' JE has to be aware PAPs regarding the compensation. Feruza Insavaliyeva: According to ADB's safeguards policy, legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Sulaymonov Sobirsulton: Will compensation be paid outside of 100-meter OHTL buffer zone?	Zilola Kazakova: 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.
Otabek Ostonov:	Zilola Kazakova:

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?	The compensation for the loss will be provided within the 100meters. The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 - 100meters. 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.
Nishon Jalmurzaev: Can you tell us the height of the Wind Turbines and components?	Zilola Kazakova: 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. Each wind turbine will generate 6.5 MW. The basic components of 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.

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 loyahasini 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 loyahasini 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 tumani	"Qorako'l naslchilik" MChJ
2.	Jondor tumani	"Amir Temur" MChJ
		"Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri" MCHJ
3.	Romitan tumani	"Romitan qo'ychilik export" MChJ
4.	Peshku tumani	"Jonkeldi" MChJ
5.	Shofirkon district	"G'alaba" MChJ
		"Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo" MChJ
6.	G'ijduvon tumani	"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’allachilik 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: SWO

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh PDKantekstiy 500 MW WP / Bosh - karakul 8 Dhan tekuly - Bosh OHTL

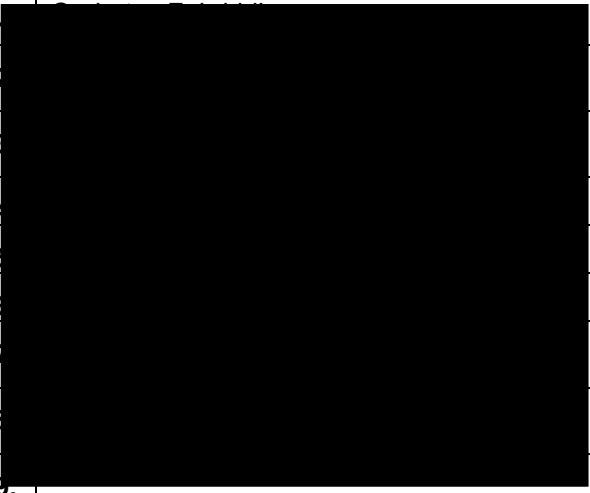
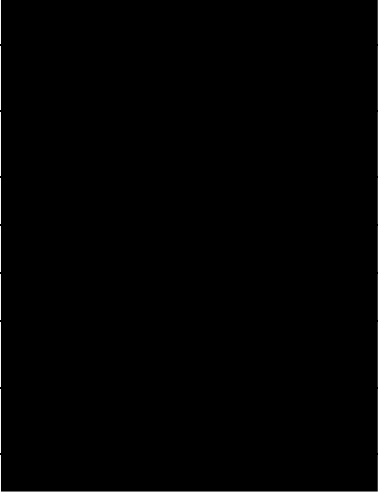
No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ulagovunur Karaxan b. b. b.		
2.		Shayro Karaxan b. b. b.		
3.		Abdullayev b. b. b.		
4.		Karaxan b. b. b.		
5.		Abdullayev b. b. b.		
6.		Abdullayev b. b. b.		
7.		Abdullayev b. b. b.		
8.		Abdullayev b. b. b.		
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Unofficial translation

Date:02.07.2022

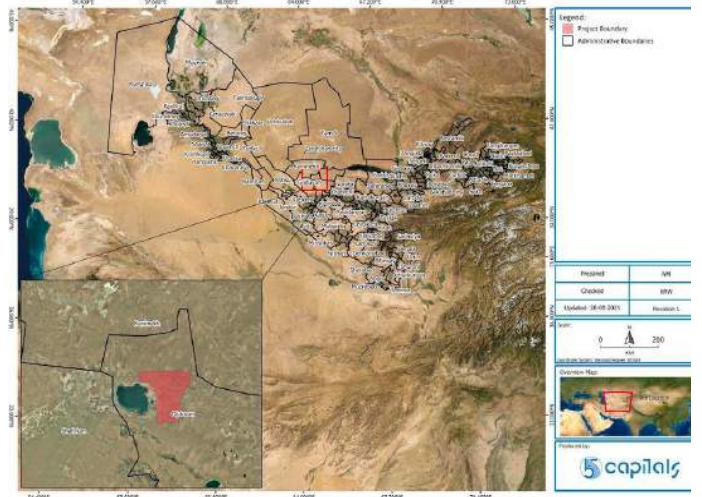
Region:SWID Committee of Bukhara region

Project: Bash and Dzhankledy 500 MW WFs/Bash-karakul&Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region		Signed
2.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
3.		Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC		Signed
4.		Kokcha LLC		Signed
5.		G'alaba LLC		Signed
6.		Amir Temur LLC		Signed
7.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
8.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
9.		Director of Jonkeldi LLC		Signed

APPENDIX I – VISUAL AIDS AND PRESENTATION SLIDES PROVIDED DURING RAP DISCLOSURE MEETINGS

Wind Farm



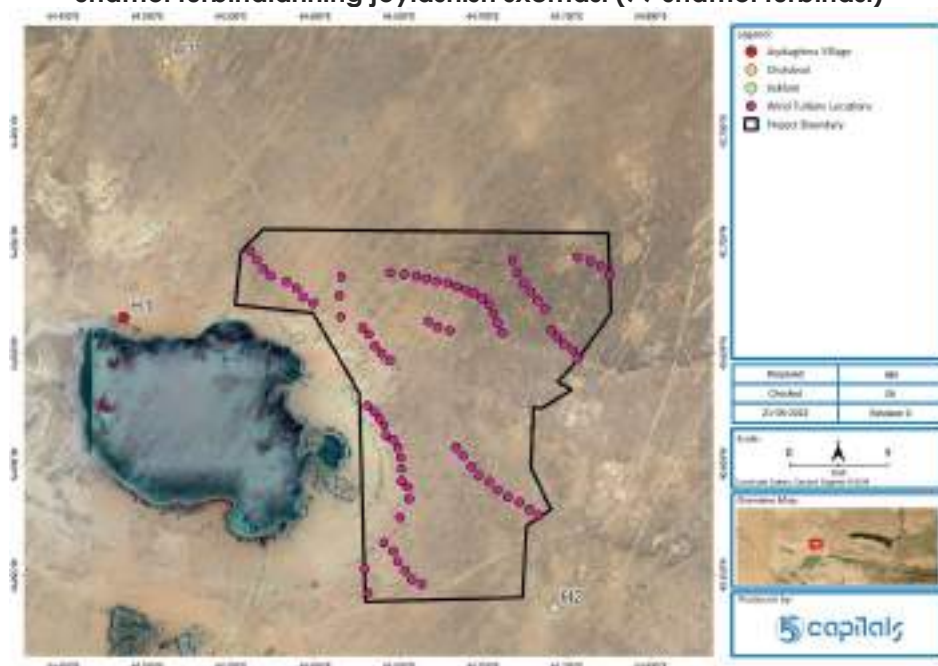
BASH 500 MVt SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

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 G'ijduvon tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash 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 (79 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 stansiya ulangan bo'lib, xosil bo'lgan elektr energiya avval kichik stansiya keyin esa milliy tarmoqqa ulanadi.

Qurilish faoliyati

Qurilish faoliyati shamol stansiyasining tarkibiy qismlarini ob'ektga tashish, maydonchani tayyorlash, ofislar, turar joy binolari kabi vaqtinchalik ob'ektlarni qurish, shamol turbinalarining izida yerni 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 bosqichining ijobiy ta'siri 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).
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (Qorako'l stansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish).
- 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.
- Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ta'minlash orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot.
- Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va foydalanish bosqichida mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu tizim mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday choralarni qo'llanilmaydi.
- Shuningdek, loyiha turli masalalar bo'yicha mahalliy aholini jalb qiladigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha xodimni yollaydi.

2. Loyihaning ekologik ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

QURILISH JARAYONIDA

- Loyihaga ajratilgan 285.1 gektar yer maydoni, yani ushbu maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya 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:
 - Shamol turbinalarini Og'itma ko'li hamda uning atrofida yirtqich qushlar uyasi joylashgan qoyarni kabi ekologik sezgir joylardan uzoqroqqa joylashtirish.
 - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Ko'kcha" 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?

Ishlab chiqilgan shovqin baholash va modellashtirish natijasiga ko'ra loyiha maydoniga yaqin joylashgan (Ko'klam, Chulobod va Og'itma qishloqlari) aholi punktlariga shamol elektr stansiyasidan shovqining ta'siri umuman bolmaydi. 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?

Transport harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning (qurilish vaqtida) harakatlanishi kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi haqida targ'ibot ishlarni olib borish 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.

Ishlash bosqichida shamol turbinalari qanotlaridagi muz bilan bog'liq xavflar pichoqlarga 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. Bu 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 oladi.

Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning (GBVH) har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik bo'ladi. 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-qimmati, 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'zbekiston hududidan ish bilan ta'minlanadi va mahalliy hamjamiyat vakillari hamda ularning bilim-ko'nikmalari va malakasi qarab ishga qabul qilinadi. Pudratchi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Og'itma va Chulobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirishda maslahatlashishi shart.

Loyihaning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida shamol stansiyasi uchun taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi. 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.

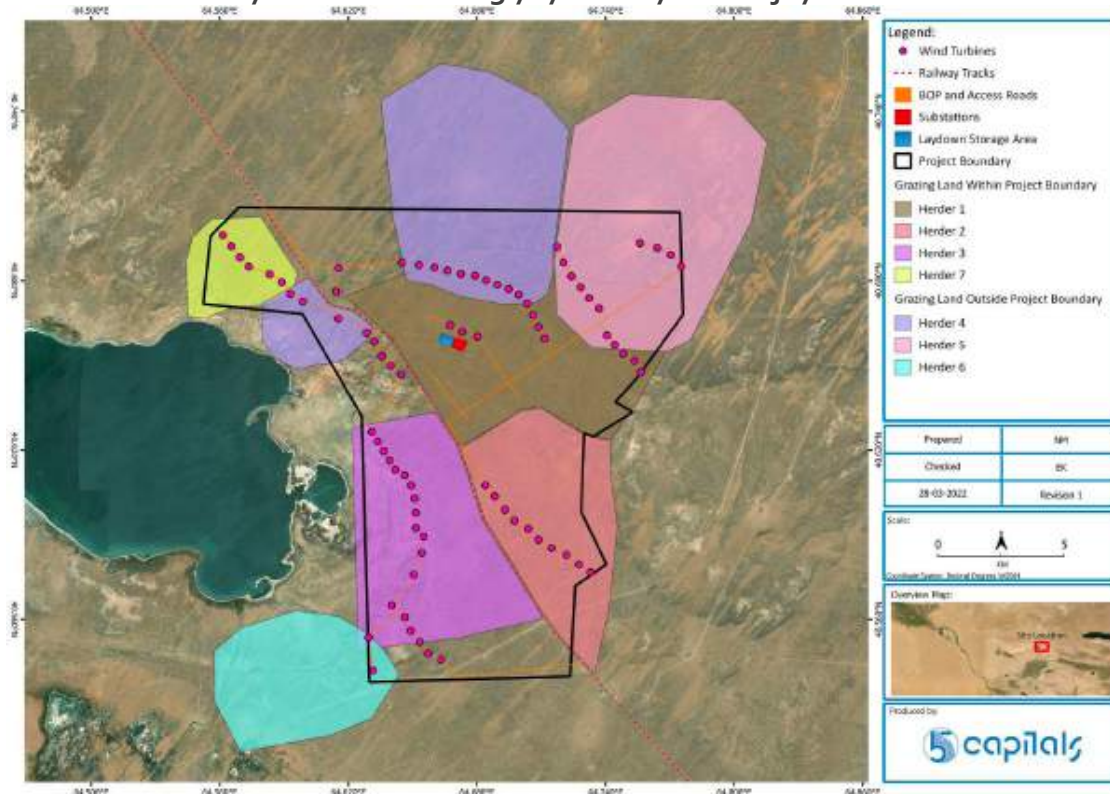
8. Shamol stansiyasining qurilishi yaylovlarga ta'sir qiladimi?

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 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 boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha yuzasidan chorvadorlarning turmush tarzi buzulmasligi maqsadida ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi.

Shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish natijasida yaylov maqsadida ishlatiladigan yerning 0,059% ga tasir qiladi. Chorva mollarini boqish shamol turbinalari, kichik stansiya va boshqalar kabi loyiha tuzilmalari hududidan tashqarida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Loyiha ob'ektlarining yaylov maydonida joylashishi



Shikoyat & fikr-mulohazalar

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 Umida Rozumbetova – ekologik va ijtimoiy masalar guruxi rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 903487523 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 974459504 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

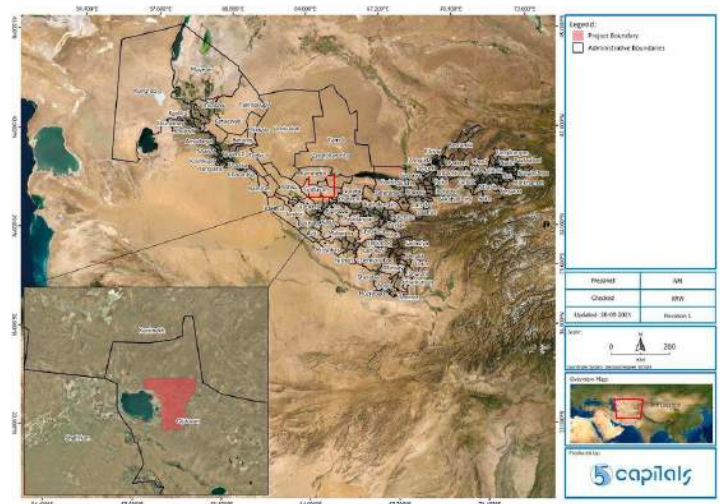
Ma'lumot

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 manzillarda topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
Og'itma qishlog'i	Mahalliy maktab Direktor: Jamolo Abduhodi
Ko'klam qishlog'i	Mahalliy qishloq savdo do'konida
Cholobod qishlog'i	Qishloq faoli Nurbanov Nag'ashbay.
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvachi Hamroyev Farxodning Loyiha hududida joylashgan qurilmasida tanishish mumkin
Loyiha maydoniga kirish yo'li bo'ylab joylashgan manfaatdor tashkilot/fermer va ishchilar	Bash shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi temir yo'l stansiyasi. Hujjatlar dispetcher Tojiboyev Samatga berilgan.
G'ijduvon tumani hokimiyati	Investitsiya va tashqi savdo bo'limi, Isoqov Umidjon

Loyihaning barcha hujjatlari va tayyorlangan hisobotlari bilan quyida keltirilgan havolalar orqali ham tanishish mumkin.

	WEB SAHIFA
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



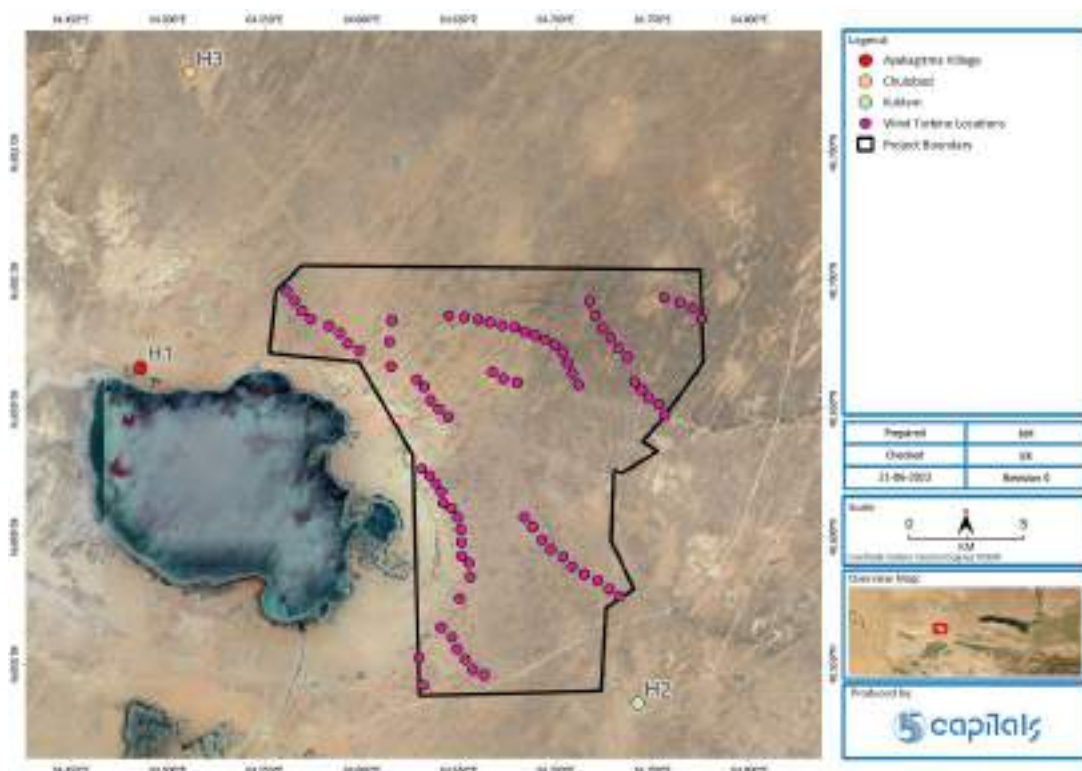
BASH 500MW WIND FARM

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 Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. The Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5MW each.

The Project also includes the development of a 162km Bash-Karakul Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV, together with a grid interconnection with Dzhankeldy Project with a 128.5 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).
- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Karakul sub-station).
- 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 285 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:
 - Micro-siting the wind turbines away from ecological sensitive areas such as Lake Ayagitma & the cliffs which support nesting birds of prey.
 - Livestock Management Plan (in consultation with all herders & Kokcha 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 (Kuklam, Chulobod & Ayakagitma 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 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. 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 Kuklam, Ayakagitma & Chulobod villages in 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.

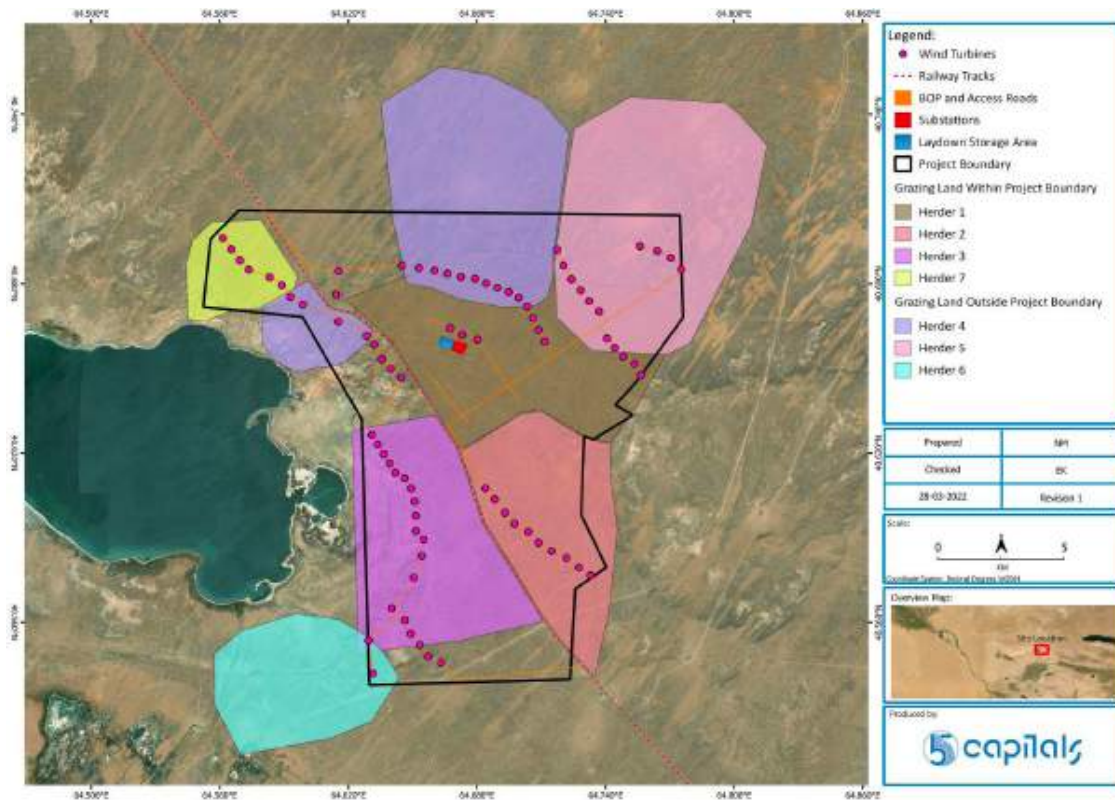
8. Will the construction of the wind farm impact grazing land?

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 0.059% 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, 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	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440	
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 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
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director: Jamolo Abduhodi is the contact person.
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Active person of village: Nurbanov Nag`ashbay.
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Khamroyev Farkhod's settlement
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm The documents were shared with Tojiboyev Samat dispatcher.
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices

In addition, 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-bash-wpp.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



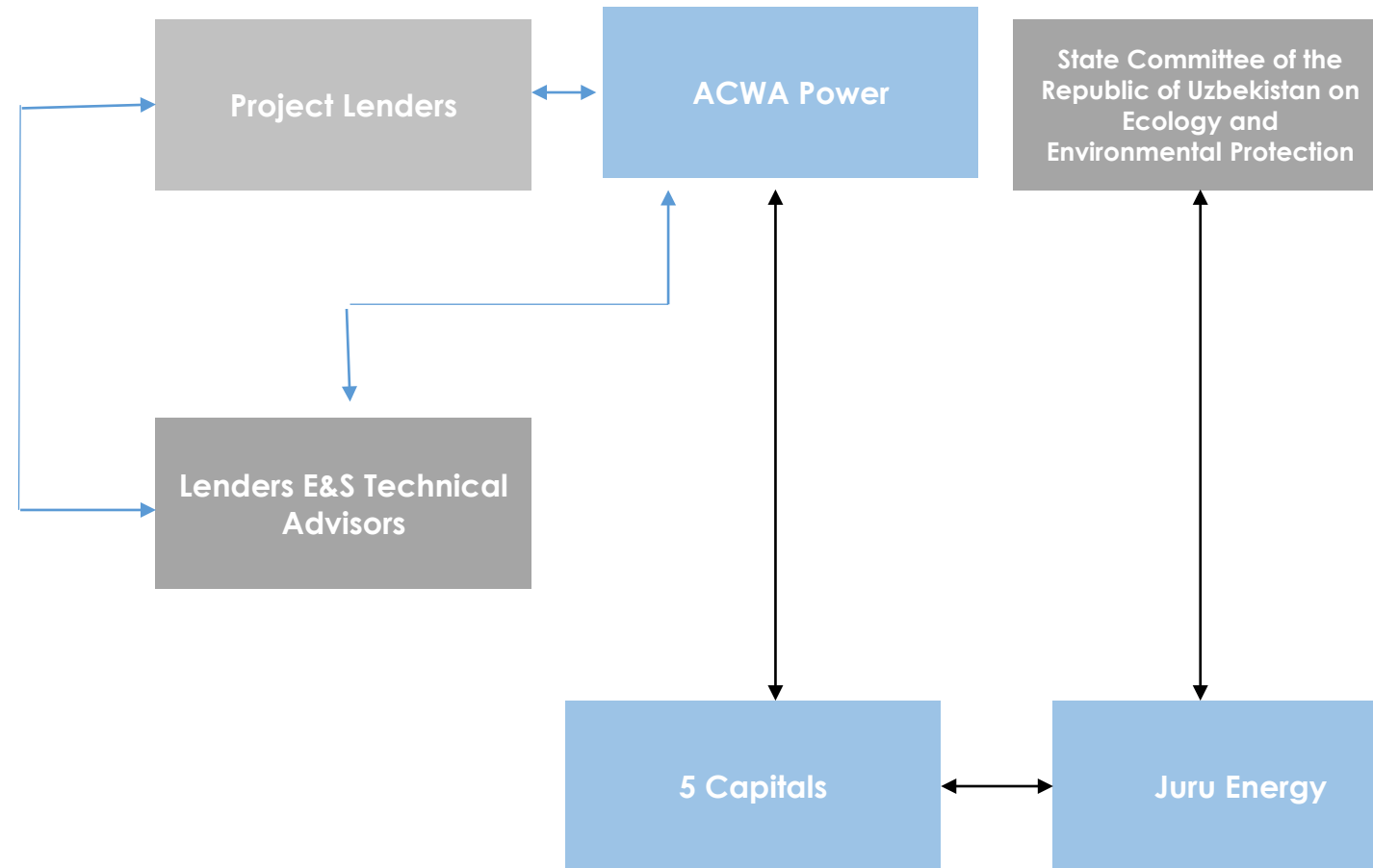
**BASH 500 MW WIND FARM
(BASH-KARAKUL
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 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.

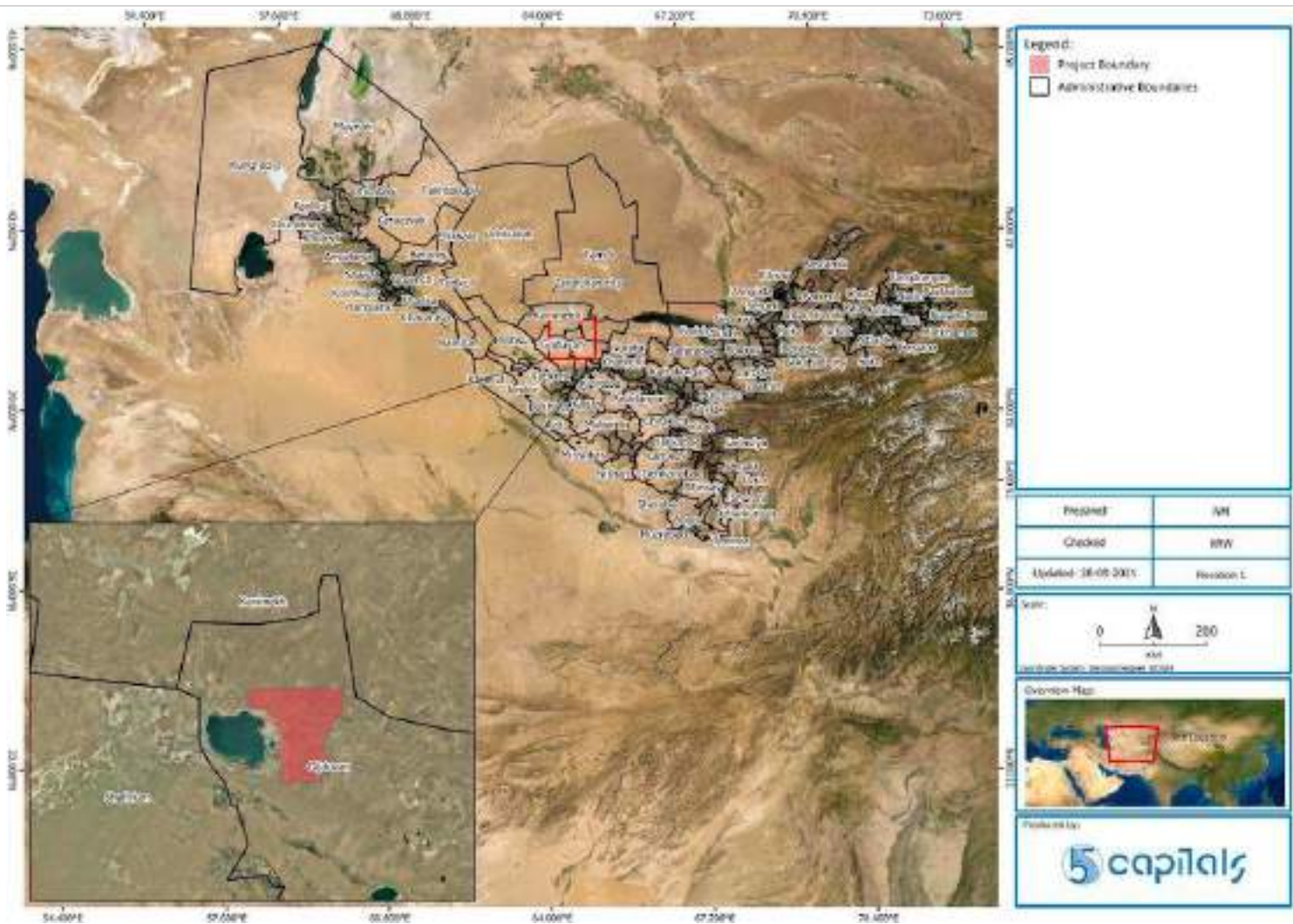
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER BASH 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

285.1 hectares.

Allocated Land

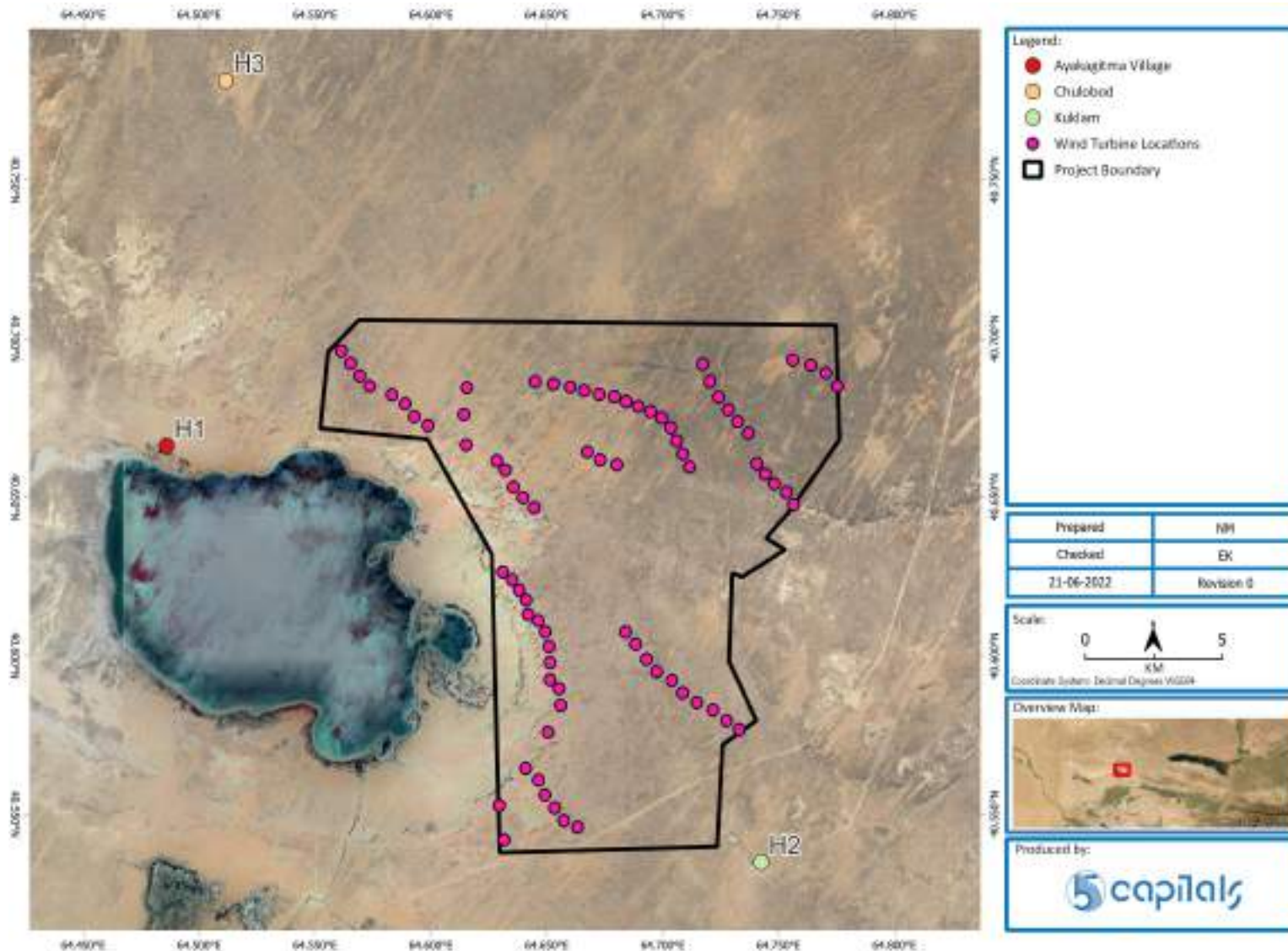
The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Gijduvon district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash 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 Gijduvon 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 Bash-Karakul 165km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing substation in Qorako'l district.
- Realisation of the Project is a part of wide modernization in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow increasing energy production as well as reduce fuel consumption. In addition, the Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

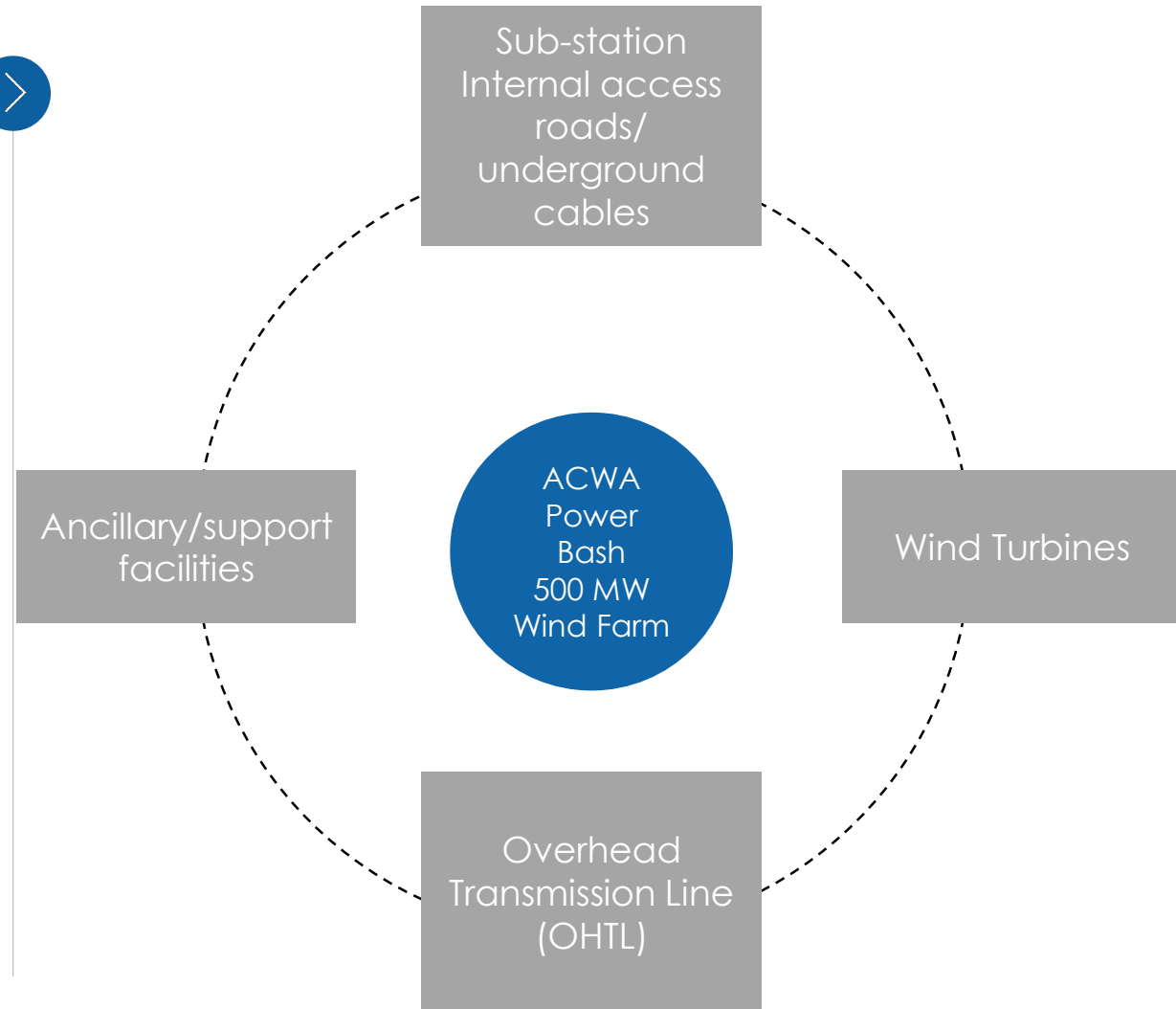
- **WTG platforms** (this includes foundation and crane pad area);
- **Substation** and any storage facilities;
- **Trenches** for underground cables; and
- **Access roads.**

The Project will consist of a maximum of **79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)**.

Technical Specification of WTGs:

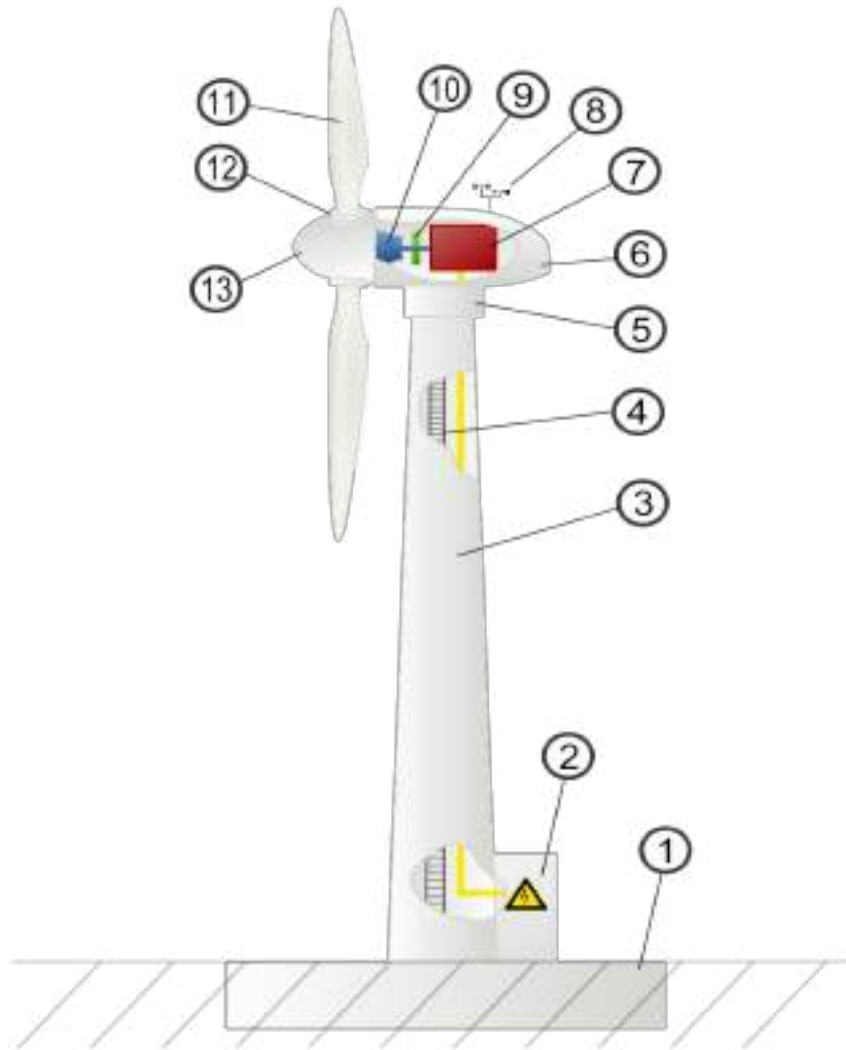
- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Rated Power: 6.5 MW
- **Rotor Diameter: 165 m**
- **No. of blades: Three (3)**

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

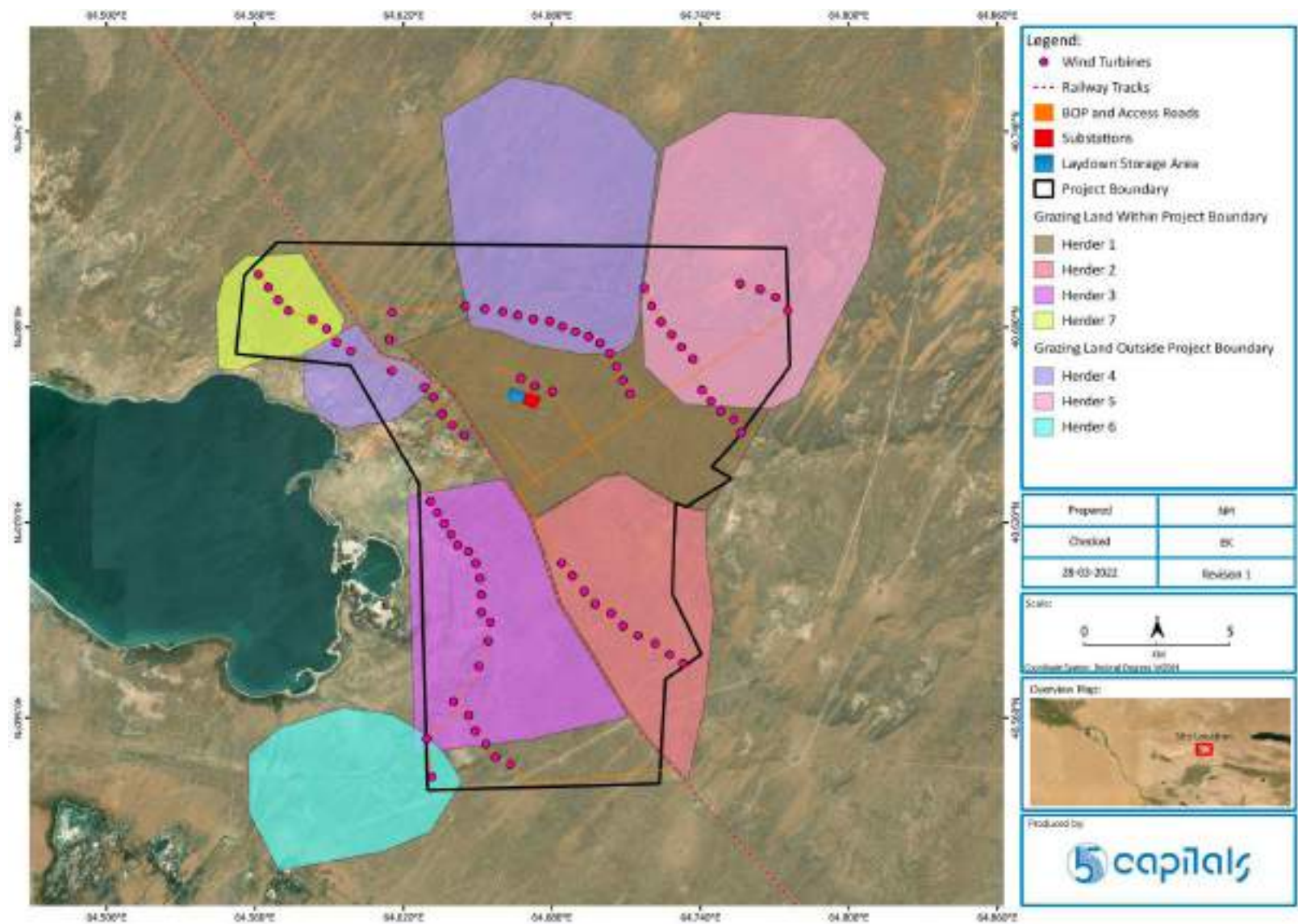
Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine



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.

LAND USE MAP



BASH-KARAKUL OHTL ROUTE

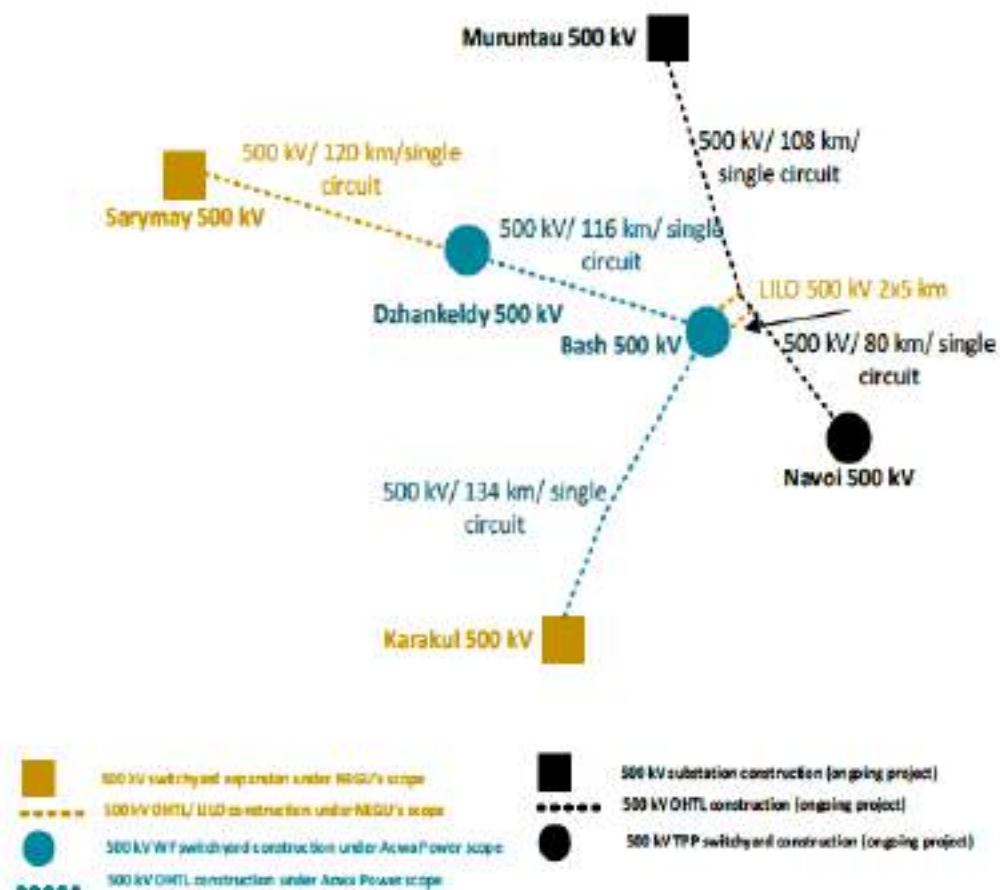


Bash-Karakul 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (6) districts of Bukhara region:

- Gijduvon district;
- Shofirkon district;
- Peshku district;
- Romitan district;
- Jondor district;
- Karakul district.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY

FINAL GRID INTERCONNECTION OPTION FOR 1 GW ACWA WIND FARMS (500 MW DZHANKELDY and 500 MW BASH)^{1, 2}



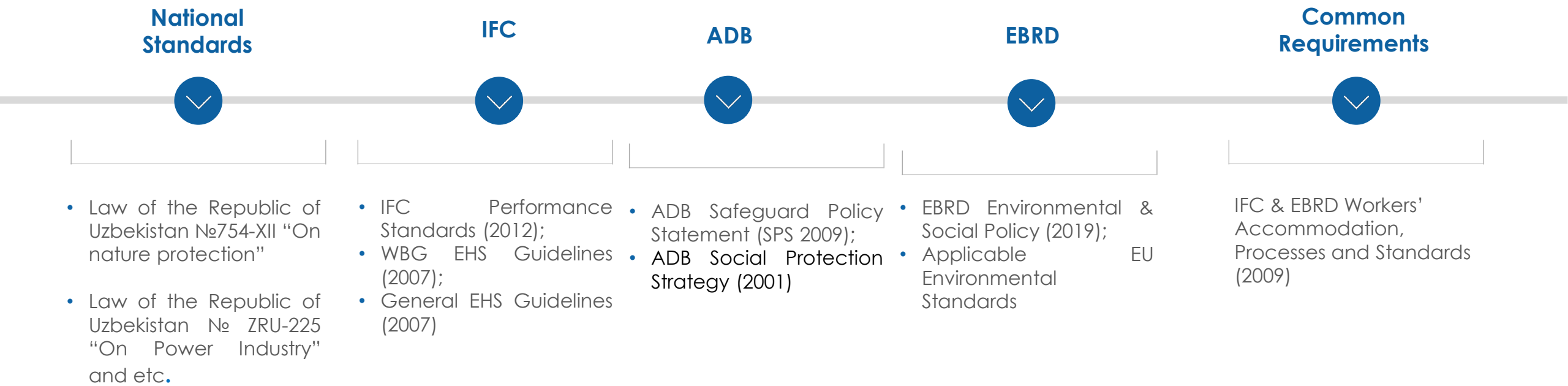
TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES

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 (FNTF)	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

HOW WE INSTALL WIND TURBINES



ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW



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		Status
I	Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)	The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 30 th September 2021
II	Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)	This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.
III	Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)	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	
Project Site	
Ecology Surveys	Installation of bat detectors on wind mast
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals including deployments of 5 photo traps
	Bat roost search
	Houbara survey
	Raptor Nest survey
Bird Survey	Spring Survey
	Rapid Water Birds Survey
	Rapid Raptor Nests Survey
	Summer Survey
	Autumn Survey
	Rapid Winter One Day Survey
	Winter Bird Survey

SITE SURVEYS	
Bats Monitoring	
Noise Survey	Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
	Detailed Noise Survey
Herders Survey	
Soil Survey	
Water samples from Lake Ayakigtma	
Archaeological Survey	
Landscape Survey	

SITE SURVEYS	
Socio Economic Survey	36 households in Ayakagiltma village
	6 households in Chulobod village
	6 households in Kuklam village
Stakeholder Consultations	
Public Consultations as part of the National EIA	
Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)	
Overhead Transmission Line	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bird Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Landscape Survey	
Archaeological Survey Walkover	
Water Sampling	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Action Plan	

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;
 - 13 mammalian species, including 7 species of bats;
 - 27 bird species which include 5 Tier 1 bird species, 13 Tier 2 bird species and 9 Tier 3 bird species;
 - 25 insect species; and
 - 8 herptile species.



KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	There will be habitat loss of less than 1% of the 258.1ha allocated to the project due to construction of access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation etc.	• 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	• 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	• Micro-siting the wind turbines away from the ecological sensitive areas such as Lake Ayagitma & cliffs which support nesting birds of prey. • Implementation of livestock management plan which will include carcass clearing from the project site (in consultation with all herders & Kokcha LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks with the area of wind turbines. • Adaptive management & monitoring of turbines operation to prevent/minimise collisions.
Landscape & Visual Impacts	The installation of towers, turbines & the shape or colour will result in visual intrusion at receptors in proximity of the project. (The Project is located 1.6km from Kuklam village, 6km from Ayakagitma village and 10km from Chulobod village. There are also herders with structures within the project boundaries)	• 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
Noise (construction)	Construction site noise – noise generated from general construction activities, movement of vehicles. Construction noise is expected to be negligible to minor on the nearest receptors (Kuklam village).	- 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.
Noise (Operational phase)	Noise from the operational phase of the wind turbines. This is expected to be unlikely for villages near the wind farm and moderate to Major for herders with structures within the project site.	- 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)	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' - Impact on herders with structures within the project site will be minor to moderate.	- 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)	- Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.	- 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)	Accidental minor leaks & spillage Impact is expected to be negligible.	- 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.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	- Impact on existing archaeology and cultural items. - Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. There are known archaeological sites within the project site. The impact is expected to be minor to moderate.	• 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.
	Impact on intangible cultural heritage	• 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)	-	• 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 .	Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	- Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads. - Impact on access roads within the project site	- 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	- Temporary & permanent impact on land users. - Temporary impacts will include site access restriction during the 2 years of construction. - Permanent land impact from construction of the wind farm will only account for 0.059% of total available grazing land. - Grazing will be possible during the operational phase but no settlements can be established within 1km health protection zone to the wind turbines	• Physical & economic displacement of herders with structures within the project site will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of suitable alternative land. • 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)	- It is expected that the project will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan.	• The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Kuklam, Ayakagitma & Chulobod villages in 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)	- Operational phase will employ approximately 35 - 40 personnel.	• 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)	- Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities	• Safety campaigns relating to traffic. • The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. • No security personnel will be armed. • Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan • Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	- 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.	• 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
Worker Influx	- 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.	• 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	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: - 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	• 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	- Child & forced labour - Gender based violence & harassment - Lack of written work contracts etc	• 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	• 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. • Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Kurakul sub-station).

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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@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
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director: Jamolo Abduhodi is the contact person.
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Contact person of village: Nurbanov Nag`ashbay.
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Khamroyev settlement
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices

Thank you for your attention!



BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

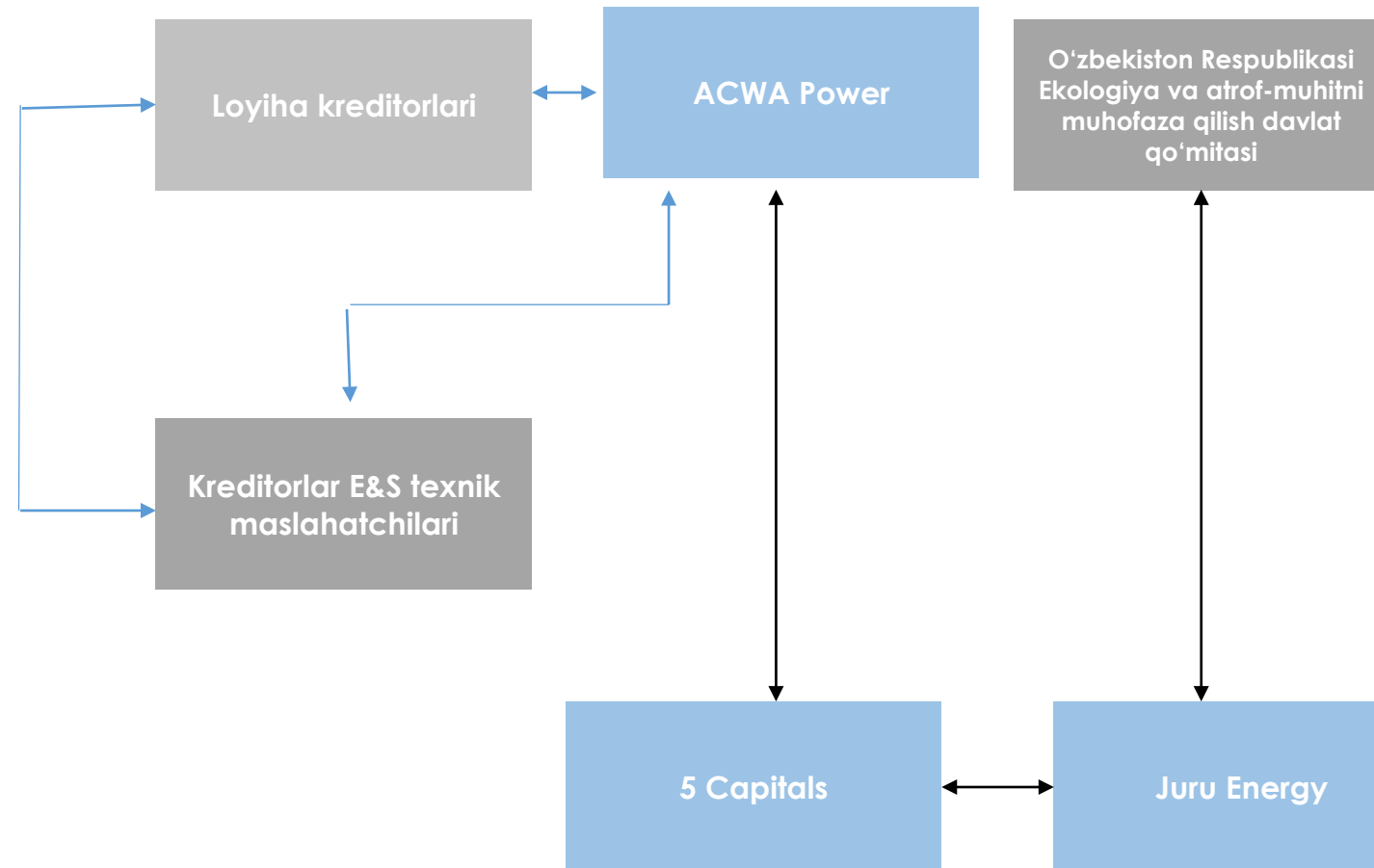
**(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil Iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 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.

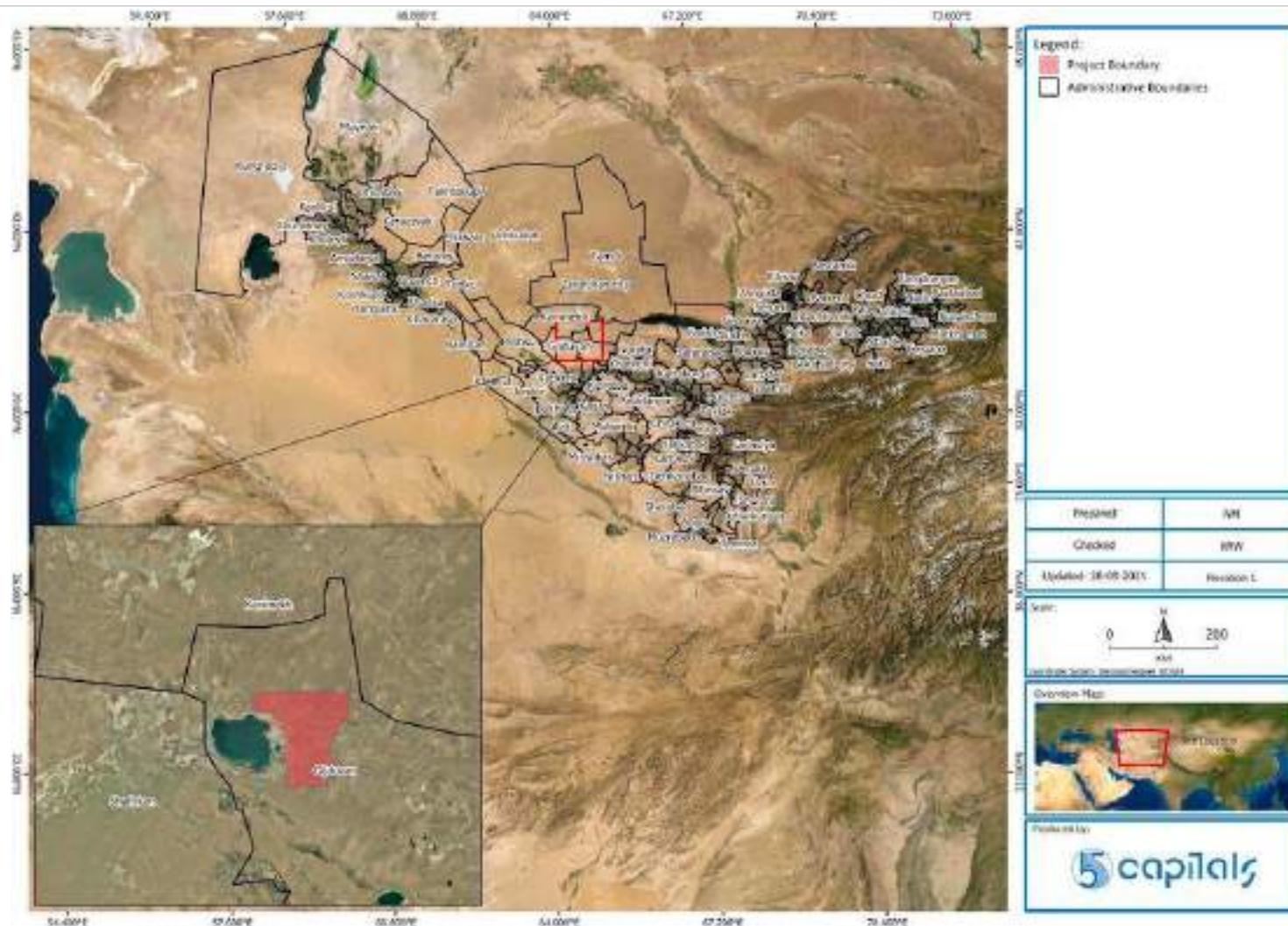
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Bash 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER BASH WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHICHISI (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

285.1 gektar.

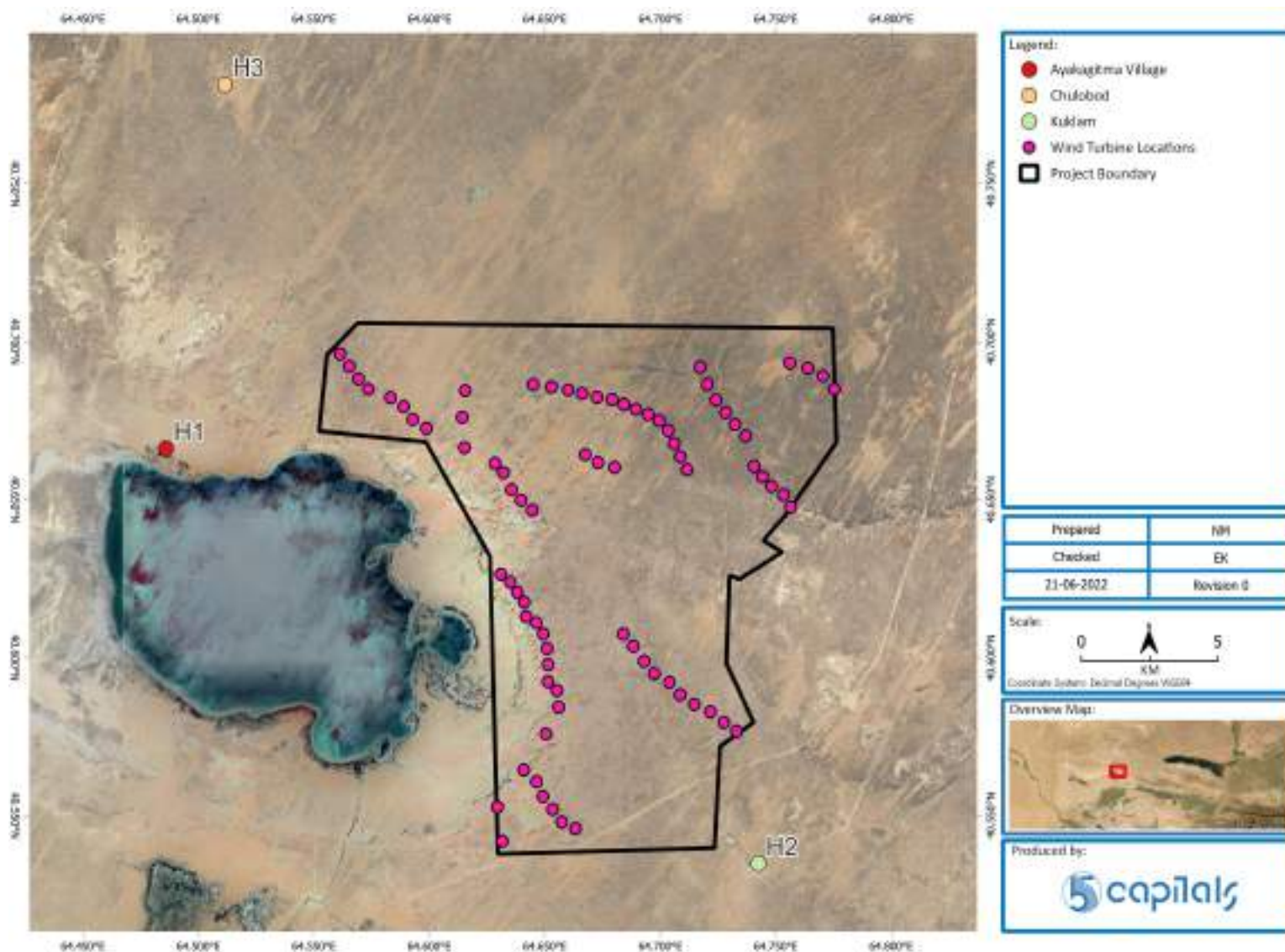
Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, G'ijduvon tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5003-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik muddatga kirdi. "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon 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 165 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l Havo uzatish liniyasining trassasi tasdiqlangan va Qorako'l tumanidagi mavjud podstantsiyaga ulanadi.
- 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: 165 m**
- **Parraklar soni: uchta (3)**

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



Yordamchi/qo'shi
mcha inshootlari

Substantsiya Ichki
kirish yo'llari / yer
osti kabellari

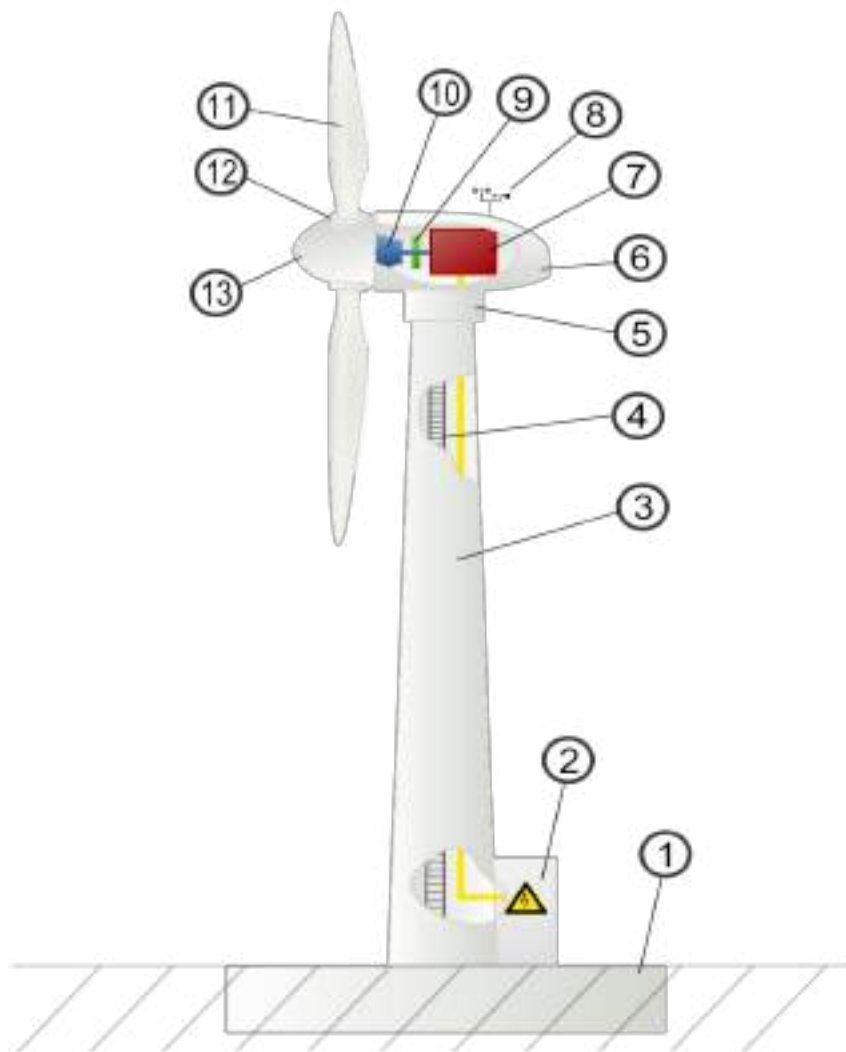
Shamol
turbinalari

ACWA
Power
Bash
500 MVt
ShES

Havo elektr
uzatish liniyasi
(HEUL)

SXEMATIK TASVIR

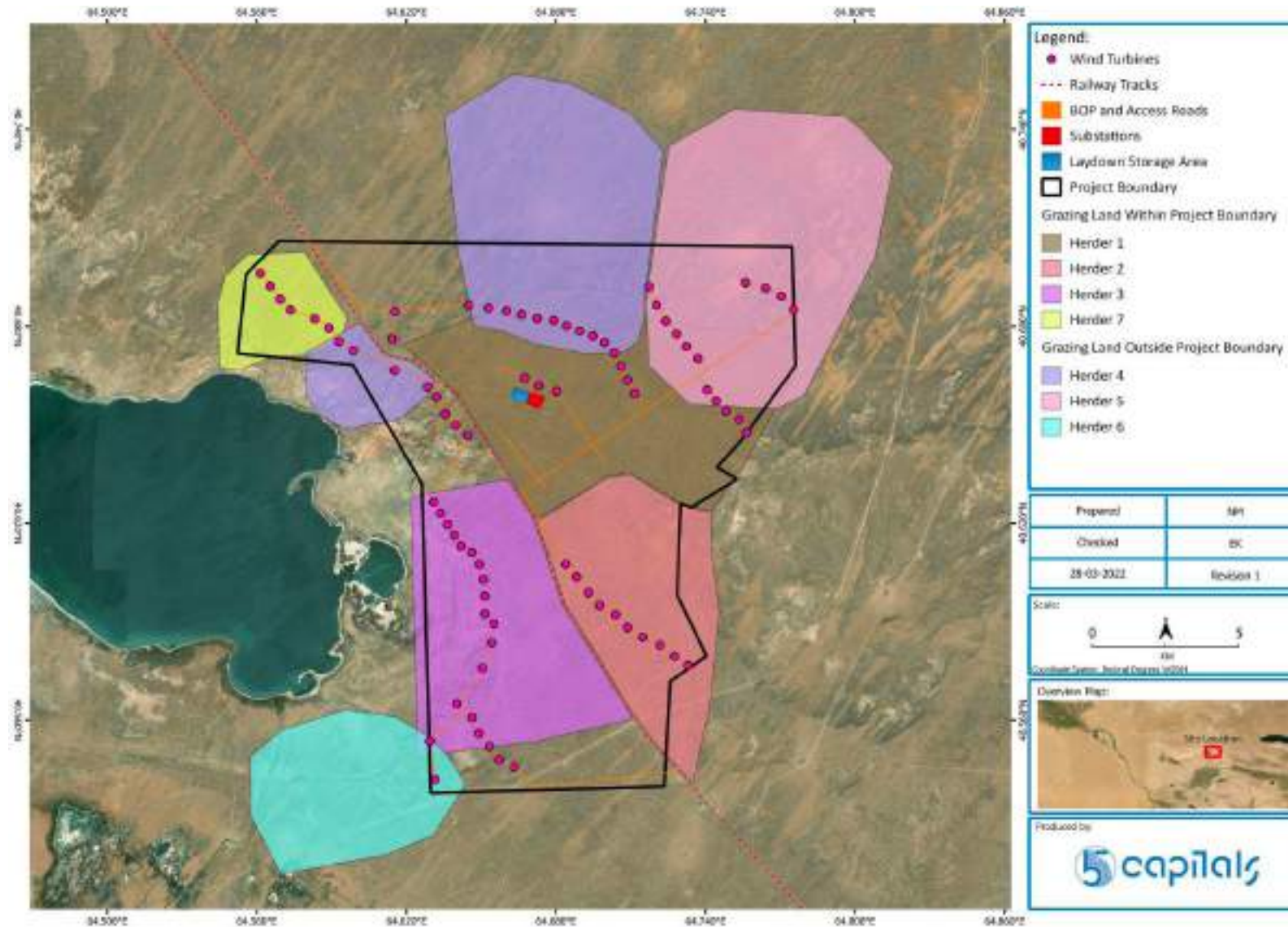
Shamol turbinasining sxematik tasviri



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.

YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI



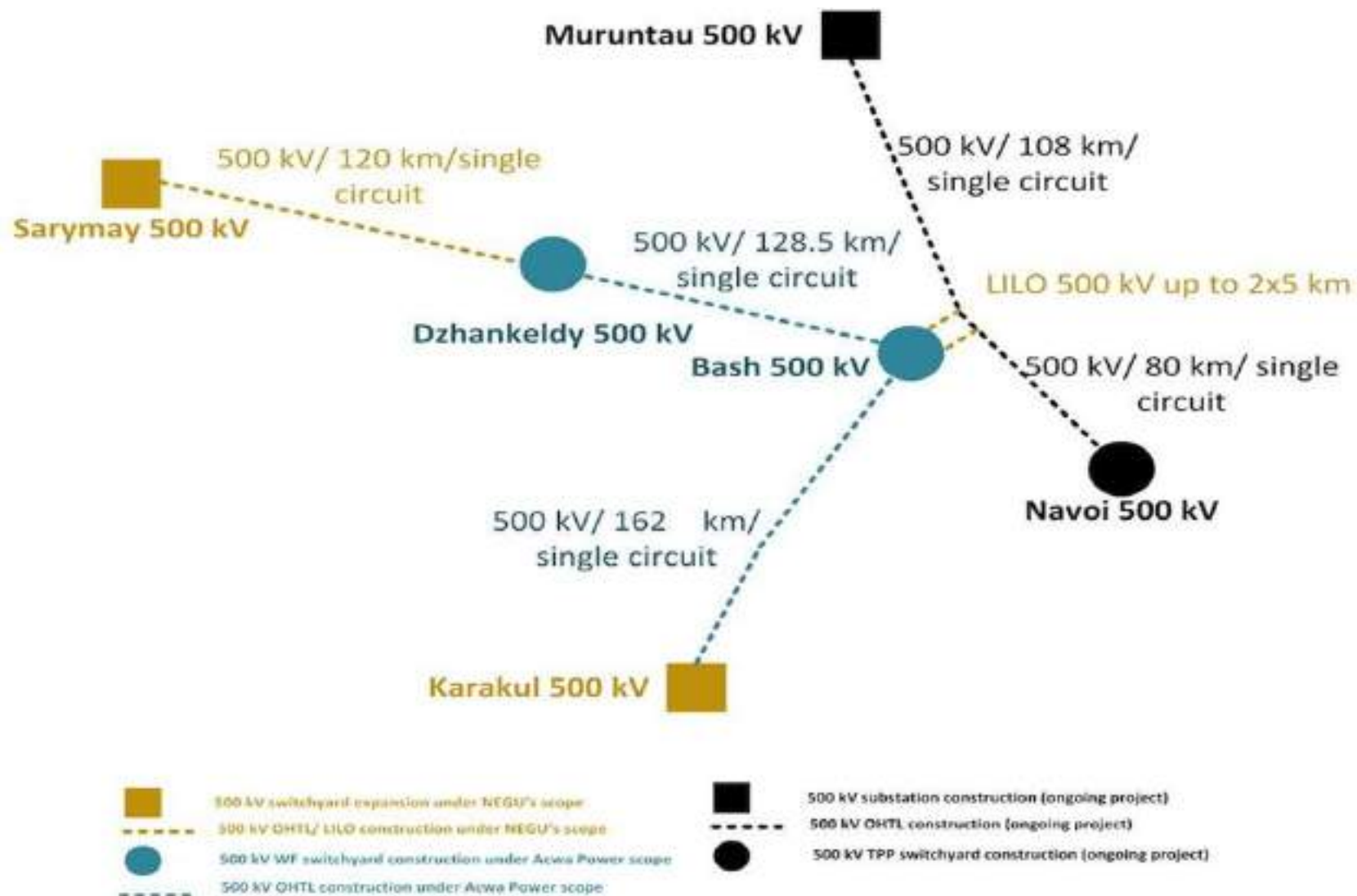
BASH-QORAKO'L HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV bir zanjirli havo uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi (6) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- G'ijduvon tumani;
- Shofirkon tumani;
- Peshko' tumani;
- Romitan tumani;
- Jondor tumani;
- Qorako'l tumani.

BASH VA JOMKELDI 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 (FNTF)	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

SHAMOL TURBINALARI QANDAY O'RNATILADI?



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



Holati

I

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning dastlabki bayonoti (PSEI)

Loyiha Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan 2021-yil 30-sentabrda ijobiy xulosa bilan chiqarilgan.

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining 1-bosqichdan olingan xulosalari asosida loyiha uchun bu talab qilinmaydi.

III

Atrof-muhit oqibatlari to'g'risidagi bayonot (SEC)

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
	Suv qushlari izlanishlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari izlanishlari
	Yoz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Kuz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Og'itma ko'lida bir kunlik suv qushlari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan izlanishlar
	Qish mavsumi qushlar izlanishlari

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	
Shovqin	Qurilish davomidagi shovqin monitoringi
	Batafsil shovqin tadqiqotlari
Chorvadorlar bilan o'rkazilgan maslahatlashuvlar	
Tuproq analizi	
Og'itma ko'lidagi suv analizi	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'rganishlar	Ovqatog'itma qishlog'idagi 36 ta xonadon
	Cho'lobod qishlog'idagi 6 ta xonadon
	Ko'klam qishlog'idagi 6 ta xonadon
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	
Milliy atrof-muhitni baholash doirasidagi jamoat eshittiruvlari	
Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash doirasidagi maslahatlashuvlar (loyiha maydonidagi)	
Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari	
HEUL bo'ylab o'tkazilgan ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar
	Qushlar monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Suv analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar Jamoat eshittiruvlari
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi (HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan ta'sir ostidagilar uchun Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi)	

- **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 13 turi, shu jumladan yarasalarning 7 turi;
 - 1-darajali qushlarning 5 turi, 2-darajali qushlarning 13 turi va 3-darajali qushlarning 9 turini o'z ichiga olgan 27 ta qush turi;
 - 25 turdagi hasharotlar; va
 - Sudralib yuruvchilarning 8 turi.



ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish davomida)	Loyihaga ajratilgan 258,1 ga maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.	- 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	- 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)	Qushlar va yarasalarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi	- Shamol turbinalarini yirtqich qushlarning uyasini qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan Ayagitma ko'li va qoyalar kabi ekologik jihatdan sezgir hududlardan uzoqroqqa joylashtirish. - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu loyiha maydonidan tana go'shtini tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Ko'kcha" MChJ bilan maslahatlashgan holda) tulporlar faoliyatini va 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, turbinalar va shakli yoki rangi o'rnatilishi loyihaga yaqin joylashgan retseptorlarga vizual kirishga olib keladi. (Loyiha Ko'klam qishlog'idan 1,6 km, Oyoqog'itma qishlog'idan 6 km va Cho'lobod qishlog'idan 10 km uzoqlikda joylashgan. Loyiha chegaralarida tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar ham bor)	- 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
Shovqin (qurilish daomida)	Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiy qurilish ishlari va transport vositalarining harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin. Qurilish shovqini eng yaqin retseptorlarda (Kuklam qishlog'i) juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda).	- 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 oshirish.
Shovqin (Amaliy bosqich davomida)	Shamol turbinalarining ishlash bosqichidagi shovqin. Bu shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi qishloqlar uchun dargumon va loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar uchun mo'tadildan mayorgacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda..	- 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 saytidan foydalanadigan retseptorlarga va qo'shni jamoalarga shikoyat qilish mexanizmiga kirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Soya miltillashi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Soya miltillashi - quyosh turbinaning orqasidan o'tib, soya solganda shamol fermasining ekspluatatsiya bosqichida sodir bo'ladi. Pichoq aylanayotganda, soyalar bir xil nuqtadan o'tib, "soya miltillashi" deb nomlanuvchi effektni keltirib chiqaradi. - Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir kichik yoki o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi.	- Loyihaga oid ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarni ko'chirish. - Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyiha hududidagi barcha retseptorlar va loyiha maydoniga yaqin joyda yashovchi jamoalar uchun mavjud bo'ladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	- Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi - Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. - Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish - Voyaga etmaganlar uchun ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	- Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralari 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)	- Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish - Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	- Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralari amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. - To'kilishga qarshi choralar va favqulodda vaziyatlar rejasini amalga oshirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	- Mavjud arxeologiya va madaniy ashyolarga ta'siri. - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar. Loyiha hududida ma'lum arxeologik joylar mavjud. Ta'siri kichik va o'rtacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	• Turbinalar, kabel yo'llari, yo'llar va boshqalarni joylashtirish madaniy meros agentligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan bufer zonalarga mos keladi. • Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri	• 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)	-	• Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga boshqa 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.	"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	- Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi. - Loyiha hududidagi kirish yo'llariga ta'siri	- 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 jamoalar bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish kampaniyalari. - Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda jamoalar va erdan 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

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	- Erdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Vaqtinchalik ta'sirlar qurilishning 2 yili davomida saytga kirish cheklovlarini o'z ichiga oladi. - Shamol stansiyasini qurish natijasida yuzaga keladigan doimiy er ta'siri mavjud bo'lgan yaylov maydonlarining atigi 0,059% ni tashkil qiladi. - Ishlash bosqichida o'tlash mumkin bo'ladi, ammo shamol turbinalarigacha bo'lgan 1 km sog'liqni saqlash zonasida aholi punktlarini o'rnatish mumkin emas.	• 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.
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish davomida)	- Loyihada 700-1000 nafar ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanishi kutilmoqda. - Ularning 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan bo'ladi.	• Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Ayakagitma va Chulobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha maslahatlashishi shart. • ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ish e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va tashvishlarni bildirishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etish.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Operatsion bosqichda taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi.	• Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni malakaga asoslanadi. • Ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etish, shunda ishchilar loyihaning operatsion bosqichida har qanday shikoyat yoki tashvishlarni yuborishlari mumkin.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	- 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	• 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. • Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi rejasini amalga oshirish • Shikoyat mexanizmiga kirish.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Muz otish bilan bog'liq xavflar - qish oylarida qor va muz pichoq ustida hosil bo'lib, to'satdan ogohlantirishsiz havoga ko'tariladi. - Muz turbinaga yaqin turgan odamga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.	• Shamol turbinalarining dizayni pichoqni va muzni otish uchun 50 mm dan ortiq masofani ta'minlaydi. • Pichoqlarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi. • Shamol stansiyasi bo'ylab ogohlantiruvchi belgilar o'rnatiladi. • Shikoyat mexanizmiga kirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishchilar oqimi	- Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflarga mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik va boshqalar kiradi.	• 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 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 yoki qasos olish va ta'qib qilishning har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik. • 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. • Har qanday holat haqida xabar berganlarga qasos olish va ta'qib qilish bo'lmaydi. • 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
Mehnat & ishlash sharoiti	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: - 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	- 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	- Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati - Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik - Yozma rasmiy shrtnomalarning mavjud emasligi	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	• 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. • Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qorako'l podstantsiyasini modernizatsiya 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 yetkazilisi	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 saytidagi 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy masalalar bo'yicha guruh rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Gulchehra Nematullayeva – ijtimoiymasalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@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
Oyoqog'itma qishlog'i	Mahalliy maktab № Direktor o'rinbosari: Jamolo Abduhodi
Ko'klam qishlog'i	Qishloq kichik do'konida
Cho'lobod qishlog'i	Qishloq vakili: Nurbanov Nag'ashbay.
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvdor Khamroyev Farhodnng vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Loyiha maydoniga kirish yo'li bo'ylab qabul qiluvchilar	Bash ShES yaqinidagi temir yo'l stantsiyasi
G'ijduvon hokimligi	Mahallla qo'mitasi idoralarida

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL



BASH 500MW WIND FARM (BASH-KARAKUL 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 Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project in Gijduvan district and Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku 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 WF – Karakul 162km



The OHTL alignment has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing Karakul substation in Karakul district of Bukhara region.

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 Bash – Kurakul OHTL will have a RoW of 85m which will also include the 30m health protection zone as required by law.

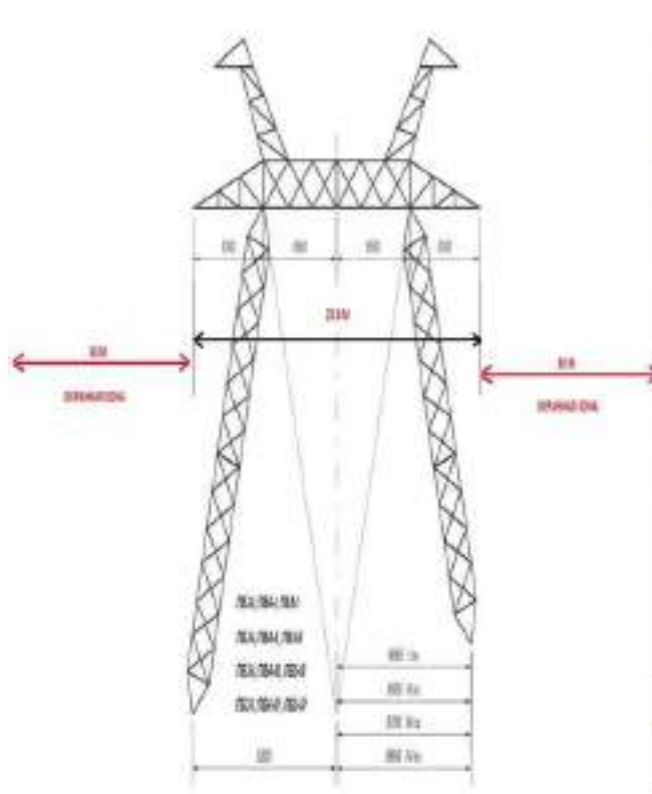


Illustration of the Width of Right of Way

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).
- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Karakul sub-station).
- 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:
 - 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 Bash 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 physical & economic displacement. This will impact herders, farmers and commercial entities located within the alignment of the OHTL. 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 farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and 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 with structures along the 30m buffer will be resettled & 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 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
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	Herder Sulaymonov Sobir
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	Maxsud Rajaov: Mardon farm manager
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	Tilavova Zarnigor's manager Kumush Kalava LLC
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

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-bash-wpp.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR
STANSIYASI
(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 KV 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 G'ijduvon tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash 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. HEUL quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilganidek, Peshku, Konimex, G'ijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, 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 Buxoro viloyati Qorako'l tumanidagi mavjud Qorako'l 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	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

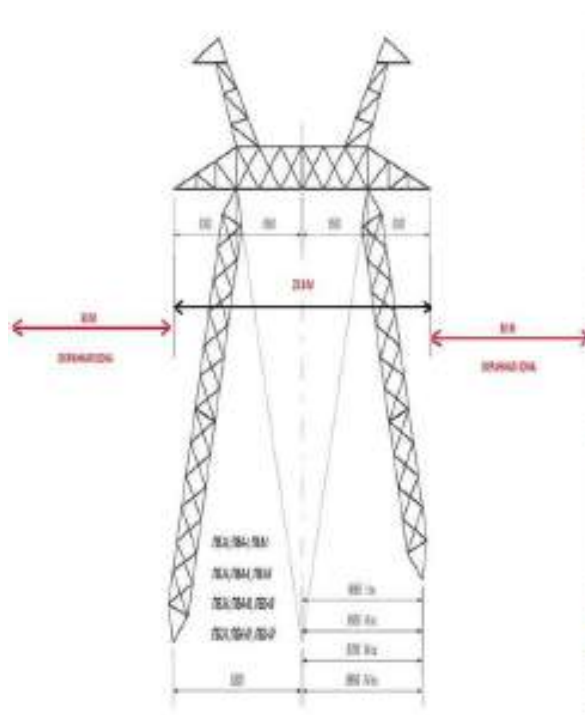
EKSPLUATATSIYA BOSQICHI

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. Bash-Qorako'l 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 aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (batafsil ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi FAQ 4-ga qarang).
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qorako'l podtansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish).
- 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:
 - 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, Bash 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 bosqichida 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 jismoniy va iqtisodiy siljishga olib keladi. Bu HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan fermerlar, chorvadorlar va tijoratchilik faoliyatiga 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 doirasidagi turmush tarzini tiklash dasturini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi. HEULning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida dehqonchilik (ekinlar/daraxtlar turi bilan cheklangan holda) va yaylovlardan chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

8. HEUL yaqinida yashash xavfsizmi?

Operatsion bosqichda HEUL normal elektr va magnit maydonni (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular har qanday elektr moslamasini atrofidagi ko'rinmas kuchdir. Bular quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonidan 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshirish.
- 30 m bufer bo'ylab inshootlari joylashgan yerdan foydalanuvchilar ko'chiriladi va ularga elektr va magnit maydonlari ta'sirlari 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 tahliskasiz.
- 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 Umida Rozumbetova – ekologik va ijtimoiy masalalar guruhi rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 903487523 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekiston
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 974459505 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
Shofirkon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Jondor tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Romitan tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Qorako'l tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
HEUL bo'ylab 4 cho'ponlar	Chorvador Sulaymonov Sobir
HEUL bo'ylab 7 fermerlar	Maxsud Rajaov: "Mardon" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari
Tijorat tashkilotlari (6 ta korxona va ishchilar)	Tilavova Zarnigorning ish noshqaruvchisi va "Kumush Kalava" MChJ
Qorako'ldagi mahalliy bozor	Qorako'l tumani savdo markazi: Savdo majmuasi direktori
Buxoro viloyati ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi	Boshqarma idorasida

Loyihaning barcha hujjatlari va tayyorlangan hisobotlari bilan quyida keltirilgan havolalar orqali ham tanishish mumkin

	WEB SAHIFA
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



**BASH 500 MW WIND FARM
BASH-KARAKUL
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL**



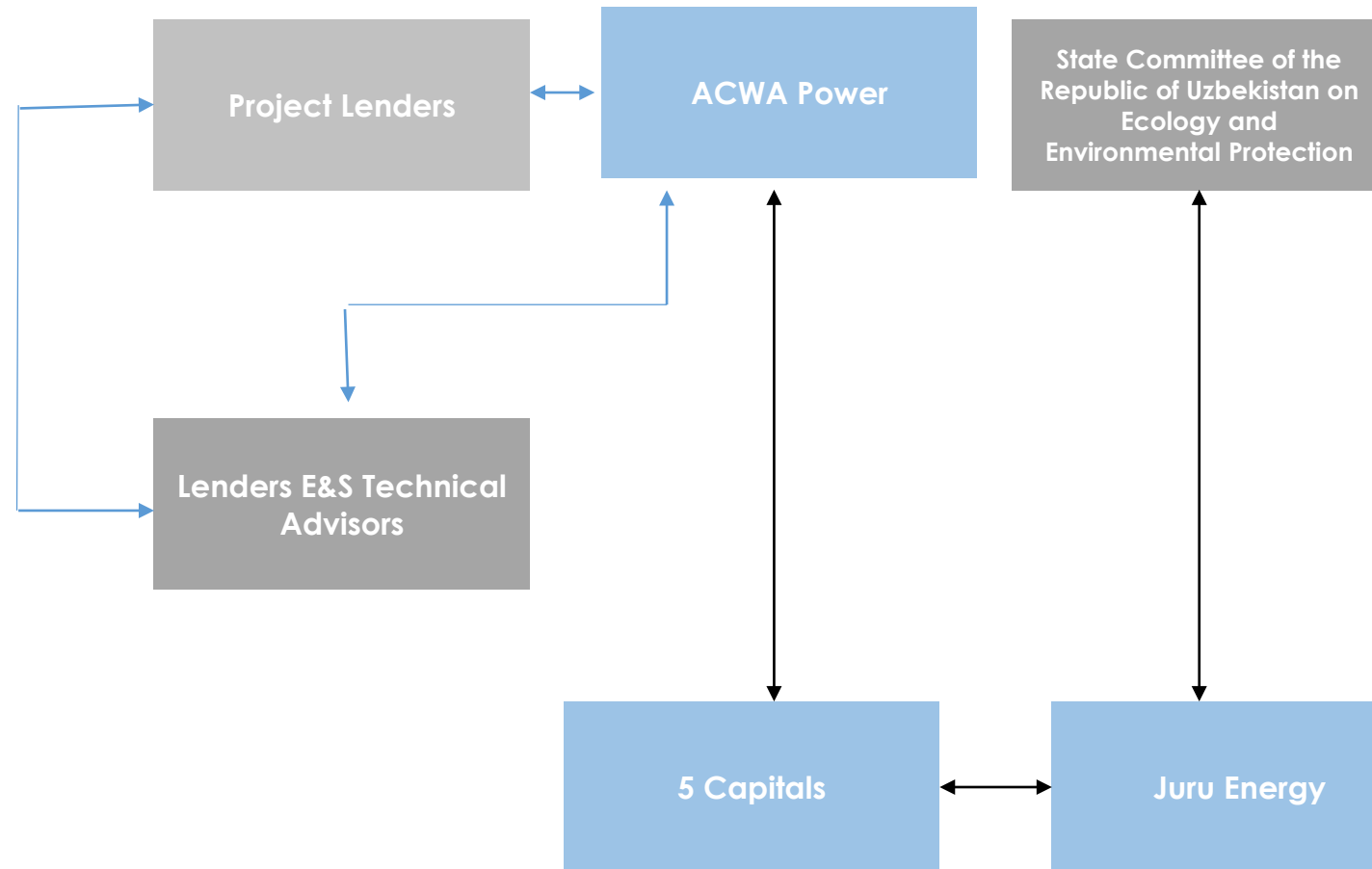
June 2022

PURPOSE OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 & 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.



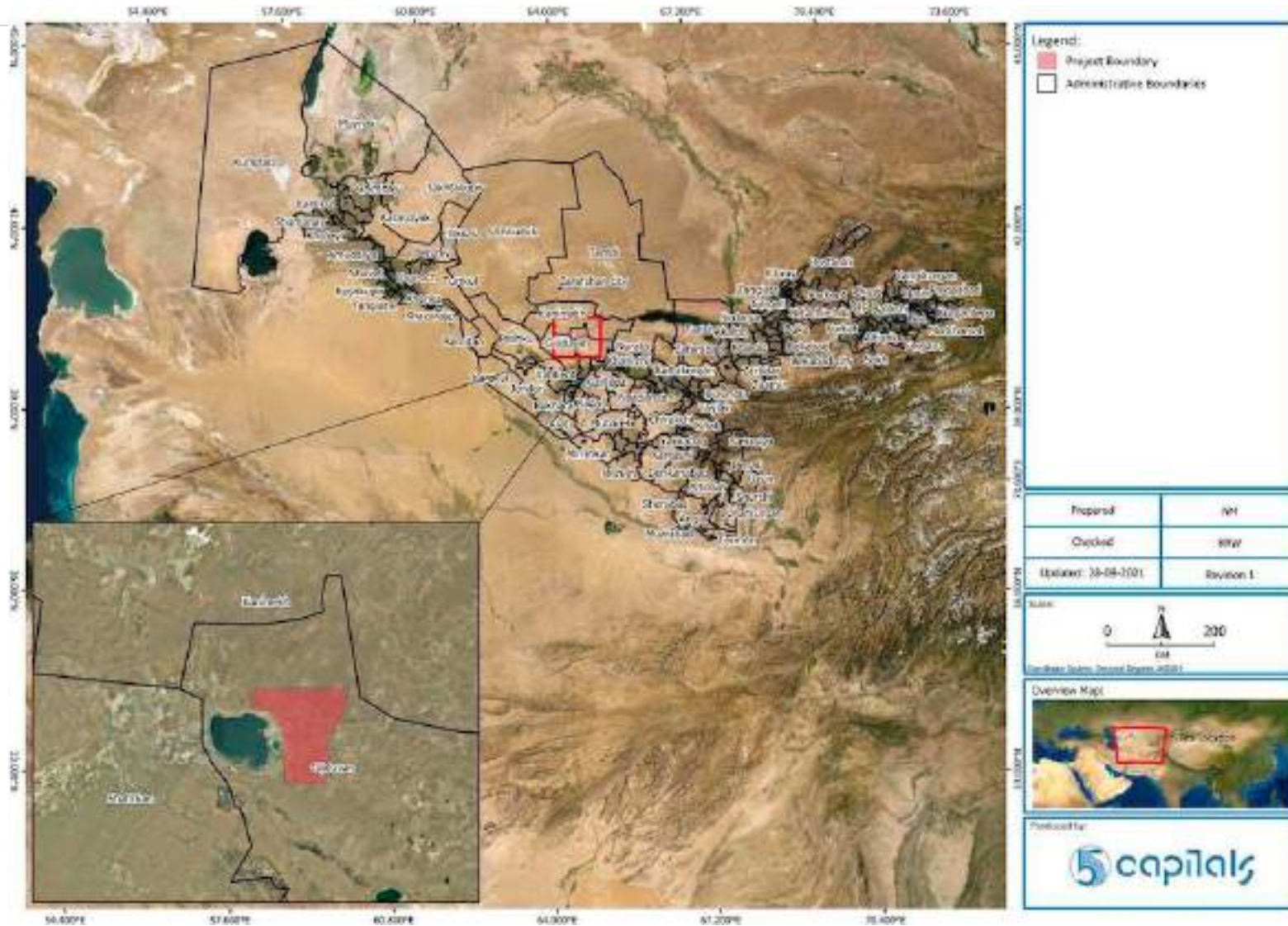
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER BASH 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

285.1 hectares.

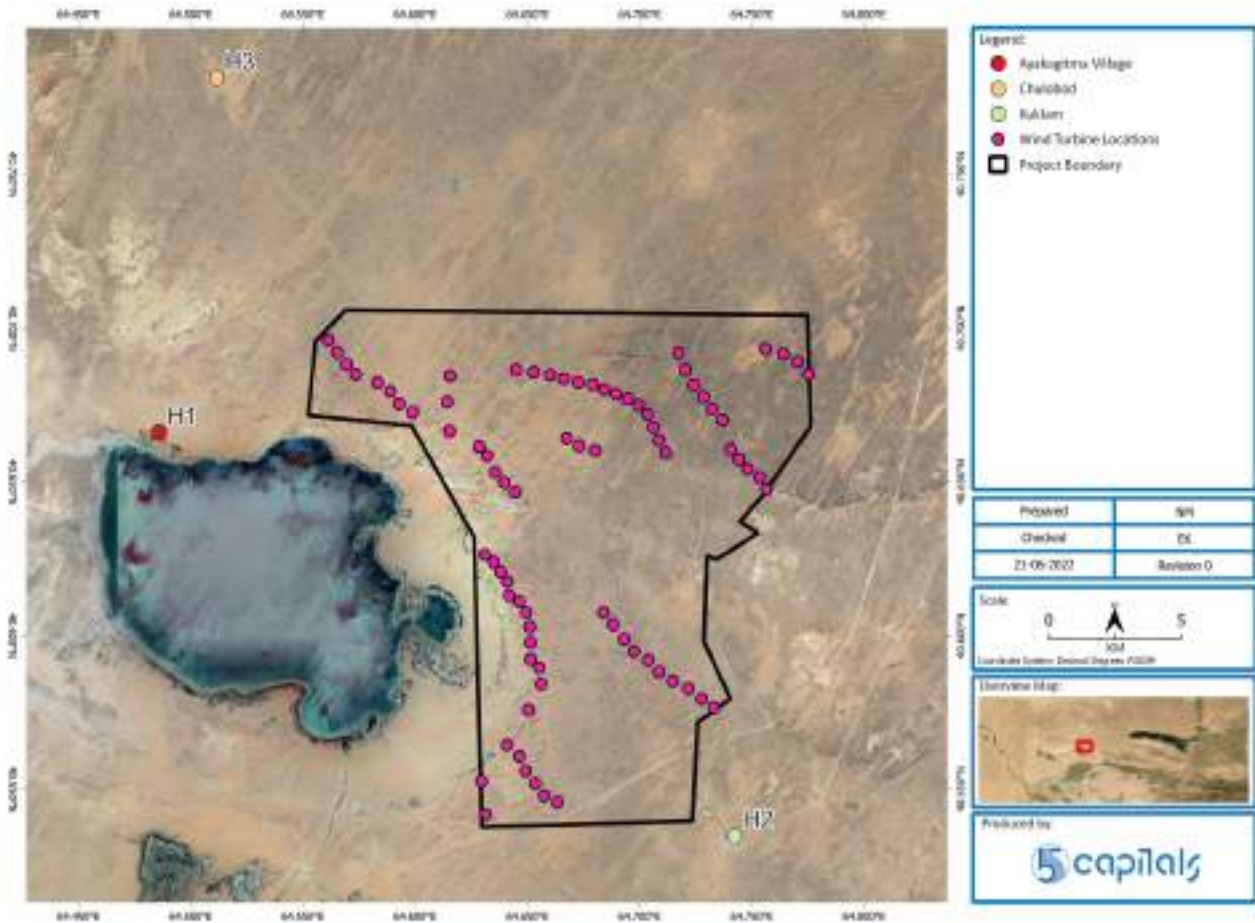
Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Gijduvon district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan.

Boundaries

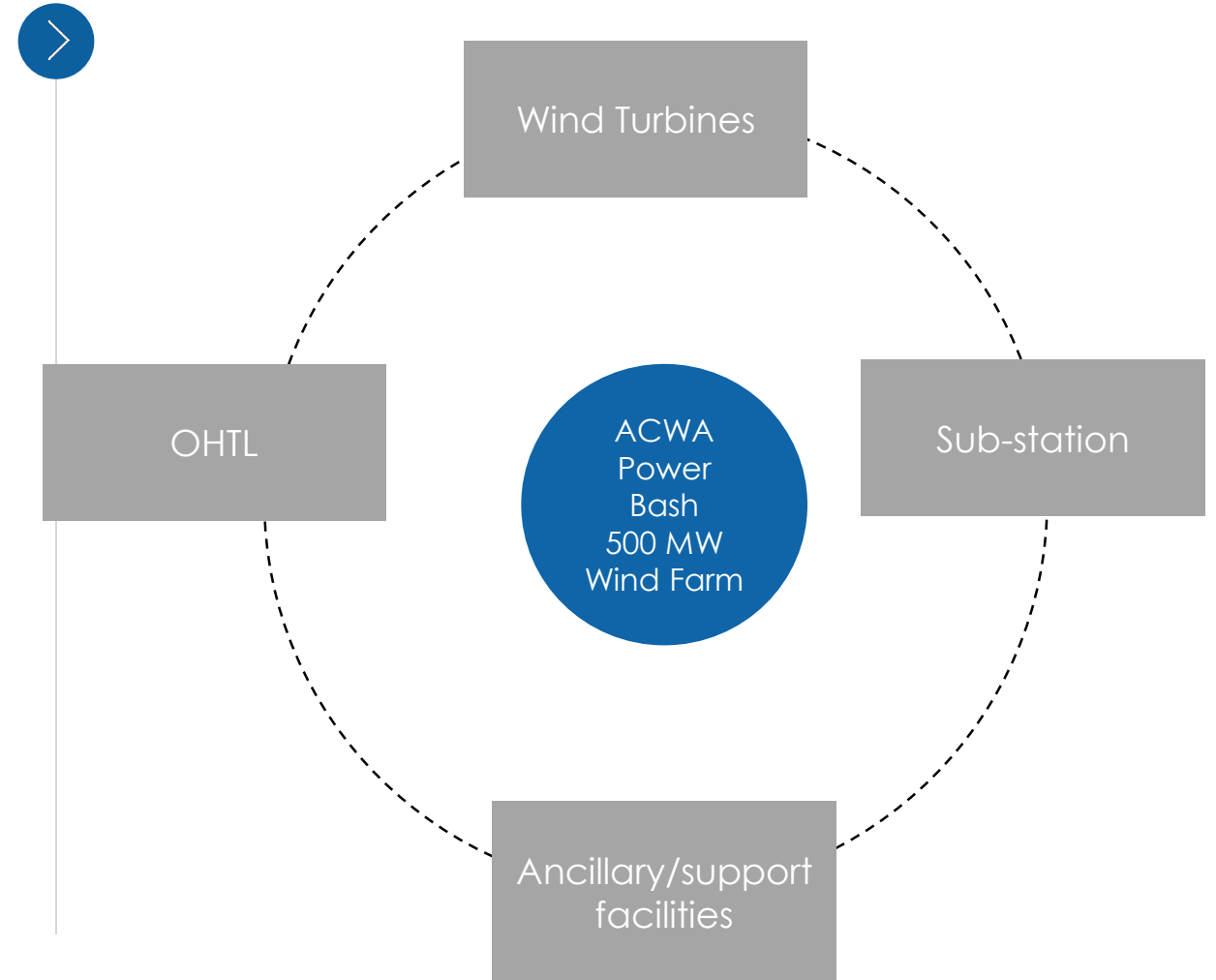
- Lake Ayakagitma located 0.5km east;
- A fuel storage facility located approximately 1.5km south-east;
- Navoi district approx. 2km to north.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash 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 Gijduvon district of Bukhara region.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



BASH-KARAKUL 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 shared between ACWA Power's Bash 500MW Wind Farm and the ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm.
- The alignment of the Bash-Karakul 162 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.
- The construction of the OHTL will be undertaken by ACWA Power and the operation will be under NEGU.

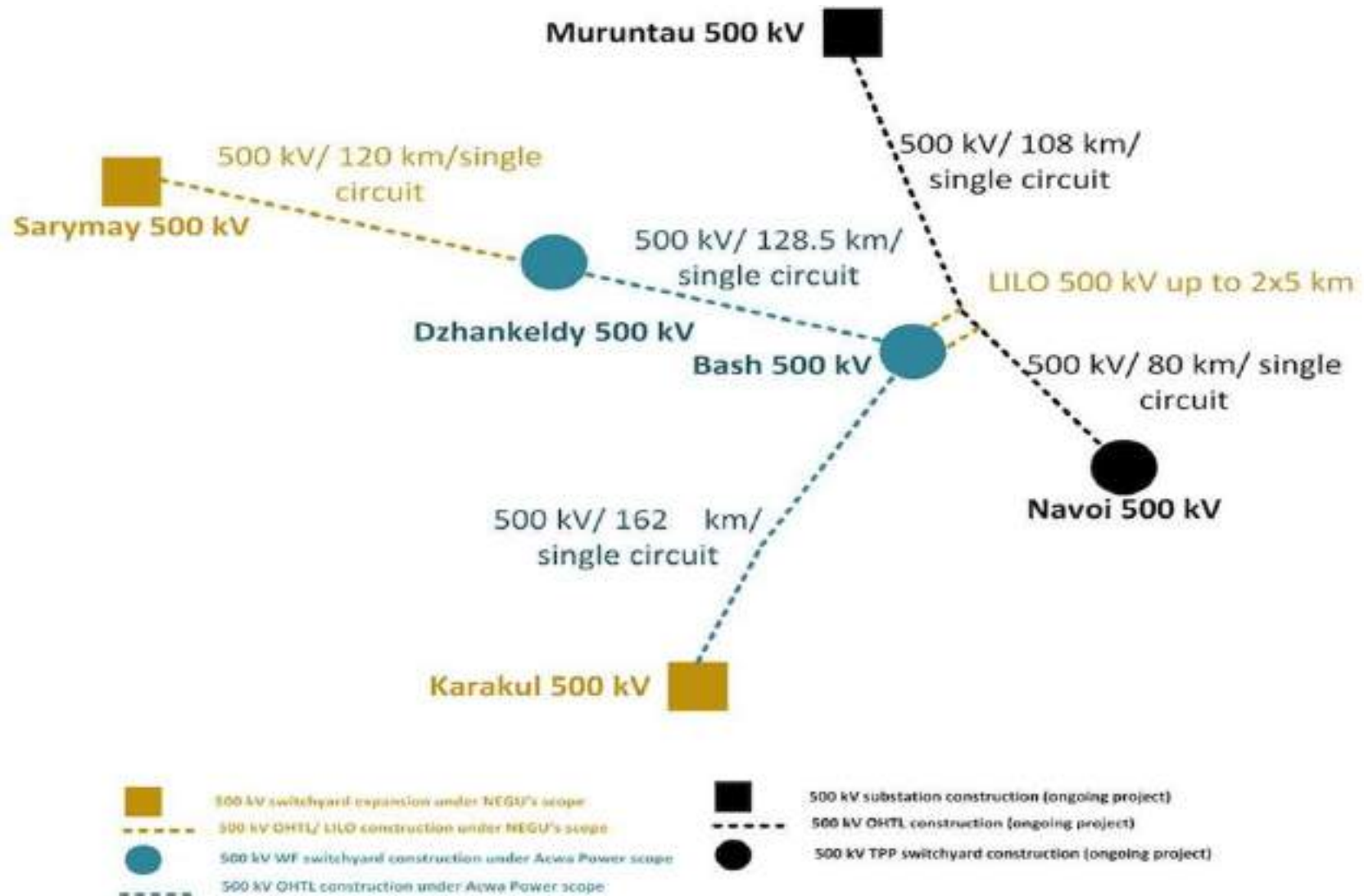
BASH-KARAKUL OHTL ROUTE



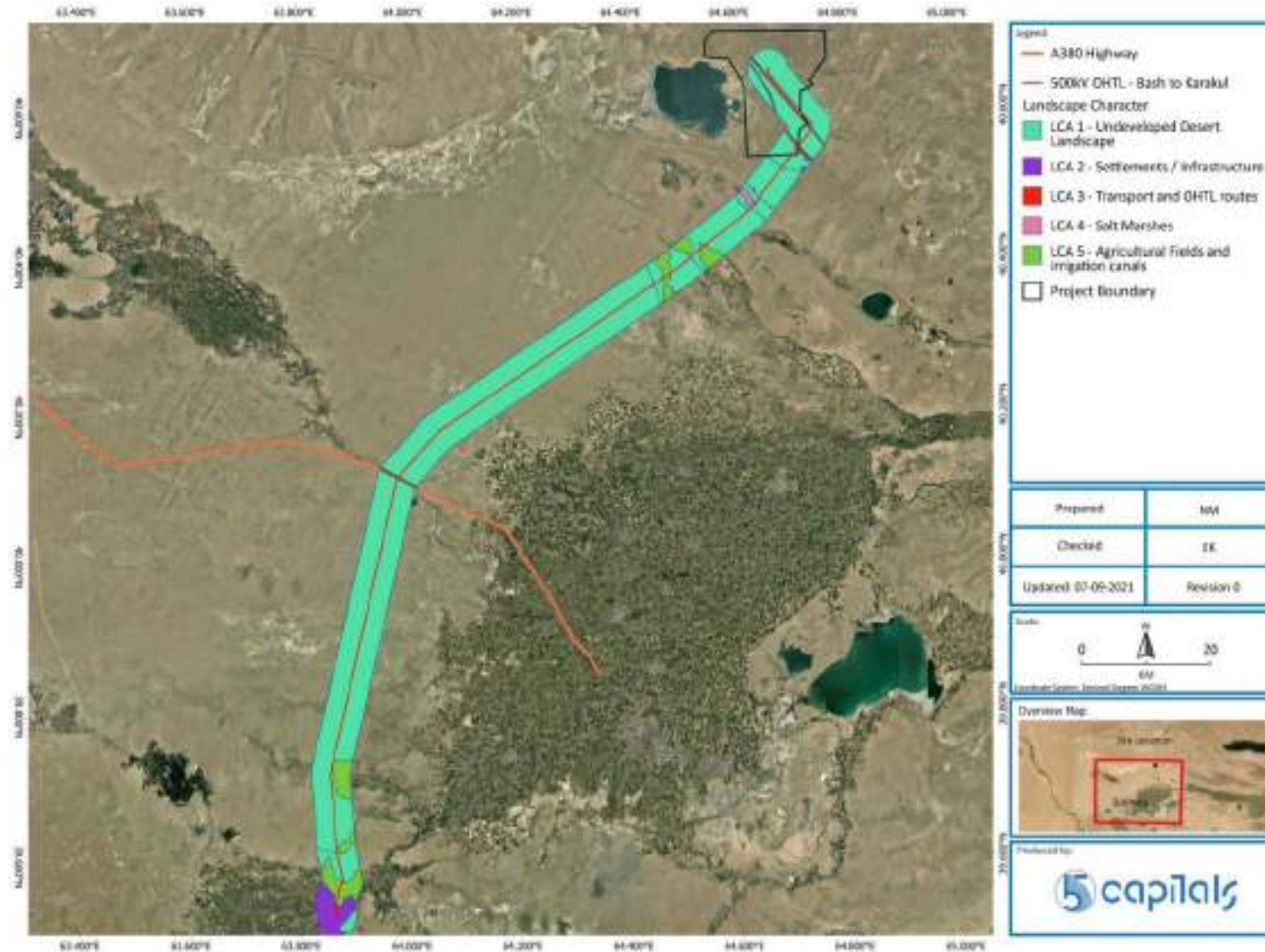
Bash-Karakul 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following districts of Bukhara region:

- Gijduvon district;
- Shofirkon district;
- Peshku district;
- Romitan district;
- Jondor district;
- Karakul district.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY



OHTL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

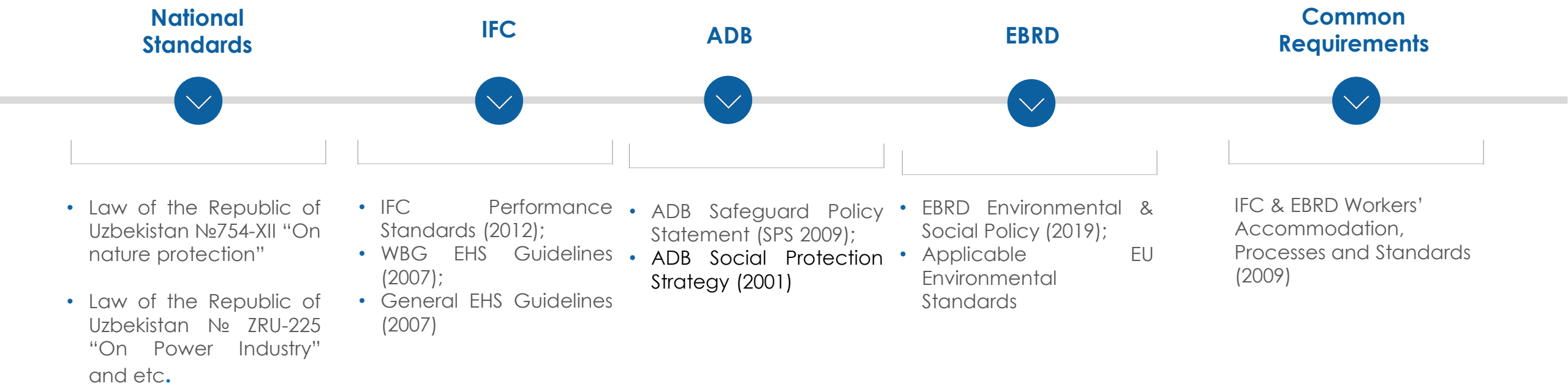


50m on each side of the OHTL alignment.

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
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTF)	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



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		Status
I	Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)	The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 30 th September 2021
II	Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)	This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.
III	Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)	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	
Overhead Transmission Line	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bird Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Landscape Survey	
Archaeological Survey Walkover	
Water Sampling	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Action Plan (Livelihood restoration for PAPs along the OHTL)	

KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	Habitat loss relating to land impact & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations. This is expected to be limited to the tower locations.	• 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)	Birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL.	• 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.	- 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)	- Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.	- 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)	Accidental minor leaks & spillage Impact is expected to be negligible.	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)	- Changes in landscape character - Disturbance to visual Envelopes of Receptors	• 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)	Erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape though the OHTL will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.	• 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)	- Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. There are no known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment.	• 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.
	Impact on intangible cultural heritage	• 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)	-	• 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 .	Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	- Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads.	- 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
Land Use Change	- Temporary & permanent impact on land users who include 7 farmers, 5 herders and 4 commercial entities. - Permanent land impact will be from the location of OHTL towers. Land use activities such as farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.	• Physical & economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets. • Compensation & resettlement 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.
Employment Opportunities (Construction)	- 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.	• 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)	n/a	Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase of the OHTL by NEGU.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	- Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities	- Safety campaigns relating to traffic. - The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. - No security personnel will be armed. - Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan - Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	Potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines.	- 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)	- 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.	• Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines in line with the Uzbekistan law. • Land users with structures along the 30m buffer will be resettled & provided with information on EMF risks.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Worker Influx	- 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. 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 Bash WF.	• 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	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: - 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	• 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	- Child & forced labour - Gender based violence & harassment - Lack of written work contracts etc	• 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	• Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure. • Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Kurakul sub-station). • 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
3	Grievance investigated
4	Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT	
5	Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision
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 7 working days of grievance being submitted

Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*

Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted

Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant

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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PUBLIC INFORMATION AVAILABILITY



INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY (MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY)

- **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
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	Herder Sulaymonov Sobir
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	Maxsud Rajaov: Mardon farm manager
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	Tilavova Zarnigor's manager Kumush Kalava LLC
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

Thank you for your attention!



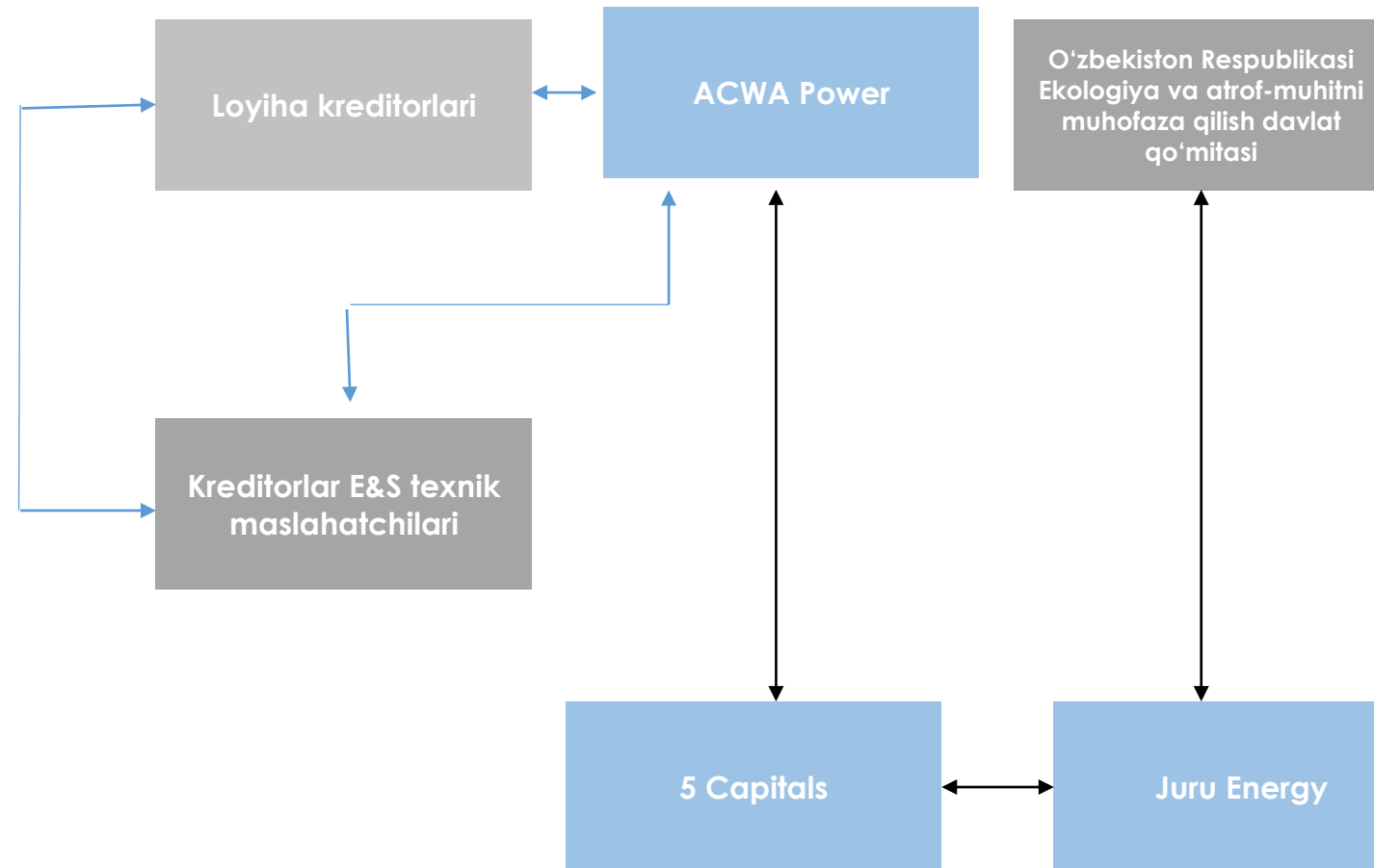
**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL
ELEKTR STANSIYASI
(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellash 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.

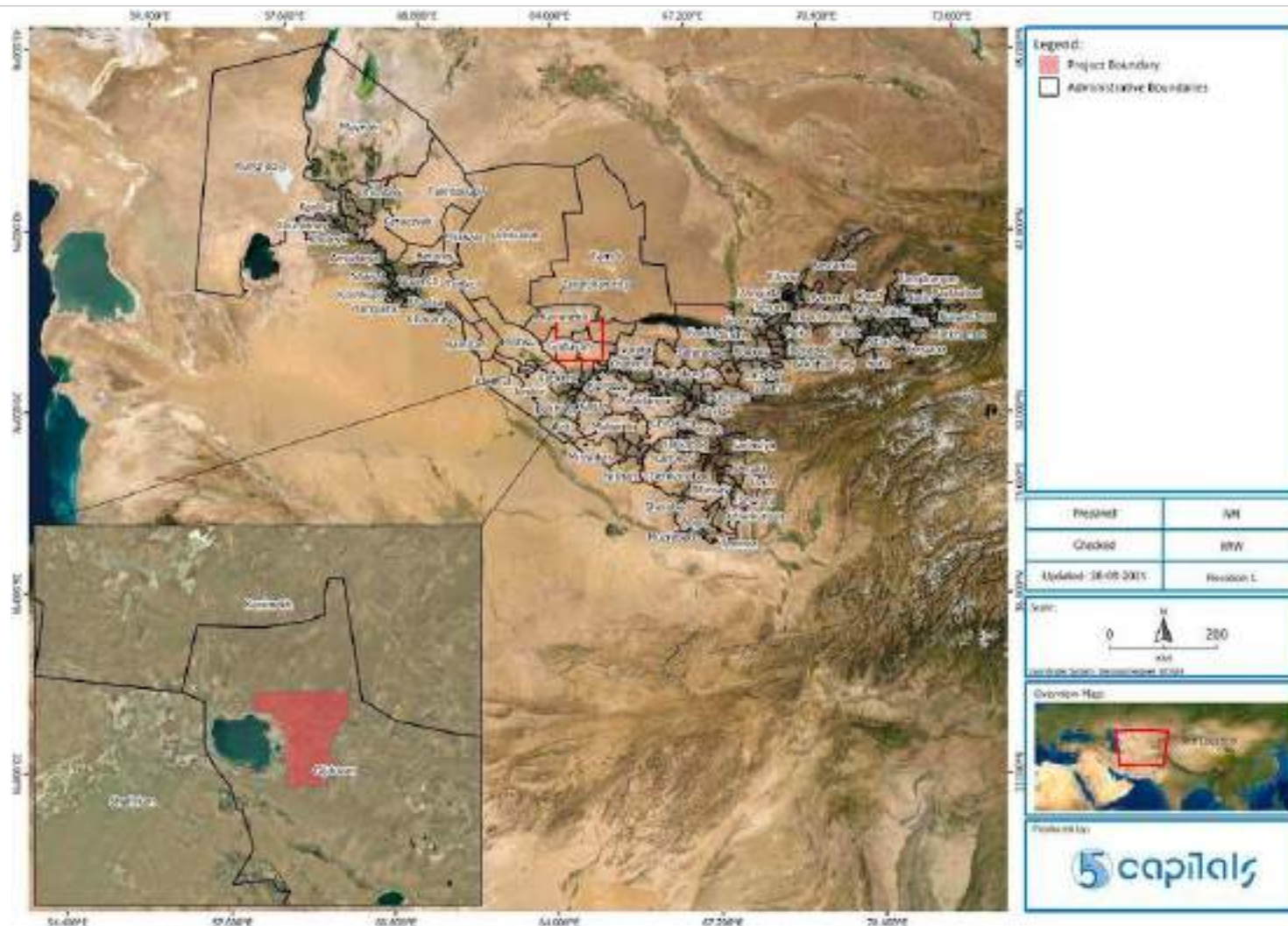
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Bash 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER BASH 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

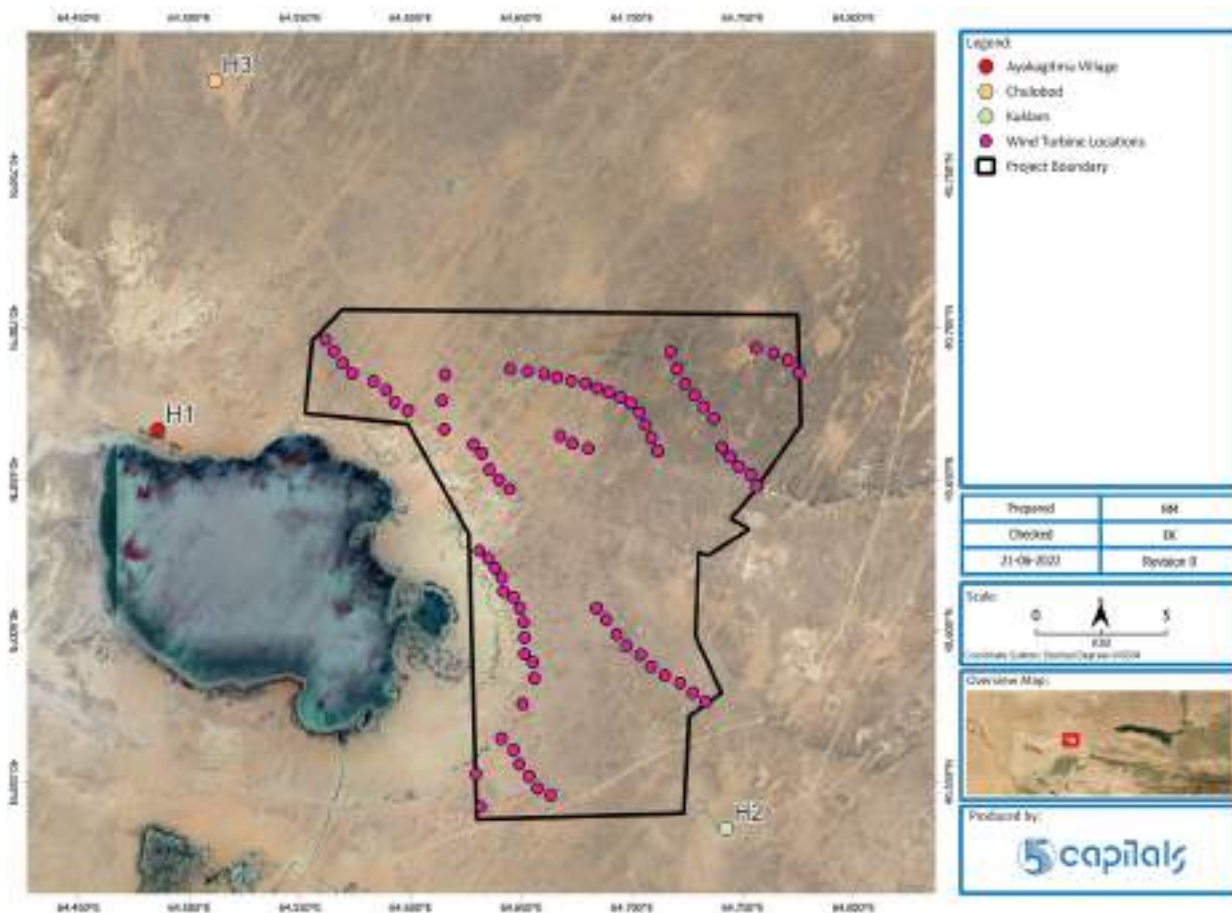
285.1 gektar

Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, G'ijduvon tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.

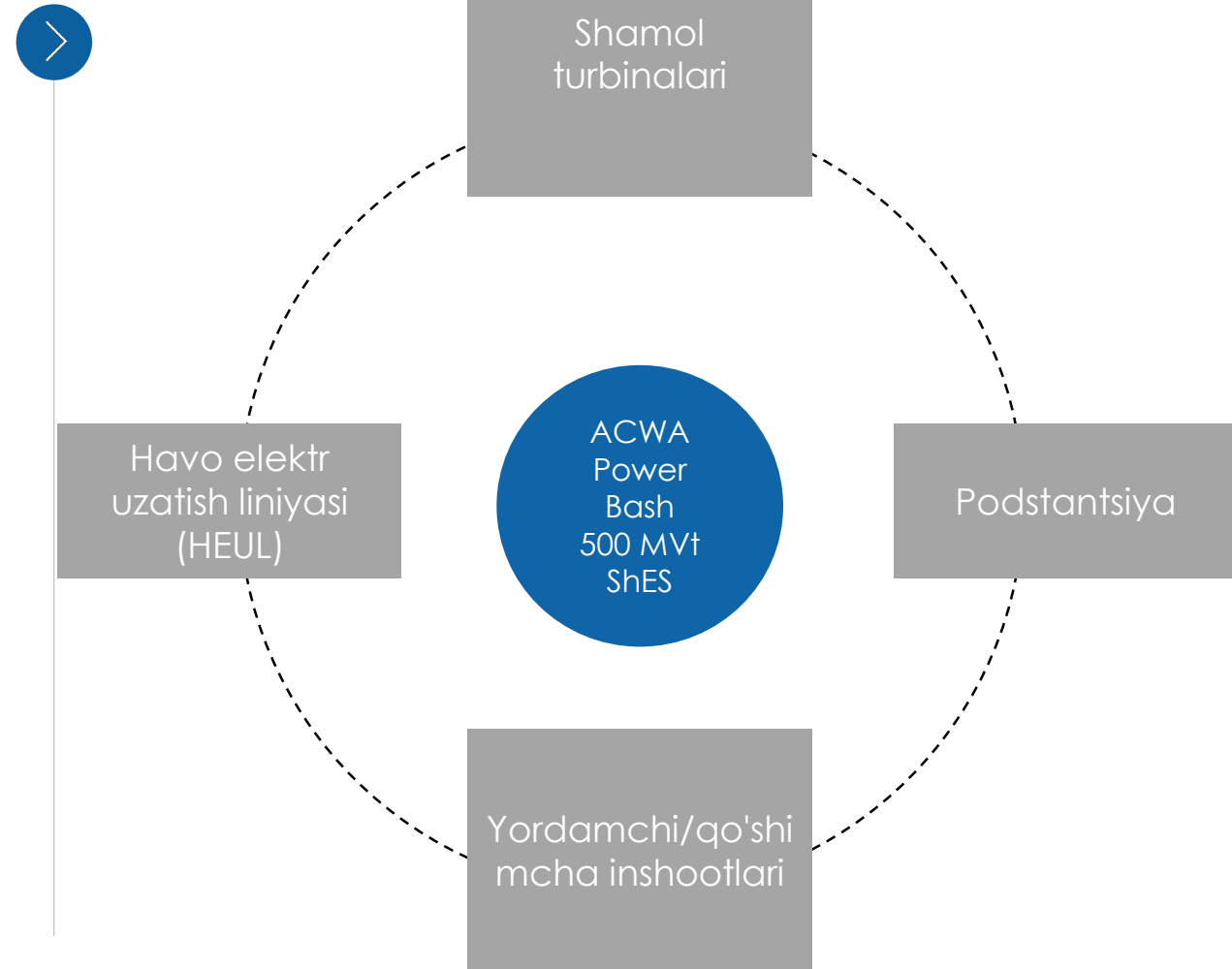
Chegaradoshligi:

- Sharqdan 0,5 km uzoqlikda Og'itma ko'li;
- Janubiy-sharqdan taxminan 1.5 km uzoqlikda Yonilg'i saqlash ombori;
- Shimoldan 2 km uzoqlikda Navoiy viloyati bilan chegaradosh;



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5003-son qarori asosida XK "ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik muddatga "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon 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 Bash" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MV Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.
- 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Karako'l elektr uzatish liniyasi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ (O'MET) tomonidan tasdiqlandi va Qorako'ldagi mavjud podstansiyaga ulanadi.
- Elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) qurilishi ACWA Power tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan boshqariladi.

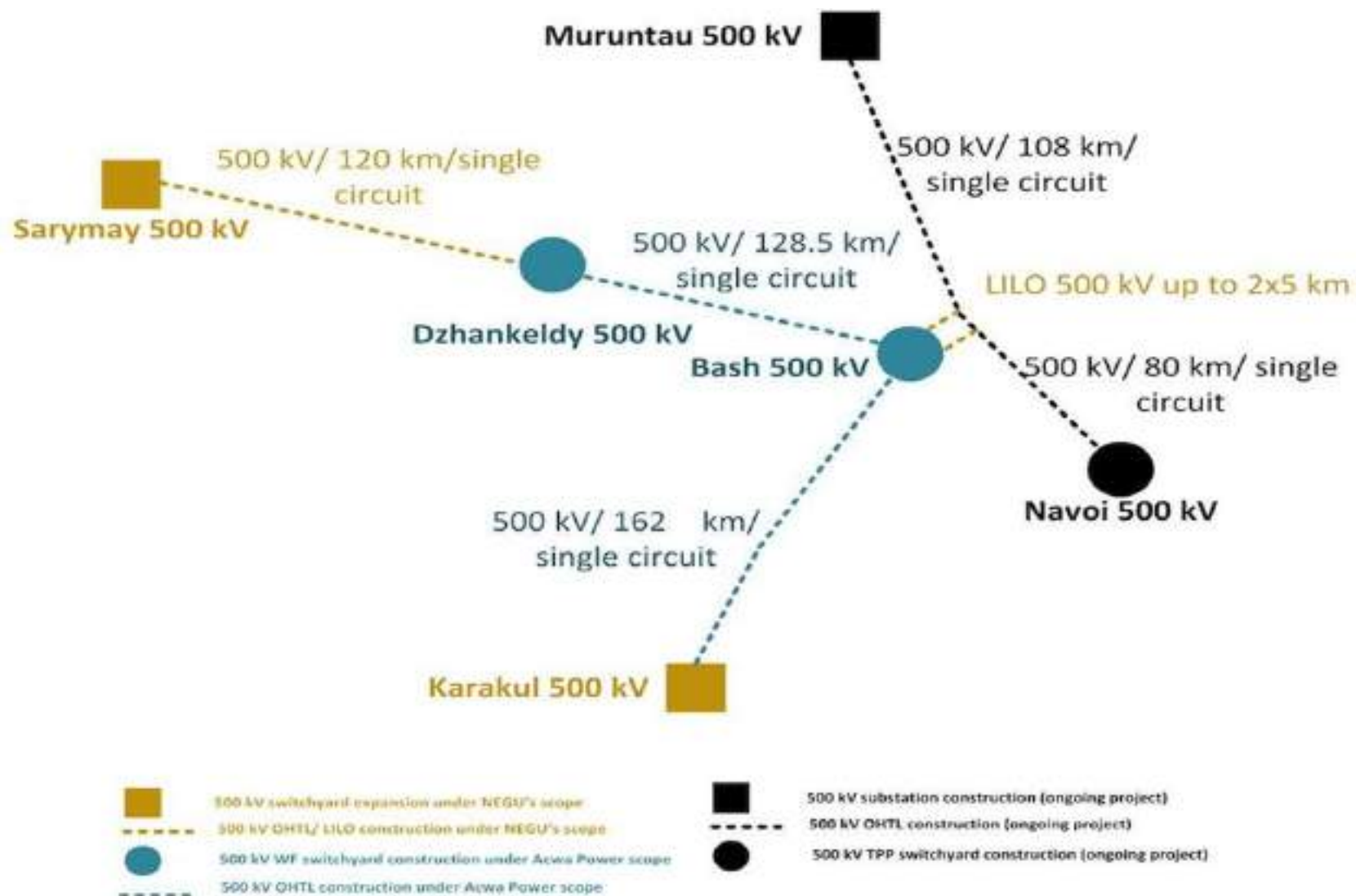
BASH-QORAKO'L HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



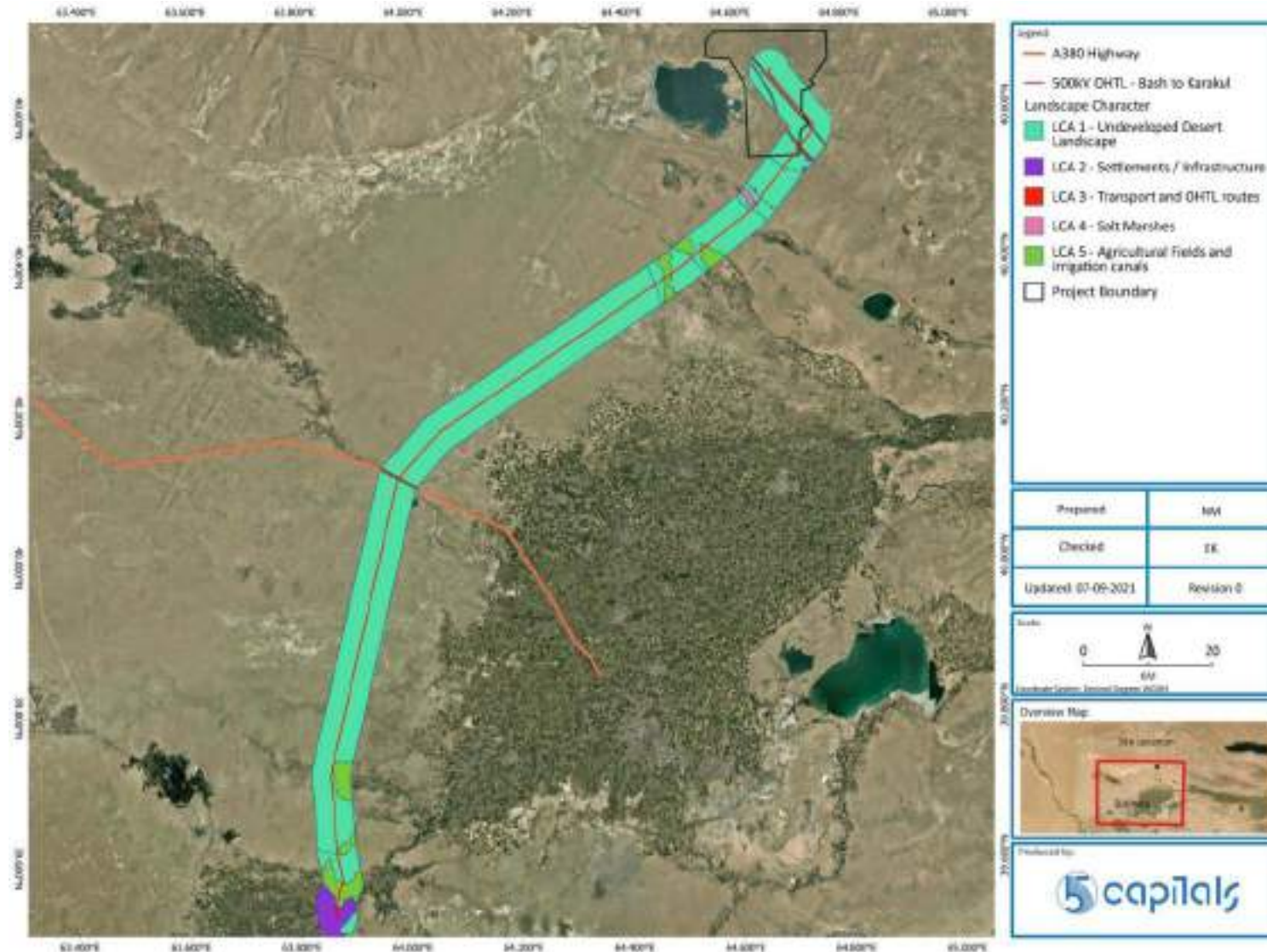
Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV bir zanjirli elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi tumanlari bo'ylab joylashadi:

- G'ijduvon tumani;
- Shofirkon tumani;
- Peshko' tumani;
- Romitan tumani;
- Jondor tumani;
- Qorako'l tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI HEUL UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI (HEUL) LANDSHAFTNING TABIATI



HEULning har ikkala tomonidan 50 metrdan bo'lgan masofa chegarasi ko'rsatilgan

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 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	
Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari	
HEUL bo'ylab o'tkazilgan ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar
	Qushlar monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Suv analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar
	Jamoat eshittiruv
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi (HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan ta'sir ostidagilar uchun Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi)	

ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish)	Yerga ta'sir qilish va havoelektr uzatish liniyasi minoralari bo'ylab joylashgan yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylarining yo'qotilishi. Bu minora joylashgan joylar bilan cheklanishi kutilmoqda.	- 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)	Qushlarning to'qnashuvi va/yoki havo elektr uzatish liniyasi tomonidan elektr toki urishi.	- 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.	- 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)	- Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi - Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. - Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish Ta'sir unchalik katta bo'lmagan darajada bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	- Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralari 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)	Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish Ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralari 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)	- Landshaft xarakteridagi o'zgarishlar - Vizual retseptorlari muhitini buzish	• 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 projektorga yorug'ligi qurilish maydoniga qaratiladi.
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Minoralarning o'rnatilishi landshaftning o'zgarishiga olib keladi, ammo havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) asosan aholi yashamaydigan cho'l maydonlari orqali o'tadi.	• Bu ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda va havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) iloji boricha mavjud infratuzilma yaqiniga joylashtirilgan.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	- Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar. havo uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ma'lum arxeologik joylar aniqlanmagan	• Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri	• 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)	-	• 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.	"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	- Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi.	- 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

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	- 7 ta fermer, 5 ta chorvador va 4 ta tijorat subyektini o'z ichiga olgan yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Doimiy quruqlik ta'siri havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minoralari joylashgan joydan bo'ladi. Dehqonchilik (ekinlar/daraxtlar turi bilan cheklangan holda) va yaylovlar kabi yerdan foydalanish, masalan, havo uzatish liniyasining (HEUL) foydalanish bosqichida mumkin bo'ladi.	• Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chishi ta'sirlangan aktivlar uchun kompensatsiya to'lash va tegishli muqobil yerlarni taqdim etish orqali boshqariladi. • Kompensatsiya va ko'chirish 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)	- 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.	• Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Oyaqog'itma va Cho'lobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rraislari 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.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Mavjud emas	O'MET tomonidan havo uzatish liniyasi operatsion bosqichida maxsus/to'liq vaqt ishlaydigan xodimlar talab qilinmaydi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	- 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	- 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)	- Yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki urishi bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf.	- 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)	- 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.	• 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 foydalanuvchilar ko'chiriladi va elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) risklari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishchilar oqimi	- 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 Bash ShES loyiha maydonida quriladi.	• 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
Ishchi kuchi va mehnat sharoitlari	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. Potentsial xavflar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin: - 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	• 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.
Ta'minot zanjiri bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar	- Bolalar va majburiy mehnat - Gender asosidagi zo'ravonlik va ta'qib - Yozma mehnat shartnomalarining yo'qligi va boshqalar	• 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	• 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy masalalar bo'yicha guruh rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Gulchehra Nematullayeva – ijtimoiymasalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@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'ijduvon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Shofirkon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Jondor tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Romitan tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Qorako'l tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
HEUL bo'ylab chorvadorlar (4 cho'pon)	Chorvachi Sulaymonov Sobir
HEUL bo'ylab fermerlar (fermerlar 7)	Maxsud Rajabov: "Mardon" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari
Tijorat tashkilotlari (6 ta korxona va ishchilar)	Tilavova Zarnigor boshqaruvchisi "Kumush Kalava" MChJ
Qorako'l tumanidagi mahalliy bozor	Qorako'l tumani savdo majmuasi: Savdo majmuasi direktori.
Jun sanoati bo'yicha pillachilik Komiteti Buxoro viloyat bo'limi	Qorako'l Ichilikni rivojlantirish boshqarmasi

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

APPENDIX J – GENERAL GRIEVANCES RECEIVED IN RELATION TO THE RAP AND RESPONSES PROVIDED

Wind Farm

Ref №16	
1	Фамилия Исм Шар [REDACTED] (агар мурожаатчи номаълум (аноним) бўлиш истагани билдирган бўлса кўрсатинг) Ёши: 41 Манзил: Бухоро вилояти, Ғиждувон тумани Ишлаш жойи: Чўпон Мен шахсий маълумотларимни кўрсатилишини истамайман: -
2	Алоқа маълумотлари (мурожаатга жавоб бериш усулини аниқлаш учун) Уяли алоқа: +998914120754 Email: - Бошқа (ёзинг): -
3	Мурожаатга қандай ва ким томонидан қабул қилинган: Телефон орқали: - Ёзма равишта: - Оғзаки жавоб: + Хат орқали: - Email: - Қабул қилди: Махмудов Асқарбек
4	Мурожаат мақсади Шикоят қилиш: - Фикр/таклиф билдириш: - Маълумот сўраш: + Бошқа (ёзинг): - Компенсация масаласи бўйича: -
	Мурожаат қабул қилинган сана Сана: 13.07.2022 Соати: 15.15
5	Мурожаат мазмуни Менинг ўтлатиш учун ажратилган ер майдоним тошбақалар учун ўрнатилган тўсиқлар туфайли қискарди. Бу тўсиқ ўрнатилиши натижасида мен 3 та кўзичоғимдан айрилдим чунки она кўй тўсиқдан сакраб ўта оладиб кўзичоқлар эса сакраб ўтолмагани боис йўлидан адашиб кўрага қайта олмайди.
6	Мурожаат қабул қилинганлиги тўғрисида маълумот Ҳурматли Ашуров Шамшод, Сизнинг мурожаатингиз қабул қилинди ҳамда кўриб чиқиш учун юборилди. Мурожаатингизга икки, ёки бир, ҳафта ичида жавоб йўланади. Мурожаатингизга жавобни ёзма равишда олишингиз мумкин. Мурожаат бўйича хабарларни сизга ўз вақтида етказиб турамыз. Хамкорлигингиз учун миннатдорчилик билдирамыз. Ушбу хабарнома лойиха майдонида ташриф давомида мурожаат эгасига Асқарбек Махмудов томонидан 2022 йил 13 июль куни етказилди.
7	Мурожаатга жавоб биринчиси Ё [REDACTED] рнатилган тўсиқлар туфайли йўқолган 3 та кўзичоғингиз ҳақида батафсил маълумот беришингизни сўраймиз. Сиз тақдим қилган маълумотлар асосида шикоятингизга ечим топишга ҳаракат қиламиз. Илтимос, қуйида келтирилган саволларга жавоб бering: 1. Бу воқеа қачон содир бўлди? 2. Воқеа тўсиқ ўрнатилган ҳудуднинг айнан қайси қисмида юз берди? 3. Йўволган 3 та кўзичоқни қидирдингизми? Агар қидирган бўлсангиз қаерларни қидирдингиз ва сизга бунда қандай ёрдам бердимиз? 4. Сиз Лойиха майдонидаги бошқа чорвадорларга йўқолган 3 та кўзичоқ ҳақида хабардор қилдингизми?

		5. Сиз йўқолган 3 та қўзичоқ устидан Ички ишлар ходимларига ёки Кўкча МЧЖга хабар бердингизми? 6. Йўқолган қўзичоқлар неча ёшда эди? 7. Йўқолган қўзичоқлар сизнинг шахсий чорвангиз эдими ёки Кўкча МЧЖникими? 8. Чорвангиз ажратиш учун махсус белги билан белгиланган эдими? Агар белгиланган бўлса, улар белгиланган белги ҳақида маълумот беринг.

Жавоб Ева Кимоне (5 Capitals) томонидан тайёрланди

Сана: 18.07.2022

Жавоб Махмудов Асқарбек (Juru Energy) томонидан етказилди

Сана: 18.07.2022



Ref №16		
1	Фамилия Исм Шариф (агар мурожаатчи номаълум (аноним) бўлиш истагини билдирган бўлса кўрсатинг)	Ф.И.Ш. [REDACTED] Жинси: Еркак Ёши: 41 Манзил: Бухоро вилояти, Ғиждувон тумани Ишлаш жойи: Чўпон Мен шахсий маълумотларимни кўрсатилишини истамайман: -
2	Алоқа маълумотлари (мурожаатга жавоб бериш усулини аниқлаш учун)	Уяли алоқа: +998914120754 Факс: N/A Email: N/A Бошқа (ёзинг): N/A
3	Мурожаатга қандай ва ким томонидан қабул қилинган:	Телефон орқали: +, муқобил ер маслаҳатлашувлари пайтида Оғзаки жавоб: - Email: - Қабул қилди: Махмудов Асқарбек
4	Мурожаат мақсади	Шикоят қилиш: - Фикр/таклиф билдириш: + Маълумот сўраш: - Бошқа (ёзинг): -
	Мурожаат қабул қилинган сана	Сана: 20.07.2022 Соати: 20.00
5	Мурожаат мазмуни	Сизнинг саволларингизга жавобларим куйидагича: 1. Тахминан 25 июн куни кўзиларим кўрага қайтмади. 2. Менинг кўзиларим лойиҳа майдонининг шимолида, қон қазиб олиш ҳудуди яқинида йўқолган. 3. Биз ишчиларим билан шу куни ўтлатиш ҳудудининг тахминий ерида излаб, турли жойларда йўқолган кўзиларнинг терисини, кўзичоқ бошини ва кўзичоқ оёқларини топдик. Мен уларни тулки ёки баъзи йиртқичлар еб кетган деб уйладим. 4. Кўзилардан қолдиқ тана қисмларини топганим учун, бошқа чорвадорларга хабар бермадим. 5. Мен йўқолган кўзилар ҳақида полиция ёки «Қўкча» МЧЖга хабар бермадим. 6. Йўқолган кўзилар 2,5 ойлик эди. 7. Йўқолган кўзилар менинг шахсий чорва молларим эди. 8. Менинг кўзиларим чап томондан қўқ ранг билан белгиланган ва чап қўлоқлари бироз кесилган эди.
6	1-жавоб хабари	[REDACTED] Сизни саволларингизга жавоблар шикоятлар механизмига мувофиқ тақдим этилишини маълум қиламиз. Саволларингизга жавобни бир ҳафта ичида олишингиз мумкин. Шунингдек, сиз томонингиздан берилган саволларга ёзма жавоб берилишини маълум қиламиз ва хабар берамиз. Тушунганингиз учун раҳмат. Ушбу хабар 20.07.2022 да Асқарбек Махмудов томонидан мурожаатчига телефон орқали етказилди.

2-жавоб - 27/07/2022	Хурматли Ашуров Шамшод, Сизнинг тақдим этган жавобларингизни кўриб чиқдик ва «Кўкча» МЧЖ директоридан йўқолган қўзилар ҳақида хабар берилганлигини ва улар топилмаганлигини тасдиқловчи хат олишингизни сўраймиз.

Хабар билан мурожаат қилинди _____

Сана/Ой/Йил 20/07/2022

Жавобни етказувчи Т.Б. Козақов

Сана/Ой/Йил 27/07/2022



1.1.1.1 Wind Farm

During the surveys and ongoing consultations, the herders were provided with the Project information and details of the grievance mechanism. To date, the following grievances have been received and addressed.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 3 Gender: Male Age: 37 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	29 th June 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Phone call
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	In addition to sheep, I am also breeding the black cattle. It was said that during the construction phase the Project site is going to be fenced off. If so, we cannot relocate the cattle because cannot adapt to another land. The only solution is to sell them. Moreover, it would be impossible to graze livestock. If the grazing on the Project site will be impossible, we must prepare the reserve of forage for winter to feed the livestock. Considering that the forage for livestock increases in cost 2-3 times (from 12.000 UZS to 30.000 UZS) we should stock up the forage in advance. When the Project site is planned to be fenced? I would want to know if I should stock up the forage for winter now.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 29TH JUNE 2021	Grievant was notified via phone call that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 9TH JULY 2021	The project site will not be fenced but access to the site will be limited during the construction phase because of health and safety risks involved due to movement of project vehicles/machinery/equipment and site excavations. Mobilization to the site is planned for Q4 2021/Q2022. However, it is expected that herders will have access to the site during the operational phase of the project Further 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. 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.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 1 Gender: Male Age: 29 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	28 th August 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal Communication
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I have built a new winter stable and I need to cover it with the roof soon. Since you informed me that new buildings will not be compensated after the valuation, I would want to know how I will keep my livestock when the rains start soon. I can't leave them roofless in the rainy season.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 28TH AUGUST 2021	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 14TH SEPTEMBER 2021	We acknowledge that you have to prepare your stable for the winter season. For this reason, the roofing over your shed will be compensated after valuation in accordance with the Uzbek and lender's requirements.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 1 Gender: Male Age: 29 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	1 st November 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Telephone
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	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.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 2ND NOVEMBER 2021	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 10TH NOVEMBER 2021	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, accommodation structure) 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 Kokcha LLC to determine the location of alternative land where the herders with structures on site can be relocated.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 3 Gender: Male Age: 37 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	13 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal communication during the validation of assets in Bash project site.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I would like to express concern over the challenges of moving to a new location during the lambing season from February to May as this may lead to the death of lambs. Furthermore, I would want to see the alternative land before relocation process starts.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 13TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	During a meeting held on 18th August 2021, the Sericulture Committee requested that they are informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their herders and provide enough time to relocate. This will be coordinated with the herders with an aim to cause minimal disruption to their herding activities including lambing season. Where losses are experienced during relocation of livestock to an alternative grazing land, this will be compensated in line with the compensation entitlements developed in line with Uzbekistan national regulations and international lenders requirements. In addition, the project is working with the Sericulture Committee and Wool Industry and the Kokcha LLC to identify suitable grazing land for the herders. Once this is identified and its suitability assessed, the herders will be informed in coordination with the Sericulture Committee and Kokcha LLC.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 1 Gender: Male Age: 29 Address: Bukhara city Occupation: Herder
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	13 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal communication during the validation of assets in Bash project site.

CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I would like to express concern over the challenges of moving to a new location during the lambing season from February to May as this may lead to the death of lambs.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 13TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	During a meeting held on 18th August 2021, the Sericulture Committee requested that they are informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their herders and provide enough time to relocate. This will be coordinated with the herders with an aim to cause minimal disruption to their herding activities including the lambing season. In addition, where losses are experienced during relocation of livestock to an alternative grazing land, this will be compensated in line with the compensation entitlements developed in line with Uzbekistan national regulations and international lenders requirements.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 2 Gender: Male Age: 40 Address: Gijduvon district Occupation: Herder
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	13 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal communication during the validation of assets in Bash project site.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I would like to express concern over the challenges of moving to a new location during the lambing season from February to May as this may lead to the death of lambs. Furthermore, I would want to know if there a well will be provided/dug within the alternative land?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 13TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	During a meeting held on 18th August 2021, the Sericulture Committee requested that they are informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their herders and provide enough time to relocate. This will be coordinated with the herders with an aim to cause minimal disruption to their herding activities including the lambing season. In addition, where losses are experienced during relocation of livestock to an alternative grazing land, this will be compensated in line with the compensation entitlements being developed in line with Uzbekistan national regulations and international lenders requirements.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): N/A Gender: Male Age: N/A Address: Kogon city Occupation: Bukhara region department
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	14 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	During a meeting with representatives of Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry and Kokcha & Dzhankeldy LLCs.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	My concern is about herders' relocation from current pasture land for 3 years. This can be challenging for us. Can herders continue their activities at the Project sites during the construction work if ACWA Power will carry out construction works of WFs step by step?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 14TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	The project is working with the Sericulture Committee and Wool Industry and the Kokcha LLC to identify suitable grazing land for the herders. Once this is identified and its suitability assessed, the herders will be informed in coordination with the Sericulture Committee and LLC. The construction phase of the project will not be phased and will be undertaken in all the project footprint (wind turbine areas, sub-station, cabling etc). The project also intends to mitigate against the construction phase impacts on herders which include worker influx, health and safety issues due to movement of machinery and equipment etc. However, as noted above, the Project is in the process of identifying alternative grazing land where the herders will be resettled before the commencement of the construction phase. The Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare under the Ministry of Health has designated 1000m from each wind turbine as a health protection zone due to the noise impact associated with the operational phase of the project. As such, no accommodation facilities can be located within the Project boundary. The herders will be resettled as part of the project compensation process in another location identified in consultations with the Sericulture Committee, Kokcha LLC and the herders. It is noted that grazing will be possible on the project site during the operational phase of the project.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 3 Gender: Male Age: 38 Address: Bukhara Region Occupation: Herder

CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	15 th April 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Text message through the numbers provided as part of the GRM.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	Because of upcoming Project construction, we will lose buildings and other assets related to grazing and land areas where we have been exercised with livestock activities for many years. Is it possible to return to these lands on purpose of exercising again with livestock activities and build settlements as they were before once Project construction finished and fully operated?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 15TH APRIL 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH APRIL 2022	As you are aware the Juru Energy Team and the valuator conducted surveys on the Project site including the inventory of all assets that will be impacted by the project. At the moment, the compensation packages are being finalised and will be provided to you for review and before the signing of a compensation agreement with ACWA Power. During the operational phase, the land will be available for grazing of livestock. However, due to the requirement to establish a health protection zone, construction of accommodation structures will not be allowed within 1000m of wind turbines (during the 25 years of the project operation) in accordance to the law.

1.1.1.2 OHTL

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Farmer 5 Gender: Male Age: 42 Address: Karakul district Occupation: Farmer
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	27 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbally during the social team site visit
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I have an apricot orchard that crossed by the OHTL where there are 300 five-year-old apricot trees. They harvest for the second year in a row. Is it possible to re-plan OHTL route so the impact on my trees can be avoided?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 27TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2022	The Project will aim to minimise the impact on the fruit trees but this will depend on the final detail design of the OHTL which is still being finalised. The project will also allow as much as is practicable for the farmers to harvest crops/trees within the OHTL construction footprint. In addition, compensation will be paid for all the

	impacted crops/trees in accordance to Uzbekistan and lenders requirements. Monetary compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average income for the past three years multiplied by the remaining years of the fruit bearing trees based on local laws & regulations. The inventory of crops, trees and assets along the OHTL are currently on-going after which compensation packages will be prepared and disclosed to the affected persons.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Commercial 3 Gender: Female Age: N/A Address: Karakul district Occupation: Currently unemployed
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	29 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbally during site visit by the social team
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	We bought 0.24 hectares of land at auction. In case of acquisition of the land plot, will the expenses that we spent on the auction, processing of the land, on the construction of the foundation, payment for the work of the builders be compensated? If we can't build anything further, will they pay the land tax that we pay? For one year we pay 5 million soums, 980,000 (91 USD) soums per month. We also have a loan for 30 million soums, which we took for our expenses for land for 3 years at 14%. We have been paying off the loan since the beginning of April, 2021. I also have a 4-year-old child who is a second group disabled. My husband and I don't work anywhere, we wanted to do business and be self-employed. If this land falls under the influence of the project, our family will remain in a very difficult situation if we are not paid compensation before the start of the project.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 29TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2022	If the above stated land falls under the OHTL alignment, compensation will be provided based on the impact. The social team and valuator are currently conducting socio-economic studies and inventory of assets, crops and trees along the OHTL. After this, compensation packages will be provided based on Uzbek regulations and lenders requirements. During the site visits from our team, please provide all the supporting documents relating to tax obligations, loans etc. Based on this information, the project will prepare compensation packages which will be disclosed to you.

	Through the information provided, the project will also assess the level of your household vulnerability and determine the best way to provide additional support in consultations with you. It is important to note that the project is obligated by the lenders requirements to mitigate any impacts on your livelihood and to ensure that the project does not negatively impact your livelihood (income sources).

NAME	Full name (if applicable): N/A Gender: Male Age: 62 Address: Shofirkon district Occupation: Farmer
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	31 st January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbally during the social team site visit
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	Since the planned power lines will pass through my farm, I would like to know how many power poles will be on my farm land and what size of my farm land will be affected in total?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 31ST JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2022	The exact types, number of poles and affected size of the land plot will be determined after the detailed design of the OHTL is finalised. Once this is complete, all affected farmers and other land users will be notified. In addition, any loss of land and crops/trees and/or assets due to the construction of the OHTL will be compensated in accordance with Uzbekistan and lenders requirements i.e., compensation for loss of land will be provided in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. In case, the unaffected portions of arable land become agriculturally unviable after the construction of the OHTL, compensation will also be provided for this.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Commercial 3 Gender: Female Age: N/A Address: Karakul district Occupation:
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	9 th February 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Telephone
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I have the following questions:

	1. The land that was bought at auction and now falls into the area of influence of the project is registered in my name. I wanted to apply for a child allowance, but the makhalla doesn't give it to me because there is a land that is registered in my name. Can I re-register the land in the name of my mother-in-law? 2. As I pointed out earlier, my spouse and I are currently unemployed. We wanted to start our entrepreneurial activity by building a small chicken farm on the land that we bought at auction. Because of the project, we cannot continue the construction work and stoppage of our planned activity leaves our family in a difficult position. Can you please give information when we will receive compensation or other land to continue our started activities?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 9TH FEBRUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 22ND FEBRUARY 2022	1) The issue of transferring your land registration from your name to your mother-in-law has to be undertaken in accordance with the local laws and regulations. As this is not an impact associated with the overhead transmission line development, the Project is not able to provide you with guidance in this issue. Please note that compensation and any additional support due to the impacts of the Project will be provided to the person who is legally registered as the owner of the land. 2) In order to provide you with a sufficient response, please provide us with a copy of the land agreement and details of the timeline of when you want to start your construction works.
3RD RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 4TH MARCH 2022	The project will fully compensate for the funds spend for buying the land on auction (including taxes, fees) and will undertake consultations with the local municipality so that you can be allocated a new piece of land. Please provide us with any invoices on the fees, taxes etc paid for the land including any lease agreement signed with the municipality. Compensation packages are still being finalised and will be shared with you once complete.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Commercial 2 Gender: Male Age: 53 Address: Karakul district Occupation: Currently unemployed
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	8 th February 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Telephone
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I purchased 0.48 hectares of land at an auction in April 2021. I planned to start construction in March and sold my

	house, which was located in Tashkent, to build a workshop that produces compound feed. According to the law, it is necessary to build a planned building within a year, because if it is not built, the state will fine us. What should I do now? Since my land is in the area of influence of the project, I was told that construction works are prohibited as the land is reserved for the project, and if not built, the state will fine me since in April 2022 it will be exactly a year since I acquired this land.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 8TH FEBRUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 22ND FEBRUARY 2022	In order to be able to provide you with a sufficient response, please provide us with the additional information below: 1. A copy of the land lease agreement or agreement signed for the construction of the workshop. 2. A timeline of when you want to start construction of the workshop. 3. Details of the fines that may be levied by the State if you do not construct the workshop by April 2022
3RD RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 4TH MARCH 2022	The project will fully compensate for the funds spent for buying the land on auction (including taxes, fees) and will undertake consultations with the local municipality so that you can be allocated a new piece of land. Please provide us with any invoices on the fees, taxes etc paid for the land including any lease agreement signed with the municipality. Compensation packages are still being finalised and will be shared with you once complete.