

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
Republic of Uzbekistan



Stakeholder
Engagement Plan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
E&S	Environmental and Social
E&S	Environmental & Safety
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHS	Environmental, Health & Safety
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EPFIs	The Equator Principle Financial Institutions
EPs	Equator Principles
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIP	Good International Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MW	Mega Watt
NEGU	National Grid of Uzbekistan
NOMAC	The First National Operations and Maintenance Company Ltd
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PEF	Purchase Electric Facilities
PIC	Project Information Centre
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting

1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm project (including the OHTL) in Peshku district of Bukhara region, Uzbekistan. This SEP outlines the proposed framework methodology for stakeholder engagement throughout the lifecycle of the Project, with a specific emphasis regarding the guidelines of the International Lenders and any applicable Uzbekistan laws.

1.1 Objectives of the SEP

The objectives of the SEP include:

- To identify the key stakeholders that may be affected by the Project or may influence the outcome of the Project;
- To define processes to inform the identified stakeholders about the Project and to manage stakeholder expectations;
- To define the frequency and timeline for engagement with different stakeholder groups;
- To understand current and potential emerging issues and to capture views and concerns of the relevant stakeholders with regard to the Project;
- To provide a basis for stakeholder participation in environmental and social impact identification, prevention and mitigation including impacts and risks relating to Gender Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH) including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA);
- To propose a platform for reporting back on mechanisms to address these impacts; and
- To establish a grievance mechanism that will be implemented for the Project.

1.2 Project Background

The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the Ministry of Energy aims to increase the electricity production in the country in order to foster economic growth as part of the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy. As part of this Strategy, the Ministry of Energy in Uzbekistan has signed an implementation agreement with ACWA Power for development, building and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Dzhankeldy (herein after referred to as 'the Project') on two adjacent plots of land in Peshku District.

ACWA Power have since established a Project Company, 'FE ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind LLC' registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan with registration number 839766. ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind LLC has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with JSC 'National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan', which is based on the ultimate operations of the Project.

The Project will include the development financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Wind Farm including 125 wind turbine generators (WTGs), 128.5km Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) and wind farm electrical substations.

The Project scope also includes development, financing, construction and transfer of the Purchaser Electrical Facilities¹ (PEF) and common electrical facilities shared with the Bash 500MW Wind Farm, switchyard (with transformers) and 500/220 kV 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 is currently seeking Project finance from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) who have their own internal Environmental & Social Policies and Safeguard Requirements. In addition, as part of ACWA Power Internal E&S requirements, all ACWA Power projects must comply with the IFC Performance Standards and IFC EHS Guidelines. As such, the Project has certain obligations to ensure relevant processes are in place for stakeholder engagement on an on-going basis in accordance with EBRD E&S Policy and Performance Requirements, ADB Safeguard Requirements and that of the EP's, IFC Performance Standards and applicable World Bank Group Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been commissioned by ACWA Power to prepare this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project.

1.3 Scope of the SEP

The scope of the SEP is to specify the methods to efficiently manage and facilitate future engagement with stakeholders during the construction, commissioning and operational phases of the Project. This document applies to the Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm project in Peshku district of Bukhara region, Uzbekistan and covers the following project components:

- WTG platform including foundation and crane pad area;
- 500kV Overhead transmission line (OHTL) that runs from the Dzhankeldy Project site to the Bash Project site (subject of separate ESIA and SEP)

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.

- 33kV OHTL that will connect the western plot of the wind farm to the 33kV substation at the eastern plot;
- 33/500kV Substation;
- Internal access roads;
- Construction laydown area and storage facilities;
- Administration building, offices and amenities and;
- Batching Plant

This SEP has been prepared to align with applicable EBRD Performance Requirements, Asian Development Bank Safeguard requirements and the IFC Performance Standards. It has also included the Equator Principle IV requirements, specifically EP5 and EP6 that establish requirements for Stakeholders Engagement and Grievance Mechanism respectively.

The SEP will remain relevant throughout the lifetime of the Project as a 'live document', it will act as a plan within the Project's construction, commissioning and operational phase ESMS that will require updating as Project circumstances or stakeholder dynamics evolve; and to ensure continual improvement of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

The SEP aligns with the following Chapter structure

1. Introduction
 - Objectives of the SEP
 - Project Background
 - Scope of the SEP
2. Project Overview
 - Project Rationale
 - Project Location
 - Project Description
 - Project Construction Requirements
 - Project Operation Requirements
 - Local Context and Sensitivities
3. Regulations and Requirements
 - National Requirements
 - Lender Requirements
4. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
 - Approach to Stakeholder Identification
5. Previous Stakeholder Engagement
 - Stakeholder Consultations During the E&S Scoping and ESIA Stage
 - Draft ESIA Public Disclosure Meeting
 - Grievance Mechanism
 - Grievances Received

- Media Coverage of the Project

6. Future Stakeholder Engagement Programme

- Engagement Methods
- Disclosure of E&S Documents
- Measures to Avoid Reprisal
- Stakeholder Engagement During Construction and Commissioning
- Stakeholder Engagement During Operation

7. Grievance Mechanism

- Key Principles of Grievance Mechanism
- Scope of Grievance Mechanism
- Steps in Managing Grievance Mechanism
- Grievance Mechanism in Construction and Commissioning Phase
- Grievance Mechanism in Operational Phase
- Grievance Procedures for Women and Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups
- Grievance Mechanism Contact Details
- Process Flow and Timeline
- Project Information Centre
- Training

8. Implementation Plan

- Roles and Responsibilities
- Monitoring and Reporting

9. Review

10. Appendices

2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Rationale

The Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy defines the mid-term and long-term objectives and directions for the development in the power sector for ensuring electricity supply in Uzbekistan between 2020-2030. One of the objectives of the Energy Strategy include the development and expansion of renewables use and their integration into the unified power system. In order to fulfil this objective, the government of Uzbekistan intends to:

- Ensure diversification in power and heat energy sectors through increased share of renewable energy sources and creation of renewable energy investment project mechanism utilising PPP approaches, enhancement of government policies related to development of renewable energy sources, demonstration of renewable projects.

In regard to the development of wind farms the Energy Strategy states the following as priority:

“Creation of large-scale wind farms with single site capacities ranging from 100MW to 500MW mostly concentrated in North-Western region (Republic of Karakalpakstan and Navoi region) shall be the main priority of wind power development”

The Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm aligns with the above statement and the 2030 Energy Strategy.

Of the 29.3GW power generating capacity the country will have in 2030, the Government of Uzbekistan amongst other things, aims for renewable energy to contribute almost half (8GW) with wind power accounting for 3GW.

In addition to contributing to the generation of renewable energy and sustainable supply of energy in the Country, the Project is also expected to create employment opportunities and contribute towards a low carbon transition for Uzbekistan's economy harnessing the wind resources in the country. This project will reduce Uzbekistan's dependency on fossil fuel generated power and will reduce atmospheric pollution in line with the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

2.2 Project Location

2.2.1 Wind Farm

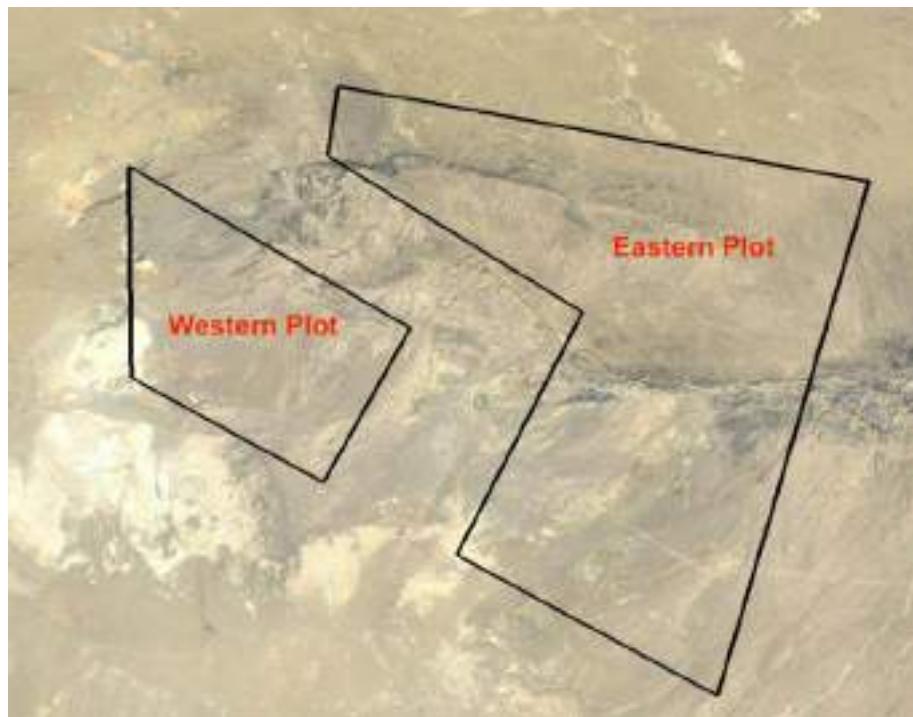
The Project is located in the south eastern part of the Kyzylum desert on the territory of the Kuldzhuktay mountain range, Peshku district of the Bukhara region.

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

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

Figure 2-1 Project Location – Local Context



Figure 2-2 Eastern & Western Plots

2.2.2 Overhead Transmission Line

The Project will also include the development of a single circuit 500kV OHTL which will be approximately 128.5 km in length and will run from the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm site to the Bash Wind Farm site located approximately 94km east of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm site.

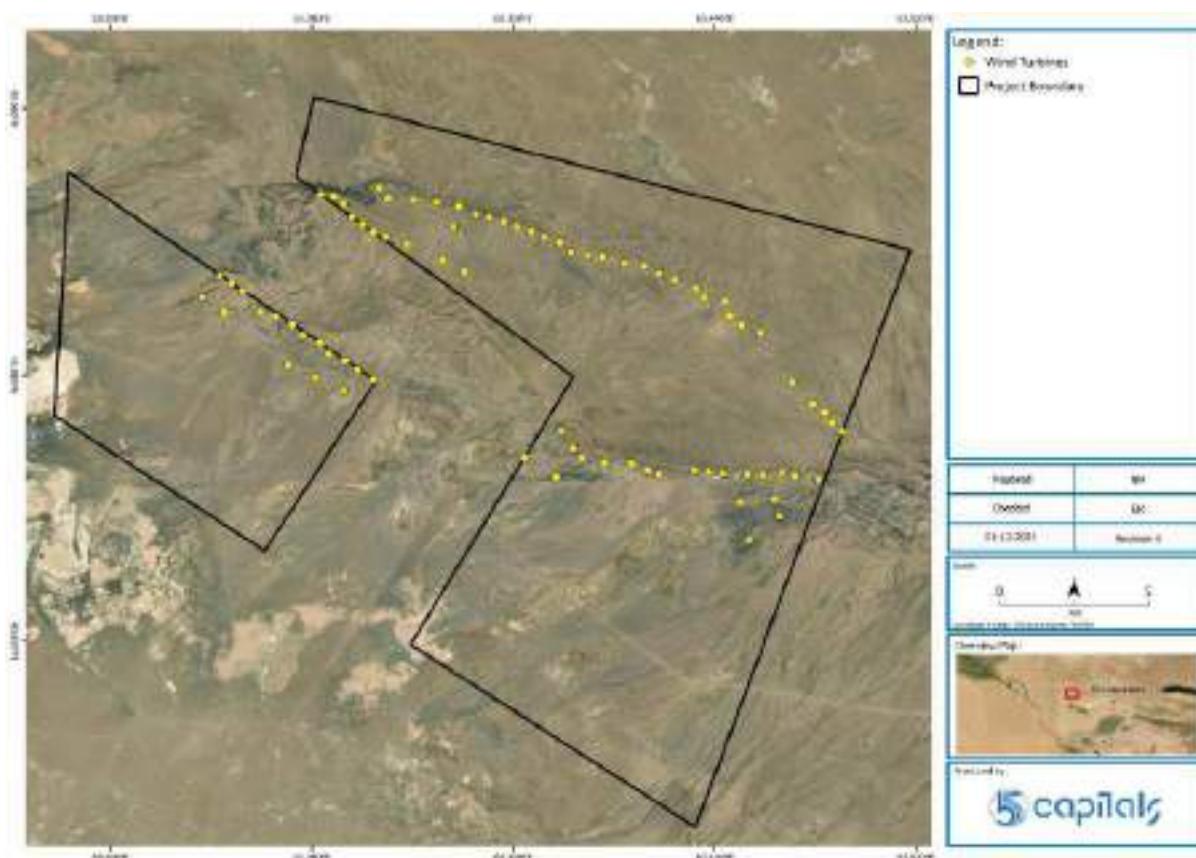
Figure 2-3 Alignment of 128.5 km OHTL from the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm to Bash Site

2.3 Project Description

2.3.1 Wind Farm

The Dzhankeldy Wind Farm will consist of 79 wind turbine generators. The eastern plot will comprise of 62 wind turbines whilst the western plot will comprise of 17 wind turbines. The wind farm will utilize EN171/6.5MW wind turbines which features horizontal axis, three blades, upwind rotor, variable speed and variable pitch regulation, permanent magnet direct drive synchronous generator with external rotor.

Figure 2-4 WTG Location within the Project Site



The project facilities will include: Administration building, offices and amenities, internal access roads between turbines, 33kV OHTL, 33/500kV sub-station, external access road and electrical connections amongst others. Some of the Project facilities will be shared between ACWA Power's Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm and the Bash 500MW Wind Farm which is located approximately 94km east of the Dzhankeldy wind farm site. The Project facilities to be shared between the two Projects include:

- Overhead Transmission Lines
- 500kV Pooling Switch Sub-station (located within Bash Wind Farm).

Additional details of the OHTL are provided below.

2.3.2 OHTL

In order to enable connection of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm to the grid, the Project will connect to an overhead transmission line with a rating of 500kV single circuit that will run from the Project site to Bash Project site. From the Bash site, power will be transferred to the Qurako'l substation. In addition, the OHTL will also include both Project related OHTL and associated facilities.

The 500kV single circuit OHTL from Dzhankeldy to Bash will connect to the Bash 500kV pooling switch sub-station. The switchyard will be designed to accommodate planned interconnections from Navoi-Muruntau LILO and the line from Sarymay to Dzhankeldy. Power generated by the wind farms will be exported to NEGU via the plant electrical interconnection facilities/500kV AIS of One and Half Breaker Scheme.

The basic components of the 128.5 km Project OHTL 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 – Murantau: The LILO will be up to 2X5km. This will connect to the:
 - 500kV single circuit 108km OHTL to Murantau 500kV sub-station and
 - 500kV single circuit 80km OHTL to Navoi 500kV TPP switchyard
- The expansion of the existing Qurako'l 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.

2.4 Project Construction Requirements

It is expected that the EPC Contractor will engage several sub-contractors and there will be a peak workforce of about 700-1000 personnel for the construction of the wind farm and OHTL. Out of this 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Local Context and Sensitivities

Note: Full details of receptors, local sensitivities, land users and site baseline are described in the ESIA. A summary of this has been included below for context in this SEP.

2.6.1 Land Use and Site Condition (Project Site)

Based on site visits and satellite observations, it was observed that the proposed plots for development are open, undeveloped with cliffs that are predominantly found towards the centre & north of each plot. Few permanent structures are present within the plot boundaries and these includes two (2) access roads, existing 6kV/10kV OHTLs which crosses both plots, two (2) active settlements (one old & one recently constructed), unknown abandoned structures and two (2) temporary project related meteorological monitoring masts, three (3) livestock stables and one (1) water well.

In addition to the few permanent structures & temporary settlement identified within the Project site, few land uses were identified external to the Project site within a 5km radius and these are presented in the table and figure below.

Table 2-1 Local Land Uses/Receptors Within 5km of the Project Site

ID	DESCRIPTION	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT SITE
R1	Access road that runs from the south east to the south west extent of the eastern plot	Infrastructure	Within the Site
R2	Access road that runs from the east to the west of the western plot		
R3	Access road that runs from the west to the north east & northern extent of the eastern plot		
R4	Existing OHTL within the eastern plot	Infrastructure	Within the Site
R5	Existing OHTL within the western plot		
R6	Active settlement within the eastern plot	Residential	Within the Site
R7	Newly constructed settlement within the eastern plot	Seasonal Residential	Within the Site
R8	Herders structures within the eastern plot	Structures	Within the Site
R9	Herders structures within the western plot		
R10	Temporary Project Masts at the eastern plot	Infrastructure	Within the Site
R11	Temporary Project Masts at the western plot		
R12	Dzhankeldy Village (including school, farm, cemetery and others)	Mixed Use (residential, educational, agricultural)	2.5km east of the western plot and 1.4km west of the eastern plot
R13	Kalaata Village (including geologist temporary living place, school, farm and others)	Mixed Use (residential, commercial)	Approximately 35m to the western plot
R14	Existing road that runs parallel to western boundary of eastern plot	Infrastructure	1.4km west and runs across the site from the west to the north east & north
R15	A well used by herders to provide water to livestock	Agricultural	3.5km east of the western plot
R16	Mining area 1 owned by "Kogon 97 Avtokorhona" LLC and called "Jankeldi 2" - Geological survey at this mine is currently ongoing and as informed by the State Committee on Geology, extraction of crushed stone will commence once permit issued to the mining company. Survey works are expected to be completed by the end of 2021	Industrial	2.5km west of the eastern plot and 2.8km east of the western plot
R17	Mining area 2 - Inactive & Owner Unknown		1.9km west of the eastern plot and 3.5km east of the western plot
R18	Mining area 3 - Inactive & Owner Unknown		1.1km east of the eastern plot

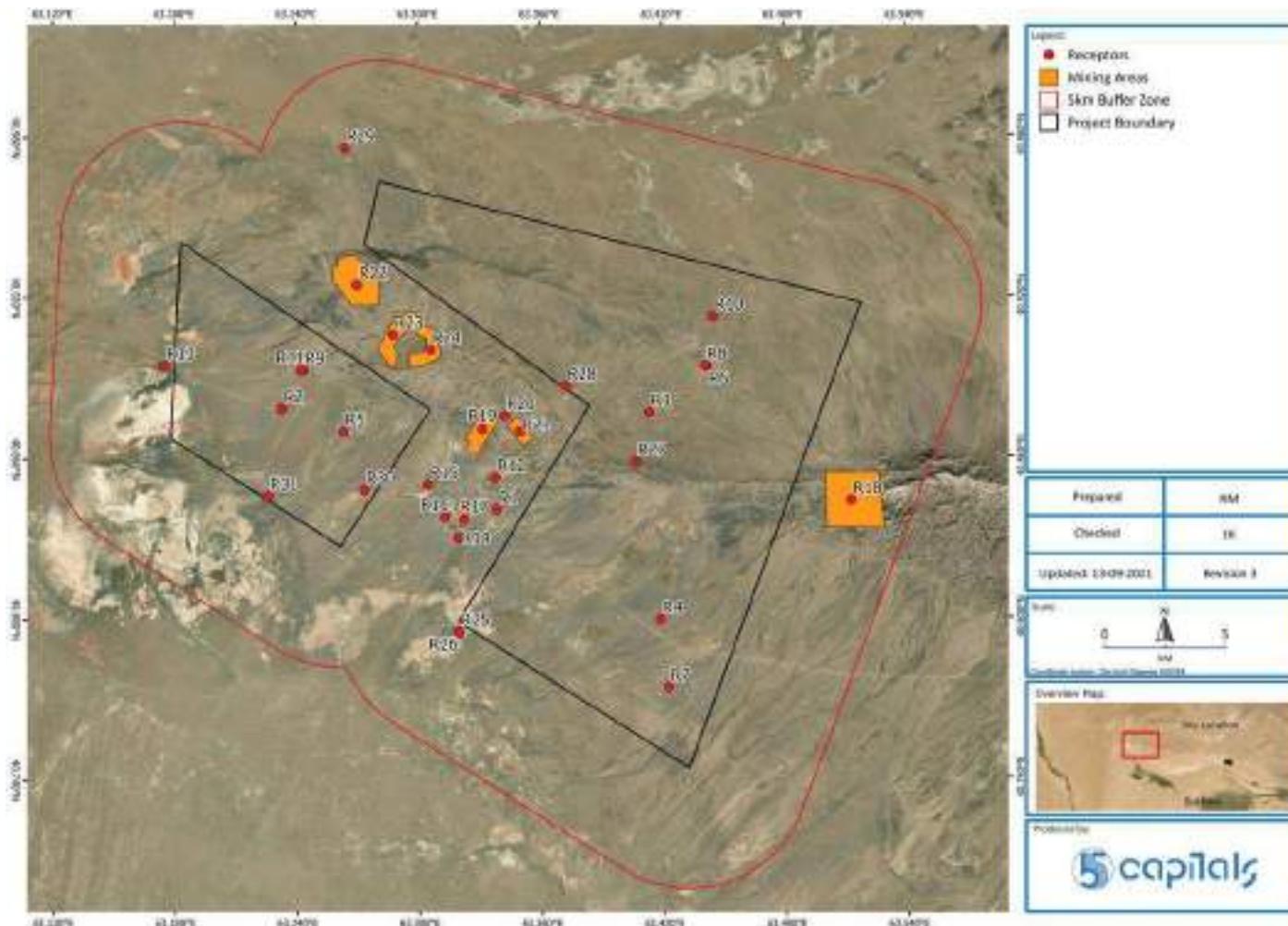
ID	DESCRIPTION	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT SITE
R19	Mining area 4 – An inactive mine owned by “Peshku Cement” LLC		1.8km north east of the western plot and 2.8km west of the eastern plot
R20	Mining area 5 – Inactive & Owner Unknown		2.8km west of the eastern plot and 3km north east of the western plot
R21	Mining area 6 - An inactive mine owned by “Asia Cement and Glass” LLC		1.3km west of the eastern plot and 3.3km north east of the western plot
R22	Mining area 7 - Inactive & Owner Unknown		500m south of the eastern plot and 1.8km north of the western plot
R23	Mining area 8 – An inactive mine owned by “Richland international Industry” LLC		570 meters north of the western plot and 1.4km south of the eastern plot
R24	Mining area 9 - Inactive & Owner Unknown		930m north of the western plot and 950m south of the eastern plot
R25	Temporary water body	Agricultural	320m south of the eastern plot
R26	Livestock and other users of the temporary water body		320m south of the eastern plot
R27	Livestock stable belonging to Herder 4		Within the eastern site
R28	Livestock stable belonging to Herder 8		Within the eastern site
R29	Livestock stable belonging to Herder 11		2 km north-west from Eastern Project site
R30	Livestock stable belonging to Herder 7		Within the western Site
R31	Water well used by herders		Within the western Project site

Cultural & archaeological receptors were also identified within the proposed wind farm and within 5km radius of the site and are presented below.

Table 2-2 Archaeological & Cultural Features Within 5km of the Project Site

ID	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT SITE
R32	Tasqazgan Monument	1980	Cultural or Archaeological	Immediately outside the northern boundary of the eastern plot
R33	Memorial Site	-	Cultural	3.6km west of the eastern plot
R34	Existing archaeological artefacts	2021	Cultural or Archaeological	Within the Project site

Figure 2-5 Land Uses Within 5km of the Project site



2.6.2 OHTL

The main sensitivities identified within a radius of 1km of the OHTL route include residential, agricultural, infrastructure and industrial land users. No cultural or archaeological receptors were identified within 1km of the OHTL.

Table 2-3 Land Users/Potential Receptors Within 1km of the OHTL Route

ID	DESCRIPTION	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO OHTL ROUTE
R35	Existing local asphalt road that runs parallel to the proposed OHTL route	Infrastructure	120m north of OHTL
R36	Geological Area	Industrial	The OHTL crosses this area
R37	Former Chontabay village * Only one house is suitable for living in this village as most structures are ruined	Residential	331m north of OHTL This is the distance of the liveable structure to the OHTL route
R38	Inactive Herders settlement 1 (Suspected to be used temporarily by neighbouring herders)	Temporary Residential	65m south of OHTL
R39	Herders settlement 2	Residential	95m north of OHTL
R40	Herders settlement 3		750m north of OHTL
R41	Herders settlement 4	Residential	551m north of OHTL
R42	Herders settlement 5	Permanent Residential	593m south of OHTL
R43	Herders settlement 6		356m north of OHTL
R44	Active well	Structure	30m north of OHTL
R45	Well used to provide water for livestock	Agricultural	42m north of OHTL
R46	Preserved Borehole	Structure	81m south of OHTL
R47	Herders settlement 7	Residential	163m north of OHTL
R48	Existing railway that runs parallel to the proposed OHTL	Infrastructure	Nearest point is 210m north of OHTL and the OHTL crosses the railway at some point
R49	Existing OHTL that runs parallel to Project OHTL 3 lines of 220kV OHL-Bessapan		Nearest point is 117m south and the Project OHTL crosses the existing OHTL at some point

* It is understood that this is no longer a village. A local herder uses this place for keeping livestock. All structures in this place are ruined. There is only one house suitable for living and it is used by herder's worker.

Cultural receptors were also identified within 1km radius of the OHTL and are presented below.

Table 2-4 Cultural Features Within 1km of the OHTL

ID	DESCRIPTION	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT SITE
R50	Memorial Site 1	Cultural	134m north of OHTL
R51	Memorial Site 2		192m north of OHTL
R52	Cemetery		285m north of OHTL

2.7 Project Milestone

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

Table 2-5 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 REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

3.1 National Requirements

Based on changes in the national legislation regarding the process of National Environmental Impact Assessment conducting public consultation is now mandatory part of Stage I of the National EIA process.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of mechanism for Environmental Impact Assessment" No. 541 dated 07.09.2020 the procedure of conducting public consultations is as follows:

- Annex 3 of the Resolution No 541 – Rules and regulations for conducting public consultations states that public consultations should include discussions and decision making regarding planned activities (for construction of any facility) that may have negative impacts on the environment.
- A non-technical summary regarding any planned project activity that is categorized as I & II group (in accordance with national requirements for categorization) shall be prepared. The NTS should include information about the following:
 - Brief description of the project;
 - Technology solutions and alternative options for the project;
 - Current state of the environment at the selected project site;
 - A brief assessment of socio-economic conditions;
 - Brief description of the causes and type of negative impacts on the environment as a result of the project;
 - Forecast and assessment of possible changes in the state of the environment, socio-economic conditions;
 - Forecast and assessment of project and non-project risks;
 - Measures to prevent, minimise and/or compensate for adverse impacts; and
 - Assessment of possible significant adverse cross-border impacts.
- A public consultation shall be based on the review of non-technical summary by providing equal rights to all participants to express their concerns, opinion and suggestions.
- The following entities shall be considered as part of public consultations:
 - Representatives of local departments of State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection who will be considered as observers of public consultations.
 - Local municipalities (considered as the responsible organisation for organising and inviting participants to the meetings);
 - NGOs'
 - All organisations interested in the project;

- Local communities; and
- Mass media.
- Expenses, if any, related to the public consultations shall be financed by the Project Developer.

In addition to the above National requirement on conducting public consultations, 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), regulates the appeals of individuals and legal entities to state bodies as well as to their officials. Appeals can be oral, written or electronic and 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. Any applications are considered within 15 days from date of receipt and any additional consideration is completed within 1 month.

3.2 Lender Requirements

3.2.1 EBRD - Performance Requirements

All projects financed by EBRD shall be structured to meet the requirements of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy which includes ten Performance Requirements (PRs) for key areas of environmental and social sustainability that projects are required to meet, including PR10 Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement. In addition, EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM), as an independent last resort tool, aims to facilitate the resolution of social, environmental and public disclosure issues raised by Project-affected people and civil society organisations about EBRD financed projects among Project stakeholders or to determine whether the Bank has complied with its ESP and the Project-specific provisions of its Access to Information Policy; and where applicable to address any existing non-compliance with these policies, while preventing future non-compliance by the Bank.

The EBRD's ESP defines stakeholder engagement as an on-going process which involves the following elements: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) stakeholder engagement planning; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) meaningful consultation and participation leading to the client's incorporating into its decision-making process the views of the affected parties on matters that affect them; (v) an effective grievance procedure or mechanism, and (vi) ongoing reporting to relevant stakeholders. The process of stakeholder engagement should begin at the earliest stage of project planning and continue throughout the project life.

An essential element in the stakeholder engagement process, to ensure meaningful and effective consultation process, is the careful identification of all involved stakeholders and the

examination of their concerns, expectations, and preferences. Special attention should be paid to the identification of vulnerable stakeholders. The engagement with these stakeholder groups needs to be planned and managed with special care.

Furthermore, the EBRD requires that the project developer establish and maintain an effective grievance mechanism, ensuring that any stakeholder complaints are received, handled, and resolved effectively, in a prompt and timely manner.

This SEP has been developed in line with these requirements and in consideration of the categorisation of the Project as Category A under the ESP (2019), requiring a formalised and participatory ESIA process

EBRD PR10 “recognises the importance of an open and transparent engagement between the client, its workers, local communities directly affected by the project and where appropriate, other stakeholders as an essential element of Good International Practice (GIP) and corporate citizenship. Such engagement will involve the following key elements:

- Stakeholder Identification and analysis;
- Stakeholder engagement planning;
- Disclosure of information;
- Consultation and Participation
- Grievance Mechanism and
- Ongoing reporting to relevant stakeholders.

With reference to vulnerable groups, PR10 states “*The client will identify those project-affected parties (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable*”. In addition, the client is required to “*support active and inclusive engagement with project affected parties including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups*”.

EBRD PR10 requires clients to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of grievances from affected stakeholders, including affected communities.

EBRD PR10 BRIEFING NOTE (COVID-19)

The guidance note provides considerations for continuing effective information disclosure and stakeholder engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. The note provides possible alternative approaches through email campaigns, Project leaflets, text-based messaging, traditional media, signage etc.

The following processes, systems and tools are recommended:

- Stakeholder database: Ensuring its updated and key contact information is provided. The development of the database must respect people's privacy and be consistent with regulations such as General Data Protection Regulations.
- Messaging: When using different engagement platforms, the information provided should be clear, concise and consistent and provided in relevant local languages.
- Documentation: Keep track of interactions through documentation of engagement activities, commitments and complaints.
- Resources: Ensure appropriate resources are in place to track and respond to queries, concerns and disputes or grievances that may be raised.

Note: EBRD notes that the briefing note is not a compliance document and should be taken as a source of information and analysis.

3.2.2 Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) have established an Operational Manual and Policy Statement that includes the need for an amount of consultation, participation and stakeholder engagement. Both documents set out the applicable requirements the banks investment projects should fulfil in the potential receipt of finance.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ADB Operational Manual on "Project Design and Preparation: Item C- Consultation and Participation" requires meaningful consultation to be carried out with affected people and the consultation processes to be appropriately documented in the EIA, IEE, resettlement plan and/or IPP as applicable to the project.

The Operational Manual requires that vulnerable groups have sufficient opportunities to participate in consultations.

ADB Safeguard Requirement 1 on Environment: Consultation and Participation states that the client will undertake "meaningful consultation with affected people and other concerned stakeholders, including civil society, and facilitate their informed participation. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues".

ADB Safeguard Requirement 2 on Involuntary Resettlement: Consultation and Participation also requires meaningful consultation to be undertaken by the client as stated above for ADB Safeguard Requirement 1 but includes consultation with host communities and the need for the client to pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

ADB Safeguard Requirement 3 on Indigenous Peoples: Consultation and Participation requires “*the borrower/client will undertake meaningful consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples to ensure their informed participation in (i) designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for such effects; and (ii) tailoring project benefits that accrue to them in a culturally appropriate manner*”.

The 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement: requires “*borrowers/clients to engage with communities, groups, or people affected by proposed projects, and with civil society through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner commensurate with the risks to and impacts on affected communities*”

ADB Policy on Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations: requires social dimensions should be included in ADB operations to ensure the social development outcomes especially for the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups. These social dimensions include

- Participation;
- Gender and development
- Social safeguards and;
- Management of social risks especially among vulnerable groups.

In pursuing social development outcomes, ADB encourages consultation with and participation by stakeholders (including the government, executing and implementing agencies, clients and/or beneficiaries, people affected by ADB – supported projects); provides them with opportunities to engage in key stages of the country strategy formulation, programming and project cycles and actively seeks where appropriate, the cooperation of non-government organizations and other civil society groups in formulating, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating projects.

The ADB Policy on Promotion of Engagement with Civil Society Organizations: requires proactive, meaningful and productive engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should be undertaken to explore opportunities for increasing their involvement in the design and implementation of ADB Operations where appropriate.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the bank “requires that the borrower/client establish and maintain a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples’ concerns and grievances about the borrower’s/client’s social and environmental performance at project level. The grievance redress mechanism should be scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. It should address affected people’s concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people”.

ADB Safeguard Requirement 2 and Requirement 3 specifically requires the grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of:

- Affected persons’ concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups (**ADB Safeguard Requirement 2 on Involuntary Resettlement**);
- Resolution of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities’ concerns, complaints, and grievances (**ADB Safeguard Requirement 3 on Indigenous Peoples**)

3.2.3 Equator Principles IV

The Equator Principles IV establish key requirements for stakeholder engagement through the following principles:

- Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement
 - For all Category A and Category B Projects the EPFI will require the client to demonstrate effective Stakeholder Engagement, as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner, with Affected Communities, Workers and, where relevant, Other Stakeholders.
 - For Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on Affected Communities, the client will conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation process. The client will tailor its consultation process to: the risks and impacts of the Project; the Project’s phase of development; the language preferences of the Affected Communities; their decision-making processes; and the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This process should be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.
 - There are also other requirements for facilitating engagement and engagement with indigenous peoples.
- Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism
 - For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B Projects, the EPFI will require the client, as part of the ESMS, to establish effective grievance mechanisms which are designed for use by Affected Communities and Workers, as

appropriate, to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the Project's environmental and social performance.

- Grievance mechanisms are required to be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project, and will seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate, readily accessible, at no cost, and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern. Grievance mechanisms should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. The client will inform Affected Communities and Workers about the grievance mechanisms in the course of the Stakeholder Engagement process.

EQUATOR PRINCIPLES GUIDANCE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EQUATOR PRINCIPLES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The guidance recommends that the borrower should communicate information to local communities on the Project's response to Covid-19 including control of work-force community interactions, any necessary changes to procedures, the Project approach to controlling COVID-19 risks in the workforce and any aspects of support being offered by the Project to the local community. This should include the review of appropriate stakeholders and include a focus on any identified vulnerable groups.

The guidance recommends the following alternative engagement processes:

- Consideration of opportunities for engagement through local actors such as women, youth, leaders, local authorities, traditional leaders etc.
- Implementation of additional training for Community Liaison Officers to ensure they can effectively deliver key messages, particularly to the most vulnerable and where Project impacts will be significant.

The engagement should be mindful of managing social stigma of COVID-19 and consider alternative methods that ensure anonymity.

IFC - PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

All of the IFC Performance Standards include requirements for an amount of stakeholder consultation/engagement (either in the ESIA, or as part of the future ESMS) and therefore the Project will require a level of engagement. In particular, IFC Performance Standard 1 on "Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems" describes the stakeholder engagement requirements in more depth. It states the following:

"Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts. Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process that may involve, in varying degrees, the following elements:

- Stakeholder analysis and planning;

- Disclosure and dissemination of information;
- Consultation and participation;
- Grievance mechanism; and
- On-going reporting to Affected Communities.

The nature, frequency, and level of effort of stakeholder engagement may vary considerably and will be commensurate with the project's risks and adverse impacts, and the project's phase of development."

The IFC Performance Standards indicate that when Affected Communities are subject to identified risks and adverse impacts from a project, the developer/client will undertake a process of consultation in a manner that provides the Affected Communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them. Effective consultation is a two-way process that will:

- Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an on-going basis as risks and impacts arise;
- Be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to Affected Communities;
- Focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected;
- Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation;
- Enable meaningful participation, where applicable; and
- Be documented.

4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION & ANALYSIS

Stakeholder engagement can be described as the systematic method to understand and involve stakeholders and their concerns in project activities and decision-making processes. It identifies the appropriate approach to be used for consultation and information disclosure.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project has been prepared to guide on-going stakeholder engagement during the construction and operational phase. The Stakeholders included in this plan include persons or groups that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, as well as those that may have interest in the project and/or those that may influence the projects outcome either positively or negatively. These stakeholders may change over time and as such this plan will need to be updated as and when new stakeholders are identified, or the circumstances of stakeholders evolve.

4.1 Approach to Stakeholder Identification

A systematic approach to identify affected stakeholders has been used. The stakeholders identified have been classified into the following categories:

- Impacted Stakeholders (**A**) – those who can be potentially affected by one or more of the potential impacts of the project directly or indirectly.
 - Potential environmental and social impacts of the Project will be identified and assessed in the ESIA and will relate to terrestrial ecology, noise & vibration, landscape and visual impacts, air quality, soil and groundwater, solid waste and wastewater management, traffic and transportation, archaeology and cultural heritage, socio-economics, community, health, safety & security, human rights, labour, working conditions and land acquisition and resettlement.
- Interest-based Stakeholders (**I**) – Stakeholders concerned with any of the procedures set by the Project, the Project's beneficiaries, national and international non-governmental organizations and the interested part of the civil society.
 - These are groups or organisations that are not adversely affected by the Project but whose interests determine them as stakeholders. In addition, they are outside the affected area.
- Decision Making Stakeholders (**D**) – those who are involved in the development of the project and its financing. In addition, this includes the regulators such as the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology & Environmental Protection.

A Stakeholder Engagement Matrix is presented below based on these categories which also include vulnerable groups. According to lenders, vulnerable groups are those people or groups of people who may be more adversely affected by project impacts than other by virtue of characteristics such as gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity,

indigenous status, age (including children, youths and the elderly), physical or mental disability, literacy, political views or social status. Vulnerable individuals and/or groups may also include, but are not limited to, people in vulnerable situations such as people living below the poverty line, the landless, single-headed households, natural resource dependent communities, migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced people, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national legislation and/or public international law.

Based on the above, the following groups are considered vulnerable in the context of the proposed Project:

- Kazakh communities living in Dzhankeldy and Kalata villages who are considered an ethnic minority in Uzbekistan;
- Herders who use the Project site & land along the OHTL for grazing. Their reliance on natural resources for their livelihoods makes them particularly vulnerable especially because their access to the Project site will be restricted in certain areas during the construction phase of the Project.
- Women, the elderly, people living with disabilities, single-headed households.
- Poor households and those that receive social support.

4.1.1 Wind Farm

Table 4-1 Stakeholder Engagement Matrix for the Wind Farm

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
Directly Affected Communities	Dzhankeldy village- including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	A: Located approximately 1-3 km from the project site.
	Kalaata village - including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	A Directly adjacent to the western plot of the project site.
	Mining areas (workers working on the nine (9) mines near the project site)	A: Impacts from the construction activities at the project site.
	Herder along the access road	A: Located along the access road that will be used for the transportation of materials and equipment to the project site and OHTL during the construction phase of the project
Land Users	Herders using the site (including herders with structures on site and herders from Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village)	A: Adverse effect from construction activity and land use restriction during operation. Some herders live at the site and graze their livestock while other herders rely on the site to graze their livestock in order to earn a living and as such inability to access some areas within the site especially during the construction

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
		phase will impact their livelihoods. The herders living at the site will also be resettled to alternative land due to operational phase impact and health protection zone requirements under Uzbek law.
	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.
	Dzhankeldy Livestock and Sericulture LLC	A: Adverse effect from construction activity and land use restriction.
Local Governmental Authorities	Bukhara region Khokimiyat	I: Statutory Consultees as the Project is located within Bukhara Region. They will also issue the final decision on the land allotment order for the Project.
	Peshku district khokimiyat	I: Statutory Consultees as the Project is located within Peshku District of Bukhara Region.
	The Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department	I: Statutory Consultees Responsible for management of water resources in the region.
	Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection	D: Statutory consultees. Responsible for the Control of environmental policy and protection standards.
	Makhalla	I: Statutory Consultees Responsible for the management of community groups and acts as a go between for local communities and the local municipality i.e., through provision and dissemination of information etc.
State Organisations	"National Power Networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan" JSC	D: Responsible for the operations and maintenance of Purchase Electric Facilities (PEF) following transfer from ACWA Power and development of OHTLs upstream from the PEF.
Government Bodies	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan	D: Project Proponent.
	Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	I: Statutory consultees Responsible for telecommunication facilities in the country.
	Ministry of Transportation	I: Statutory consultees Responsible for highway & road transportation in the Country and will issue permits for the transportation of heavy and wide loads to the Project site.
	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees Responsible for employment and labour requirements in the Country.

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees to identify the presence of archaeological and/or cultural sites/objects.
	Ministry of Health	I: Statutory consultees Protection of employee and public safety; establishment of the health protection zone at the wind farm along the OHTL and substation.
	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees (Planning preparedness for emergencies).
State Committees/ Agencies	State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection	D: Statutory consultees. Control with National environmental policy and protection standards. Responsible for approval national EIA.
	Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory Consultees who will provide the guidance on the requirements of a health protection zone for the project.
	State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster (or Goskomgeodezkadast)str	I: Statutory consultees to obtain information on land use and demarcations.
	State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	I: Statutory consultees to obtain information on mineral resources and mining in the Project area
	Institute of Archaeology	I: Statutory consultees to request information on issues regarding cultural and archaeological sites in the Project area.
	Uzbekistan Society for the protection of birds	I: These agencies are involved in research and data collection in different regions of Uzbekistan. In addition, they may potentially be interested to obtain more information regarding the project development and impacts on the ecology.
	Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	
	Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	
	Civil Aviation Agency (CAA)	I: Statutory Consultees To obtain information regarding installation of wind turbines and in order to assess how this might impact any flight paths in the Project area.
	Agency of Conservation of Cultural Heritage	I: Statutory consultees To provide final conclusions on buffer zones established by Institute of Archaeology for archaeological finds at the Project site.
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism Development	I: Statutory consultees To request information regarding cultural and archaeological sites in the Project area.
	Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee for the	I: Statutory consultees To request information regarding land use in the Project area and availability of

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	alternative land in the scope of Resettlement Action Plan.
	Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry (SWID)	A: The overall Committee which is tasked to implement unified state policy in the field of sericulture & karakul breeding. Dzhankeldy LLC is a cluster under the Committee.
Research Institutions	Faculty of Biology, Bukhara State University	I: These faculties are involved in research and data collection in different regions of Uzbekistan and will be interested in the environmental impacts of the Project especially the ecological impacts.
	Faculty of Biology, National University	
Experts	Yulia Matropolskaya John Burnside: Houbara Bustard specialist Anna Ten: Ornithologist Maxim Mitropolsky: Ornithologist Maxim Koshkin: Ornithologist Rob Sheldon: Ornithologist Roman Nazarov: Herpetologist Luiza Mardonova Chief Specialist, Dept. of State Cadastre & Monitoring of Flora & Fauna, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	I: These experts have knowledge of the project site region and have been involved in past ecological surveys and research.
	Jakhangir Talipov Head of Department, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	
	Nodir Azimov Specialist Institute of Zoology, Institute of Gene Pool of Plant and Animals of Academy of Sciences of Republic Uzbekistan	
Media	List Regional and local mass media	I: Will potentially be involved in disseminating information about the Project.
Workers and workers union	Project workers and employees	I: Gives workers the power to negotiate for more favourable working conditions and other benefits through collective bargaining. Grievances from construction and operation and maintenance personnel
Political parties of environmental focus	Ecological party of Uzbekistan	I: Will be interested in the execution of the Project and its environmental impacts and mitigation measures.
NGOs	Uzbekistan Society for the protection of birds Civic Initiatives Support Center	I: interest in the development of the project near an IBA site

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion' "Oydin Nur" NGO	I: interest in the environmental and social impacts on communities living near the Project.
International Organizations	IUCN Specialist Group and Experts	I: IUCN has a data base of the project region relating to the species and their conservation importance.
	Bird Life International	I: Their data base includes information on any IBA sites near the Project site.
	UNESCO (Uzbekistan Office)	I: Provide information on any archaeological finds or cultural objects/items on the project site that may be of international cultural or natural importance.
Financial institutions	EBRD/ADB	D: Providing finance for the Project.

4.1.2 OHTL

Table 4-2 Stakeholder Engagement Matrix for the OHTL

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
Directly Affected People	Chontabay Village	A: Located approximately 270m south of OHTL
	Chulobod Village	A: Located approximately 1.2km south of OHTL
Land Users	Mining Companies – There is a mining area in the vicinity of the OHTL (nature of the mining activities has not been established at this point)	A: Impacts from the construction activities from OHTL.
	Herders along the OHTL route including their workers	A: Adverse effect from construction activity and land use restriction. Some of these herders own livestock stables in proximity to the OHTL route.
	Railway Authority	A: There is a railway line that runs parallel to the OHTL route. At some point, the OHTL alignment intersects the railway line.
	Forest Fund	A: There may be land plots along the OHTL route that belong to the forestry fund.
	SWID including the impacted LLCs under its management	A: The Committee grazing land along the OHTL which is under the management of different clusters which include: Qaraqata Klaster" LLC, Dzhankeldy LLC & Kokcha LLC
Regional/Local Governmental Authorities	Navoi region Khokimiyat	I: Statutory Consultees as the OHTL runs through Peshku & Gijduvon district of Bukhara Region and Konimekh district of Navoi region.
	Bukhara region Khokimiyat	
	Gijduvon district khokimiyat	
	Peshku district khokimiyat	
	Konimekh district khokimiyat	

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
State Organizations		These districts will support the Project in identifying the land users and organising public consultation meetings etc.
	Makhalla	I: Statutory Consultees Responsible for the management of community groups and acts as a go between for local communities and the local municipality i.e., through provision and dissemination of information etc.
	Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency	
	Cadastral departments in Gijduvon, Peshku, and Konimekh districts	D: Provide the Project with the official land boundaries, owners etc of the land along the OHTL alignment.
	Bukhara Department of SWID Committee	
Government Bodies	"National Power Networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan" JSC	D: Responsible for the operations and maintenance of Purchase Electric Facilities (PEF) following transfer from ACWA Power and development of OHTLs upstream from the PEF.
	The Center of the Hydrometeorological service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UZHIDROMET)	I: Statutory Consultees To obtain meteorological data.
	SUE "UzGASHKLITI"	I: Statutory Consultees To identify issues regarding geological and geomorphological data for the planned OHL corridor.
	JSC "UZENERGOENGINEERING"	I: Statutory Consultees To identify issues regarding geological exploration of the mining area along OHTL.
Local Government	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan	D: Project Proponent.
	Ministry of Transportation	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information on requirements regarding the delivery of equipment and machinery along OHTL route.
	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information regarding employment and labour relations.
	Ministry of Health	I: Statutory consultees Protection of employee and public safety; establishment of the sanitary zone along the OHTL and substation.
	Ministry of Culture	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information on cultural and archaeological sites along OHTL route
	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees (Planning preparedness for emergencies)

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
State Committees/ Agencies	Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory Consultees who will provide the guidance on the requirements of a health protection zone for the OHTL.
	Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	I: Statutory Consultees who will provide information regarding the telecommunications networks and communication facilities along OHTL route.
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental protection	D: Statutory consultees. Control with National environmental policy and protection standards. Responsible for approval national EIA.
	State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster (or Goskomgeodezkadastr)	I: Statutory consultees To request information and discussion of the issues regarding the land use
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	I: Statutory consultees To request information on issues regarding mineral resources and mining in the Project area.
	Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information on cultural and archaeological sites along OHTL route and required buffer zones.
	Institute of Archaeology	I: Statutory Consultees To request information on issues regarding cultural and archaeological sites in the Project area.
Media	Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory Consultees To request information regarding land use and users along the OHTL.
	List Regional and local mass media	I: Will potentially be involved in disseminating information about the Project.
Workers and workers union	Project workers and employees	I: Gives workers the power to negotiate for more favourable working conditions and other benefits through collective bargaining. Grievances from construction and operation and maintenance personnel
Financial institutions	EBRD/ADB (and possibly others)	D: Providing finance for the Project

5 PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder identification and consultations for the Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project were conducted during the Scoping and ESIA Stage. The stakeholder identification process identified impact based, interest based and decision-making stakeholders.

5.1 Measures Undertaken Prior to Consultations

The following measures were taken into account during all consultation and engagement process:

- COVID 19 social restrictions and distancing requirements;
- Confidentiality of information and consent to take part in the consultations;
- At the start of the meetings members of the communities were encouraged to express their opinions without fear of retaliation. It should be noted that there were no tensions between the local community and the different stakeholders engaged during the ESIA process. This was not noticed or raised in any of the consultations undertaken with the local community;
- Participants were informed of purpose of consultation and on how such information will be used and were given the option of not having their names disclosed; and
- All Participants and Stakeholders were informed of the grievance mechanism established for the project to report any complaints, grievances and any misconducts during the ESIA and consultation process.
- Stakeholder consultations and engagements were undertaken with all participants whether they were in support of the project or not.

5.2 Stakeholder Consultations during the E&S Scoping & ESIA Stage

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 undertaken for the Project site and along the OHTL are as summarised below.

5.2.1 Wind Farm

5.2.1.1 Challenges in Organising the Public Consultation Meetings

The on-going global pandemic (COVID-19) and the restriction of the number of people who can attend public meetings greatly hindered the organisation of meetings in the communities living near the Project site. In addition, some of the local villagers were wary of the "Project

Team coming from the city" where COVID-19 cases are much higher than in the villages. As such, some members of the community refused to attend the public meetings and therefore alternative means of consultations were implemented.

ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS

As a result of restrictions to the number of people who can attend public meetings and the wariness of some of the community members due to the Project Team coming from the city, Juru Energy and 5 Capitals distributed Project brochures to the local communities to the local communities including residents with disabilities (with their permission). The brochures included Project information, expected positive and negative Project impacts during the construction and operational phases. The brochures also included provision of a grievance mechanism.

In addition, individual meetings were held with the herders on the Project site in order to limit disruption to the herding activities. Meetings were also held with the PAPs along the OHTL. It is noted that consultations with the herders and PAPs along the OHTL are on-going in the context of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Plate 5-1 Distribution of Project Brochures

Dzhankeldy Village



Kalaata Village



Project Site Herders



Table 5-1 Summary of Brochures Distributed

TARGET GROUP	BROCHURES	LEAFLETS
Dzhankeldy village	90	90
Kalaata village	32	32
Herders at the Project site	13	13
Peshku municipality	70	70
Heads of local communities in Peshku	100	100
Total	305	305

5.2.1.2 Public Consultation Timeline

Public consultations and meetings were held with local communities between 16th April and 24th June 2021 as outlined below:

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

5.2.1.3 Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

The major objectives of the stakeholder engagement & consultations were to:

- Introduce the objective and process of the project to stakeholders;
- Solicit the views of stakeholders regarding the proposed project;
- Solicit the views of community members regarding the proposed project;

- Assess potential social impact of the project, including socio-economic benefits and possible mitigation measures for potential adverse impacts; and
- Establish baseline for long-term harmonious relationships with the local people and other key stakeholders

Consultations with stakeholders were conducted as per the principles provided in IFC Performance Standards, EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy and Performance Requirements, and Equator Principles Guidance.

The table below provides a summary of the consultation conducted to date with the project impacted stakeholders and those who may have interest in the project.

Table 5-2: Summary of Past Stakeholder Consultation for the Wind Farm

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Dzhankeldy village-including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	Face-to-face informal engagement	12 th March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local representative of Dzhankeldy village 	<p>During the informal engagement, the representative of Dzhankeldy village provided information on the village population, the ethnic group of villagers, main source of living, source of water, school, health and other socioeconomic characteristics of the village.</p>
	Face-to-face formal meeting with females community members only	21 st June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 females (young & elderly aged women) 	<p>Expectations of the participants included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities during the construction of the wind farm. Decrease in price of electricity once the wind farm starts operating. <p>No negative impacts were anticipated from the Project by participants.</p>
	Face-to-face formal meeting with male community members only		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men) 	<p>Expectations of the participants included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of electricity generated by the wind farm Employment opportunities for local people during the construction & operation of the wind farm. <p>No negative impacts were anticipated from the Project by participants. However one participant asked to know the potential negative impacts during operation of the wind farm and brief summary on project construction noise, bird and bat collision and potential emergency situation with associated mitigation measures were provided to the participants.</p>

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Kalaata village - including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	Face-to-face formal meeting with male community members only * Females did not participate due to risk of the spread of COVID-19 and the presence of people from outside the local area	22 nd June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men) 	<p>Expectations of the participants included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in electricity generation as a result of the operation of the wind farm. Provision of more electricity at the village as a result of the operation of the wind farm. <p>Negative impact anticipated from the Project:</p> <p>A participant raised a concern that the wind turbine will dry air out as the wind turbines absorb winds.</p>
Herders using the site	Face-to-face consultation with all herders using the Project site. This included those with settlements at the site and those that only graze livestock	23rd April 2021 and August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 herders (comprising of 5 herders that live within the project site along with their households and 9 who undertake livelihood activities within the Project site) 	All participants provided information on land use, herding activities (employment of workers, engagement by LLC, engagement of family members), source of income and challenges faced.
Dzhankeldy Livestock and Sericulture LLC	Letter Correspondence and face to face consultation	26th May 2021 and 1 st September 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 participants 	No response was received regarding the letter sent on 26 th May 2021 as the chairman of the LLC was hospitalised and couldn't respond. So a face to face consultation was held with the Director of the LLC.
Peshku District Khokimiyat	Face-to-face consultation meeting with Peshku District Representatives	Meeting held on 16 th April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy khokim of Peshku district (on invest projects); Deputy head Peshku district Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing Service 	Deputy Khokim of Peshku district informed the consultation team that part of the project lands was given to "Dzhankeldy" LLC for grazing livestock by order of the Khokim of Bukhara region. He also mentioned that "Dzhankeldy" LLC has expressed its consent to the construction of the wind farm in an official letter.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Face-to-face consultation meeting with local men			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief specialist Peshku district Melioration Expedition of the Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department Chairman of the "Jonkeldi" makhalla committee 	<p>Following the consultation, a feedback sheet was given to each participant. Suggestions raised by one of the participants is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction works should start at an accelerated pace and planned in phases. <p>Expectations of the participants in regards to social benefits as written in the feedback sheet are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying population with low cost electricity; Improvement in the electricity supply; Meet populations high demand for electricity; Provision of uninterrupted electricity supply for the project's district and neighbouring districts Provision of entrepreneurial opportunities and other employment opportunities <p>Expectation of the participants in regards to ecological benefits are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally friendly with no harmful gas emissions <p>No negative impacts were anticipated from the Project by participants.</p>
	24 th June 2021		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven (7) activists of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be financing the construction of the Wind Farm?

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
	Face-to-face consultation meeting with local women		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 females (elderly age and young women) from local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which region of Uzbekistan will use the electricity generated from the Wind Farm?
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk level of negative impacts from the Project Assistance in the establishment of new faculty of energy at the two (2) professional schools and at the economical college in Peshku district
Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 2 nd April 2021. Response received on 15 th April 2021	N/A	There are no water management assets (irrigation and melioration) in the proposed project area and have no objection to construction works.
Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection	Letter Correspondence and phone call	Letter sent 27th March 2021. Response received via phone call.	N/A	In response to the request to support ACWA Power and Juru Energy support in organising National EIA consultation meetings, the Acting Head of Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environment Protection confirmed through a call on 27 th March 2021 that representatives from Inspectorates for Environmental Control & Protection of Peshku District would be available and participate in the meetings.
	Face-to-face meetings with Peshku district khokimiyat representative	Meeting held on 15 th April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspector of Peshku district Inspectorate for environmental control and protection (under SCEEP) 	<p>During the consultation with Peshku district, the inspector had the following suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project should be implemented without impacts to public health and; Mitigation measures to maintain standards where noise or harmful dust emissions arise as a result of the project's development should be identified,

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				<p>The following are the inspector's expectations from the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities for the local residents will be the main social benefit of the Project • Provision of industrial and other manufacturing organisations with alternative energy supply. • Creation of new workplaces • Constant electricity supply
Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	Letter Correspondence	<p>Letter sent on 28th July 2021</p> <p>Response received 11th August 2021</p>	N/A	There are no any telecommunication networks or communication facilities at the Dzhankeldy Project site in Peshku district.
Ministry of Transportation	Letter Correspondence	<p>Letter sent on 4th May 2021</p> <p>Response received 27th March 2021</p>	N/A	The Project is required to secure a special permit for the transportation of bulky and heavy cargo in accordance with the regulation "Ensuring traffic safety during the transportation of bulky and heavy cargo", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.342 dated December 26, 2011.
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	<p>Letter sent on 4th May 2021</p> <p>Response received 18th May 2021</p>	N/A	The Project is required to comply with the relevant labour protection and safety requirements.
Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	<p>Letter sent 29th March 2021</p> <p>Response received 29th April 2021</p>	N/A	There are no archaeological and cultural objects/sites locations (statues, monuments, etc.) at the project sites (and within 5 km radius of the site) in Peshku under state protection.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				It is recommended that all excavation work on site should be carried out under archaeological observation.
Ministry of Health	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021 No response received	N/A	No response received after several follow-ups.
Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Ongoing consultations	N/A	N/A
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection.	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 6 th April 2021 regarding natural protected zones Response received 27 th April 2021	N/A	Due to the presence of woody shrubs and other wild flora in the construction area of the power transmission line facility and in accordance with the Presidential Decree No. UP-6155 of February 3rd 2021, there is a moratorium on the cutting of valuable species of trees and shrubs not included in the state forest fund until December 31, 2021. As such, it is advisable for the Project to obtain a list of objects whose activities affect the environment, located within a radius of 5 km from the area where the construction of the power transmission line is planned.
	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 regarding biodiversity & Critical Habitat Response received 30 th April 2021	N/A	The number of species of plants growing in the wild, which are at risk of extinction, will not be allowed to decrease or cause a violation of their growing habitats. In addition, measures must be taken to preserve the habitat, pairing places and migration routes of wild animals, as well as to

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				<p>ensure the inviolability of wildlife objects in accordance with law No. 409 "On protection and use of the plant world" and Law No 408 "On the Protection and Use of Wildlife" respectively.</p> <p>As the area is an important location for migratory birds, wind farms and power lines pose a high risk for this systematic group (bird power line collision and electrocution), it is necessary to assess the risk and to choose the location of the structures in detail.</p> <p>It is necessary to determine the potential negative impact on Biological Diversity within the framework of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</p>
Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 3 rd April 2021. Response received 12 th April 2021	N/A	<p>Health protection zone for modern wind power plants is justified as 700m 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 people's presence during possible emergency periods under adverse weather conditions.</p> <p>As such, the Dzhankeldy wind farm should be classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000m.</p>
State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 29 th March 2021 Response received 20 th May 2021	N/A	The State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources provided responses to the questionnaire with questions on mining area 1.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				Additionally, an NoC for the Project was received by the Geology Committee on 6 th September 2021.
Institute of Archaeology	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 29 th March 2021. Response received 6 th April 2021.	N/A	<p>The indicated area was studied by Uzbek-French joint expedition of the National Archaeological Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the National Centre for Scientific Research of France (CNRS, UMR 7041. Central Asia department), during which samples of ceramics from the ancient and medieval periods were identified in and around the Project territory.</p> <p>Considering the presence of ancient Stone Age settlements, stone-working workshops and cemeteries of ancient nomads and herders, the Institute of Archaeology advised that the Project conducts preliminary archaeological search and control work on the planned project site..</p>
		Follow up letter sent 12 th April 2021	N/A	Response provided via scheduled video call (see below).
	Video Call	A video call with power point presentation through zoom was conducted on 19 th April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Director of Samarkand branch of Institute of Archaeology Senior Researcher Institute of Archaeology 	<p>According to the representatives of the Institute of Archaeology, the last research for archaeological expedition in the project area was in 1980. Given that surveys were not renewed and existing information not updated, The Institute of Archaeology advised that coordinates cannot be determined.</p> <p>However, timeline and budget for preliminary archaeological search was</p>

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
		Zoom call on 27 th April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives from Institute of Archaeology, ACWA Power, Juru Energy 	provided by the Institute of Archaeology to the consultation team.
				<p>During the consultations held over a Zoom Call the following issues were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Institute of Archaeology stated that preliminary archaeological surveys were required on the project site based to determine whether there are any potential archaeological sites within the project boundary. Field surveys will be undertaken for one month and laboratory analysis conducted for another month. Where archaeological sites are identified a buffer zone will require to be established for each find depending on its size and type. <p>Any archaeological finds will be put under State protection in accordance with the requirements of the Uzbek Constitution.</p>
	Face to face meeting	Meeting held on 30 th April 2021.		The Institute of Archaeology and ACWA Power discussed the requirements and costs relating to conducting preliminary archaeological surveys at the project site. It was concluded that the two parties will sign an agreement on 3 rd May 2021 so that the surveys can commence.
Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021	N/A	No response received.
Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 29 th April 2021 and a	N/A	A need for the Project to review the monograph published by the Institute of Botany which contains a cadastral list of 675 species of plants belonging to 340 genera of

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
the Republic of Uzbekistan		follow up letter sent on 4 th May 2021.		67 families distributed in the flora of the Bukhara region. This will help the project identify rare and endangered plants in the geographic information system, their life form, ecology, distribution, importance in the Project area, and the need for protection.
Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 21st April 2021	N/A	Given the location of the Project site on the low mountain ridge of Kuldzhuktau which is a nesting place for birds of prey and the passage of many other avifauna species, it is necessary to conduct up-to-date studies of the flyways on spring and autumn migrations and the location of potential nesting sites on these sites. It is also recommended to study the fauna, territorial distribution and ways of movement of bats in the project sites.
Civil Aviation Agency	Letter Correspondence	Letters sent by ACWA Power Response received 19 th July 2021	N/A	Based on the review of information, the preliminary location of the installation of objects is located within the surface of the obstacle accounting circle and does not exceed the limiting surfaces. According to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 226, these objects with a height of more than 50m, require the issuance of a permit from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the above, the specified objects are subject to approval by the Agency "Uzaviation" and will be considered in accordance with the established procedure after receiving all the necessary documents.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				<p>Based on the response received from CAA, it is expected that consultations will continue with CAA once the Project design is completed so that an NoC can be issued for the Project.</p>
Agency of Conservation of Cultural Heritage	Letter Correspondence	<p>Letter sent by ACWA Power on 16th July 2021 Response received 7th September 2021</p> <p><i>Consultation was held in order to register archaeological sites and corresponding buffer zones as per archaeological survey undertaken by Institute of Archaeology and National Centre of Archaeology</i></p>	N/A	<p>According to the Paragraph 332 of Chapter XII of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, development and construction of projects should not lead to relocation, demolition or change of status of cultural heritage sites. Moreover, distances from cultural heritage sites to transport and engineering communications must be at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The carriageways of high-speed and non-stop highways to shallow-built metro lines are set to be 100m in complex relief conditions and 50m in flat relief. <p>Based on the above statement, the new established buffer zones of 50m for flat relief and 100m for complex relief areas supersedes the preliminary buffer zones of 25m & 200m recommended by the National Centre of Archaeology.</p> <p>Additional conclusions were received from the Agency on 23rd November stating that construction could occur within the</p>

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				archaeological bufferzones but under the supervision of an archaeologist and specialist from the Cultural heritage department.
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism Development	Letter Correspondence	Letters sent by Ministry of Energy on 17 th September 2020 Response received 23 rd September 2020	N/A	There are no tourism objects on the project areas: Peshku districts of Bukhara region where the construction of the Wind Farm is planned.
Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letters sent on 1st May 2021 Formal meetings held on 4 th & 23 rd August 2021 via Zoom	N/A	The meetings held with the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry was to address the issue of land ownership and understand who the Land Lease Agreement will be signed with. Following the meeting, further clarification was sort with the Bukhara Region Khokimiyat who informed ACWA Power that although the proposed land for development is owned by the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry, local authorities are obliged to allocate required land plots to the wind project in accordance with Presidential Decree-5001. As such, Dzhankeldy municipality has allocated required 280 ha of land under the Mayor order on 23rd March 2021 and so the LLA should be signed with Peshku Municipality
Faculty of Biology, Bukhara State University	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 29 th April 2021	N/A	No special research on the study of biodiversity has been conducted and there is no information about the current state of biodiversity in this region near or within the

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				boundaries of the project territory, as well as within a radius of 5 km specified in the letter. In order to obtain more information regarding ecological impacts on flora and fauna (habitats, flora species, mammals/bats, birds, reptiles, amphibians, or insects) of this region special studies during the seasons of the year should be conducted.
Faculty of Biology, National University	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 25 th May 2021	N/A	No biodiversity studies have been undertaken near the project site, or within a 5km radius of the site boundaries by the professors/researchers of the university.
Yulia Mitropolskaya: Mammalian expert	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Redirected to the Institute of Zoology	N/A	Please refer to response from Institute of Zoology above.
John Burnside: Houbara Bustard specialist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 15 th June 2021	N/A	John Burnside provided response to the questions asked on Asian Houbara species and this information has been used to inform the ESIA.
Anna Ten: Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 3 rd September 2021	N/A	Anna Ten provided response to the questions asked on bird species in the Project area and this information has been used to inform the ESIA.
Maxim Mitropolsky: Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 31 st August 2021	N/A	Maxim Mitropolsky provided response to the question on bird species in the project area and this information has been used to inform the ESIA.
Maxim Koshkin Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 6 th May 2021	N/A	Maxim Koshkin provided response to questions on bird species in the Project area specifically Sociable Lapwing, Asian Houbara, Egyptian Vulture and Saker Falcon.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				The information received has been used to inform the ESIA
Rob Sheldon Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 3 rd June 2021	N/A	Rob Sheldon provided response to questions on Social Lapwing and this information was used to inform the ESIA
Roman Nazarov Herpetologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 3 rd May 2021	N/A	Roman Nazarov provided response to questions on Southern Even-Fingered Gecko and this was used to inform the ESIA.
Luiza Mardonova Chief Specialist, Dept. of State Cadastre & Monitoring of Flora & Fauna, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 21 st April 2021 Redirected to State committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP).	N/A	Please refer to consultation with SCEEP above.
Jakhangir Talipov Head of Department, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 21 st April 2021 Redirected to Luiza Mardonova	N/A	Please refer to consultation with Luiza Mardonova above.
Nodir Azimov Specialist Institute of Zoology, Institute of Gene Pool of Plant and Animals of Academy of Sciences of Republic Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 21 st April 2021	N/A	No response received
Uzbekistan Society for the protection of birds	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response provided via email on 28 th May 2021	N/A	The Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds requested that the project's ESIA be publicly disclosed. 5 Capitals responded and informed them that ACWA Power will publicly disclose the

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				projects ESIA on their website and during public consultation meetings.
Civic Initiatives Support Center	Official Email	Meeting held 9 th March 2022	N/A	The NGOs were informed about the social and environmental baseline surveys that has been undertaken for the Project (including the OHTL). This also included details of the proposed mitigation, management and monitoring requirements as per the ESIA.
Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion'				Questions were raised on if the project will violate the interests of citizens, what kind of support the NGOs can provide in relation to the Project, etc.
“Oydin Nur” NGO				ACWA Power informed the NGOs that it would be appreciated if the NGOs could spread information about the Project.
IUCN Specialist Group and Experts	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021	N/A	No response received after several follow ups
Bird Life International	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Redirected to Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	N/A	Please refer to response provided by Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds.
UNESCO	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent to UNESCO on 31 st August 2021	N/A	Response received on 29 th September 2021 stating that the Project should consult with the Uzbekistan Cultural Heritage Agency under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports.

Note:

- Summary of the meetings undertaken with the project impacted stakeholders are presented below.
- Letters sent to & received from the different stakeholders and outcomes are provided in the Project specific ESIA Volume 2, Critical Habitat Assessment Stage I and ESIA Volume 4 (Appendices).

5.2.1.4 Summary of Public Consultations and Minutes of Meetings

Participants of the consultation meetings were drawn from Bukhara Region, Peshku District Municipality, Dzhankeldy village and Kalaata village. To determine the venue and date of the consultation meetings, letters were sent to Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection and officials of Peshku District Municipality. The officials in turn decided on the venue and informed participants and/ community members of the upcoming meetings in coordination with Juru Energy.

The agenda of all the meetings included:

- General overview of the ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm construction:
 - Project team
 - Purpose, nature and scale of construction
 - Project components and milestones
 - Timeline and schedule of construction
- Land use
- Applicable legislation (both lenders and local)
- Potential environmental and social impacts
 - Positive (e.g., opportunities for new job placements, cheaper electricity etc.)
 - Negative (noise, collision risk, shadow flicker etc.)
- Grievance Redress Mechanism: contact details for sending feedbacks, suggestions, inquires and compliance etc.
- Discussions

CONSULTATION MEETING AT PESHKU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The summary of the meeting is provided in the table below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	16 th April 2021
TIME	11:30am - 12:30am
VENUE	The meeting room of Peshku District Municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	5 people
REPRESENTATIVE FROM PESHKU DISTRICT	<p>Deputy Khokim of Peshku district (on invest projects) – Peshku District Khokimiyat (Municipality)</p> <p>An Inspector - Peshku district Inspectorate for environmental control and protection (under SCEEP)</p> <p>Deputy Head - Peshku district Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing Service</p>

	A Chief Specialist - Peshku district Melioration Expedition of the Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department
LOCAL COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE	Chairman of the "Jonkeldi" Makhalla Committee
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr. Sherzod Onarkulov – ACWA Power Ms. Inobat Allobergenova – Juru Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Juru
MATERIALS USED	Power point presentation "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm"
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	The number of participants was limited to a maximum of 10 people. The temperature of each participant was checked and the hands of each participant were treated with antiseptic
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deputy Khokim of Peshku District informed the project representatives that the project site is used by Dzhankeldy LLC for grazing livestock and the LLC has expressed consent to the construction of the wind farm in an official letter. • ACWA Power informed the Deputy Khokim of Peshku District that construction works is planned to commence in the 4th quarter of 2021 and It is expected that about 1200 – 1500 persons will be engaged during peak construction period. • Regarding noise impacts on animals especially birds, the project representative informed the Peshku district Inspectorate for environmental control and protection that noise modelling will be undertaken and the acoustic impact of the project assessed once the wind turbine technology, manufacturer and supplier has been selected. Appropriate mitigation and management measures will be proposed in the Project's ESIA. 	
The participants had the following expectations from the Project	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of low cost of electricity; • Improvement in the electricity supply; • Meet populations high demand for electricity • Employment opportunities for the residents • Provision of uninterrupted electricity supply for the project's district and neighbouring districts • Provision of entrepreneurial opportunities and other employment opportunities 	
PHOTOS	
 	

CONSULTATION MEETING AT DZHANKELDY VILLAGE

Informal Consultation

DATE OF CONSULTATION	12 th March 2021
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	1
REPRESENTATIVE OF DZHANKELDY VILLAGE	Deputy Principal of Local School
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Umida Rozumbetova
MATERIALS USED	None
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Interviewer was required to wear mask
MAIN DISCUSSIONS	
The Deputy Principal of the local school in Dzhankeldy village provided overall socio-economic characteristics of the village primarily information on village population, the ethnic group of villagers, main source of living, source of water, school, health, etc.	
The socio-economic information provided has been included in the Socio-Economic Chapter of volume 2 of the ESIA	
PHOTOS	
	

Formal Consultation

Formal consultations with community members of Dzhankeldy village was undertaken on 21st June 2021. In order to ensure social distance amongst participants and encourage the participation of women, the meeting was separated into two (2) groups. One group comprised of females only including young & elderly women and the second group comprised of men including unemployed youth and elderly men. Both meetings were held in parallel by different project representatives.

The summary of the meeting is provided in the tables below.

Consultation with Female Members of the Community

DATE OF CONSULTATION	21 st June 2021
TIME	12:40 – 13:35
VENUE	Local kindergarten in Dzhankeldy village
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	9 females (young & elderly aged women)
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring social distancing amongst participants
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACWA Power informed participants that the project intends to create employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour. However such job opportunities may require certain skills and qualifications. On whether the price of electricity will decrease once the wind farm starts operating, the project representatives informed participants that electricity produced from this wind farm will be delivered to “National Electric Grid Uzbekistan (NEGU)” and ACWA Power is not empowered to influence to the prices set by the Government of Uzbekistan for electricity distribution to the Uzbekistan population. 	
PHOTOS	
 	

Consultation with male Members of the Community

DATE OF CONSULTATION	21 st June 2021
TIME	13:05 – 14:00
VENUE	Local school in Dzhankeldy village
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men)
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mr Askarbek Makhmudov – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring social distancing amongst participants
MAIN OUTCOME	

- A participant requested to know if the village will be able to use electricity generated by the Wind Farm and the project representative stated that the electricity generated by the Dzhankeldy WF will be transferred to NEGU which is the organisation primarily responsible for delivering electricity all around Uzbekistan.
- Regarding employment opportunities, the project representative stated that the Project Developer – ACWA Power will announce a list of job opportunities and requirements for such jobs and local people, members of the community can apply for such opportunities depending on their skills & qualifications.
- With regards to anticipated negative impacts from the operation of the wind farm, the project representatives stated that the anticipated negative impacts during the operational phase include construction noise, landscape change, bird and bat collision and potential emergency situations. Measures to avoid and/or minimise such impacts were provided to the participants.

PHOTOS



CONSULTATION MEETING AT KALAATA VILLAGE

Formal Consultation

Formal consultations with community members of Kalaata village was undertaken on 22nd June 2021. This consultation was held with men alone as the women did not participate due to risk of the spread of COVID-19 and the presence of people from outside the local area.

The summary of the meeting is provided below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	22 nd June 2021
TIME	11:00 – 12:15
VENUE	Local School in Kalaata
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men)
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy Mr Makhmudov Askarbek – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures

COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring social distancing amongst participants
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A participant requested to know if the operation of the wind farm will increase electricity generation in the village and the project representative stated that the electricity generated by the wind farm will be transferred to NEGU which is the organisation primarily responsible for electricity distribution all around Uzbekistan • Regarding the wind farm site selection, the project representative stated that site selection was based on wind intensity, as wind farms will use wind to generate electricity. • With regards to the concern by one of the participants that the wind turbine will dry out air as it absorbs wind, the project representative stated that the wind turbines will neither affect air nor wind. The wind will enable the rotor blades to move which will enable electricity generation 	
PHOTOS	
	

CONSULTATION MEETING WITH LOCAL PEOPLE AT PESHKU KHOKIMIYAT (PESHKU MUNICIPALITY)

The consultation at Peshku Khokimiyat was separated into two (2) groups. One group comprised of females only including young & elderly women and the second group comprised of men including unemployed youth and elderly men.

The summary of the meeting is provided below.

Meeting Held with Men

DATE OF CONSULTATION	24 th June 2021
TIME	14:33 – 15:40
VENUE	Conference Room of Peshku Municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7 activists of the districts
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr. Mavlanov Akbar – ACWA Power Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy Mr Askarbek Makhmudov – Juru Energy

MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	To ensure social distancing amongst participants, the meeting was separated between women and men
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACWA Power informed participants that they will be primarily responsible for construction of this Project, and we are planning to use our own funds and look for support from Development Financial Institutions. Regarding which region of Uzbekistan will use the electricity generated from the Wind Farm, the project representative informed the participants that all electricity generated by Dzhankeldy Wind Farm will be transferred to NEGU and this organization is responsible for the distribution of available electricity 	
PHOTOS	
 	

Meeting Held with Women

DATE OF CONSULTATION	24 th June 2021
TIME	14:55 – 16:05
VENUE	Conference Room of Peshku Municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7 females (elderly age and young women) from local communities
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	To ensure social distancing amongst participants, the meeting was separated between women and men.
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A participant requested to know the risk level of negative impacts from the Project and the project representative stated that risk level will be assessed in the ESIA. Based on baseline surveys undertaken till date, the Project is not anticipated to have a destructive impact to local environment. However, the magnitude of any potential impact cannot be determined at this time until the completion for the ESIA 	

- Regarding the request made by one of the participants for the project to open a new faculty of energy at the two (2) professional schools and at the economical college in Peshku District, the project representatives stated that the request will be the Head Consultant team and Project Developer. The request will also be registered in the Project's GRM and response will be delivered to you in a written form.

PHOTOS



CONSULTATION MEETING WITH NGOs

An official email of invitation was sent to six (6) key NGOs operating in Uzbekistan inviting them for a meeting where information about the Project could be provided. The meeting was held on 9th March 2022 at Juru Energy Offices in Tashkent. A Zoom link was also provided for those who could not attend in person.

The NGOs invited for the meeting include:

- Sabr: Involved in supporting vulnerable groups especially women through provision of psychological, social, legal support.
- Istiqlolli Avlod: Mainly works in the field of combating human trafficking and other forms of violence.
- Center for support of Citizen's initiatives: Works to promote equal rights and opportunities for women, children, people living with disabilities etc.
- Oydin Nur (Bukhara region): Promotes equality between men and women and provides support to victims of domestic violence, harassment, human trafficking etc.
- Ijtimoiy fikr Community Center: Identifies, studies, analyses and monitors the main trends in the dynamics of public opinion in all areas of Uzbekistan.
- Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds: Works in the protection and conservation of birds and their habitats in Uzbekistan.

Out of the 6 NGOs invited for the meeting, only 3 NGOs had representatives who attended. Three (3) of these representatives attended in person and one through a Zoom link from Bukhara region. The summary of the MoM is as provided below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	9 th March 2022
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TIME	17:30-18:30
VENUE	Juru Energy's Offices in Tashkent
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	<p>Representative of 4 NGOs which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic Initiatives Support Center • Republican Centre for the Study of Public Opinion "Public Opinion" NGO • Republican Centre for the Study of Public Opinion "Public Opinion" NGO <p>Attendant joined via Zoom call:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Oydin Nur" NGO
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	<p>Mr Sherzod Onarkulov - BD, ACWA Power in Tashkent</p> <p>Miss Zilola Kazakova - Principal Social Consultant</p> <p>Mr Juraev Uktam - Social Consultant</p>
MATERIALS USED	PPT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NGOs were informed by ACWA Power that the project locations were chosen due to their remote locations in order to minimise impacts on local communities and so it is not expected that the project will violate the interests of citizens during the construction and operational phase. ACWA Power is also involved in providing CSR projects to support local communities. • ACWA Power stated that the project has identified both impacted and interest based stakeholders and are currently consulting with local administration and other stakeholders so that the project construction can commence in summer 2022 • The NGOs asked to know the type of support they can provide to the Project as they are ready to support and cooperate with the project at any time. To this statement, ACWA Power stated that it would be appreciated if the NGO can spread information about the project • With regards to access to project reports, the NGOs were informed that a link to ACWA Powers website will be provided once the ESIA documents have been publicly disclosed.
PHOTOS	



5.2.2 OHTL

5.2.2.1 Challenges in Organising the Public Consultation Meetings

The approval for organising the public consultation meeting in Gijduvon districts was obtained during the cotton-picking season which attracts seasonal workers without alternative employment. As such, the community members preferred to earn an income rather than attend the public consultation meetings.

ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS

As local community members of Gijduvon district could not attend the meeting because of cotton picking, the Deputy Mayor on Mahalla affairs indicated that he would inform the local community chairman about the meeting & the Project and the local community Chairman in turn will inform the local community members about the Project. Further to this, Juru Energy and 5 Capitals gave visual aids in the form of brochures & leaflets to the Deputy Mayor of Mahalla Affairs. The brochures & leaflets included Project information and expected positive & negative Project impacts during the construction and operational phases. The brochures & leaflets also included provision of a grievance mechanism. These visual aids will be distributed to the local community members by the local Chairman of Gijduvon district.

With regards to consultation with herders along the OHTL route, as there was no suitable infrastructure and the herders are located far away from each other, it was not possible to gather all potentially affected persons in one location to undertake the meeting & presentation. Hence, brochures & leaflets were distributed to identified receptors along the route and during the distribution process, information about the wind farm, OHTL route and grievance mechanism was shared.

Plate 5-2 Evidence of Distribution of Project Brochures to Herders along the OHTL Route
Former Chontabay Village



Herder's Settlement 2 (R40)



Herder's Settlement 3 (R41)



Herder's Settlement 4 (R43)



5.2.2.2 Public Consultation Timeline

Majority of the OHTL runs through Konimekh district in Navoi region and the remaining section of the OHTL towards Bash site runs through Gijduvon district so public consultations and meetings were held with the local community members of the Konimekh & Gijduvon on 7th October 2021. As only a small section of the OHTL runs through Peshku District in Bukhara region and this section is within the Wind Farm site, new consultation was not undertaken with the local communities in this area (Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village).

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

The table below provides a summary of the consultation conducted to date.

Table 5-3: Summary of Past Stakeholder Consultations Along the OHTL

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Herders at Former Chontabay Village	Face to-face engagement and distribution of visual aid	3 rd October 2021	4 People	No issue raised by participants.
Mining Companies – There is a mining area in the vicinity of the OHTL	N/A	N/A	N/A	Consultation regarding the mining area was undertaken with the State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources. Please refer to consultation with the State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources below.
Herders along the OHTL route	Face-to-face consultation with some herders along the OHTL route and distribution of visual aids	3 rd October 2021	2 people	No comments or concerns were received from the herders.
Forest Fund	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 12 th October 2021 Response received on 25 th October	N/A	Redirected to Bukhara Region Municipality/ Khokimiyat. Please refer to consultation with Bukhara Region Khokimiyat
Navoi Region Khokimiyat	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 30 th September 2021 Response was received via phone call	N/A	The representative from Navoi Region Khokimiyat indicated that the letter has been delegated to Konimekh district.
Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 30 th September 2021	N/A	The representative from Bukhara Region Khokimiyat indicated that the letter has been delegated to different districts.
Gijduvon district khokimiyat	Formal face-to-face meeting	7 th October 2021	11 people	At the end of the meeting, a participant asked to know how local unemployed youth will get jobs during the construction period of the Project.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				The Project representatives responded that the Project developer intends to attract locals for construction phase and locals can apply for a job positions based on their skills and job requirements. Further information about employment opportunities will be available when Project Developer starts construction phase.
Peshku district khokimiyat	N/A	N/A	N/A	Given the location of the OHTL within the wind farm site where consultation have already been undertaken with local community members of Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village, no specific additional consultation is required. However, these communities will be included in the ESIA disclosure process.
Konimekh district khokimiyat	Formal face-to-face meeting	7 th October 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 people (comprising of 10 local municipality representatives and 6 local community members including elderly age people and unemployed youth) 	Participants asked to know impacts on biodiversity and land ownership. One of the participants indicated that some section of the OHTL route belongs to the Forestry fund and the project representative informed him the a letter has been sent to the Navoi Region Municipality.
The Center of the Hydrometeorological service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UZHIDROMET)	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 26th April 2021. Response received	N/A	The UZHIDROMET provided meteorological information from the Dzhankeldy, Ayakagitma and Karakul meteorological station for the period of 2001-2020
SUE "UzGASHKLITI"	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 26th April 2021.	N/A	Uzgashkliti indicated that they do not have archived data on the requested information and they proposed to

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
		Response received on 3 rd May 2021		conduct geological investigation in order to obtain any data.
JSC "UZENERGOENGINEERING"	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 26th April 2021. Response received on 7 th May 2021	N/A	The UZENERGOENGINEERING indicated that they do not have the data requested for (type of soil, geomorphology and groundwater level) in the planned Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL corridors.
Ministry of Transportation	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 24 th September 2021. Response received on 21 st October 2021	N/A	The letter requested for a site visit with specialists to study the intersection of the OHTL with highways/roads. This letter was submitted to ACWA Power as the request includes technical requirements that are not within the scope of the ESIA.
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021 Response received 18 th May 2021	N/A	Consultation was undertaken as part of the Wind Farm stakeholder consultation. Please refer to the consultation with Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations in the Wind Farm section above.
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 27 th September 2021 via telegram but no response has been received to date.	N/A	N/A
Ministry of Health	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021 but no response was received.	N/A	Consultation was undertaken as part of the Wind Farm stakeholder consultation. Please refer to the consultation with Ministry of Health in the Wind Farm section above.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Ministry of Culture	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 23rd September 2021. Response received on 27 th September 2021 Redirected to Cultural Heritage Agency	N/A	Please refer to consultation with Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	N/A	N/A	Consultations were not conducted but it is expected the Project will adhere to all relevant health and safety national requirements and apply for relevant permits as applicable.
Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 6 th April 2021 Response received 27 th April 2021 Follow up on 7 th September 2021 Response to follow up received 8 th September 2021	N/A	In accordance with 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 500 kV, the size of sanitary protection zone should be "at least 500 meters. Following further clarification (follow up letter sent 7 th September 2021), the Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service indicated that there was an error in the first response and the sanitary protection zone for single circuit OHTL with 500kV rating should not be less than 30 meters from both sides of OHTL tower.
Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 26th April 2021 Response received on 12th May 2021	N/A	There are no telecommunication networks and communication facilities in the land allocated for the Dzhankeldy -Bash OHTL.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental protection	Letter Correspondence	Please refer to consultation with SCEEP under the Wind Farm section	N/A	<p>Consultation was undertaken as part of the Wind Farm stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>Please refer to consultation with SCEEP under the Wind Farm section.</p>
State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster (or Goskomgeodezkadast) (or Goskomgeodezkadast)	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021 Response received 23 rd March 2021	N/A	<p>Consultation was undertaken as part of the Wind Farm stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>Please refer to consultation with the State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster under the Wind Farm section.</p>
State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	Letter Correspondence	26 th April 2021 Response was received 20 th May 2021 Follow up letter sent 14 th July 2021 2 nd Response received 23 rd July 2021	N/A	<p>Planned construction corridors for Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL overlaps with geological objects of the State Committee of Geology. As a result the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL route should be changed taking into account technical considerations and safety rules. It is necessary to take into account that there are potential blocks for hydrocarbon raw materials on the requested territory. Thus, the State Committee of Geology does not object to carrying out construction of Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTLs on the territory.</p> <p>A follow up letter was sent so the State Committee on Geology can approve the new proposed alignment and the State Committee responded approving the selected route corridor for 500 kV overhead power line,</p>
Institute of Archaeology	Letter Correspondence	Letter was sent on 24 th September 2021 via telegram. Response received 12 th October 2021	N/A	No archaeological research have been undertaken along the planned Dzhankeldy- Bash route as such, the Institute of Archaeology indicated that they do not have any information regarding the presence/absence of archaeological sites/finds along the route.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				Given the location of the OHTL route in the Kyzylkum desert area where ancient stone age settlements, workshops, tombs or burial grounds of ancient nomadic herders have been found, there is a potential for ancient items of cultural importance to be present along the route. As such, the Institute of Archaeology suggests that preliminary archaeological researches and supervision should be carried out along the planned OHTL route.
Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter was sent on 24 th September 2021. Response received on 11 th October 2021	N/A	The the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool indicated that the pastoral part of the territory of the planned Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL in the Bukhara region is under the supervision and management of the Republican sericulture and wool industry development committee.
UNESCO	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 27 th September 2021 Response received on 29 th September 2021. Redirected to Agency of Conservation of Cultural Heritage	N/A	Please refer to consultation with the Agency of Conservation of Cultural Heritage above.

5.2.2.3 Summary of Public Consultations and Minutes of Meetings

Participants of the consultation meetings were drawn from all the districts the OHTL runs through including Gijduvon district, Peshku district, and Konimekh district of Navoi Region. In order to arrange meeting with the local municipalities and local communities of these different districts, consultation letter was sent to representative of Bukhara Regional Municipality and Navoi Regional Municipality on 30th September 2021 requesting permission to arrange meetings with different groups of community (female, elderly age people, young people, unemployed youth) at the different local municipalities

The local municipalities decided on the venue and informed participants and/ community members of the upcoming meetings.

The agenda of all the meetings included:

- Project description
- Project location
- Project milestones
- Applicable legislation (both lenders and local)
- Potential environmental and social impacts
 - Positive (e.g., employment opportunities, electricity transmission, cheaper electricity etc.)
 - Negative (dust, noise, traffic, habitat loss, landscape change, habitat fragmentation etc.)
- Grievance Redress Mechanism: contact details for sending feedbacks, suggestions, inquires and compliance etc.
- Discussions.

CONSULTATION MEETING AT KONIMEKH DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The summary of the meeting is provided in the table below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	7 th October 2021
TIME	11:45pm – 12:40pm
VENUE	Local Municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	16 people: 10 Representatives of Local Municipality and 6 Local Community Representatives
STAKEHOLDER GROUP	Indirectly affected community – Shofirkon district, meeting with local community representatives, i.e., elderly age and unemployed youth.
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr Askarbek Makhmudov - Juru Ms. Zilola Kazakova – Juru

	Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation, brochures and leaflets
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	The project representatives reminded participants of the need to wear mask a stay at a safe distance from one another but participants did not wear mask as the GoU no longer places strict requirements on COVID-19 precautions
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding impact on biodiversity particularly saxuals listed in the Uzbekistan red book, the project representative informed the participant that the territory of the wind farm and the planned OHTL route have been studied for the presence of trees and shrubs included in the Red Book, as well as valuable species of trees and shrubs on which a moratorium has been established according to the presidential decree and based on the results of the studies, these types of trees were not identified at the wind farm or along the OHTL route and an act was drafted. A participant requested to know if consultation with forestry fund have been undertaken as part of the plant OHTL land belongs to the forestry fund. The project representatives stated that a letter regarding land ownership has been sent to the Navoi region municipality and response is yet to be received at this time 	
PHOTOS	
	

CONSULTATION MEETING AT GIJDUVON DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The summary of the meeting is provided in the table below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	7 th October 2021
TIME	15:00pm – 15:50pm
VENUE	Local Municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	11 people
STAKEHOLDER GROUP	Representatives of local municipality
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr Askarbek Makhmudov - Juru Ms. Zilola Kazakova – Juru Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation, brochures and leaflets

COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	<p>The project representatives reminded participants of the need to wear mask and stay at a safe distance from one another but participants did not wear mask as the GoU no longer places strict requirements on COVID-19 precautions</p>
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding employment opportunity for local unemployed youth during the construction phase, the project representative stated that the Project developer intends to attract locals for construction phase and locals can apply for a job position based on their skills and job requirements. • As it is cotton harvesting season, more representatives of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting. The Deputy Mayor on Mahalla Affairs stated that the local community chairmen will be informed and provided with detailed information on the 500kV OHTL project. In turn, the local community chairmen will inform the local community members. 	
PHOTOS	
	

5.3 Draft ESIA Public Disclosure Meeting

5.3.1 Wind Farm

Following submission of the Draft ESIA to lenders in January 2022, a request was sent to Peshku Municipality requesting their assistance in organizing public disclosure meetings from 22nd to 25th February 2022 with community members, PAPs and other stakeholders. The Municipality informed the local communities about the meeting following which the Draft ESIA was publicly disclosed to local community members of Dzhankeldy and Kalaata village in February 2022. The meeting at each village was separated with men attending a separate meeting from women. Both meetings were held in parallel by different project representatives

The agenda of all the Draft ESIA Public Disclosure meetings included:

- Provision of information on project description
 - Location, purpose, nature and scale of project development
 - Project components and facilities
 - Project milestones
- Potential beneficial and adverse environmental and social impacts

- Grievance Redress Mechanism: contact details for sending feedbacks, suggestions, inquires and compliance etc.
- Discussions

In order to provide accurate information on the outcome of the ESIA to the community members, visual aids which includes leaflets and brochures translated to Uzbek were distributed to all participants and presentation slides were verbally presented. The visual aids and presentation slides are provided in Appendix A.

The summary of the outcome of the meeting is provided below.

5.3.1.1 DZHANKELDY VILLAGE

MEETING HELD WITH MEN

The draft public disclosure meeting with men was scheduled to be held on 25th February 2022 at the local school in Dzhankeldy village however, men from the village did not attend this meeting. As no one showed up for the meeting, the social team responsible for this disclosure meeting with men provided the Non -Technical Summary (NTS) (in Uzbek) to the Unit of Male Affairs in Makhalla Committee of Dzhankeldy village.

Following this, a walkover of the project site was undertaken by the social team during which brochures and leaflet were distributed to local male villagers.

MEETING HELD WITH WOMEN

The draft public disclosure meeting with women was also scheduled to be held on 25th February 2022 at the local school in Dzhankeldy village.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	25 th February 2022
TIME	11:30 – 12:30
VENUE	Local School at Dzhankeldy Village
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	12 females (elderly age and young women) from Dzhankeldy village
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Brochures, project presentation and leaflet
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanism, the participants of the public disclosure meeting did not have any questions or concerns regarding the project. • Elderly women indicated that they are interested in the project building a small wedding hall as they have difficulties serving guests and washing dishes in winter 	

season. Young women are interested in the project establishing sport facilities at the local school such as mini stadium with adequate equipment

- The women also suggested that a mini bus be provided to allow for easy transportation to and from Peshku District.
- Before finalizing the presentation, the social team member informed the participants that copies of the NTS copies will be provided to the head of Dzhankeldy village.

PHOTOS



5.3.1.2 KALAATA VILLAGE

MEETING HELD WITH MEN

The draft public disclosure meeting with men was scheduled to be held on 25th February 2022 at the local school in Kalaata village however, men from the village did not attend this meeting. As no one showed up for the meeting, the social team responsible for this disclosure meeting with men provided the Non -Technical Summary (NTS) (in Uzbek) to the Unit of Male Affairs in Makhalla Committee of Kalaata village.

Following this, a walkover of the project site was undertaken by the social team during which brochures and leaflet were distributed to local male villagers.

MEETING HELD WITH WOMEN

The women at Kalaata village did not also attend the meeting scheduled to take place at the local school in Kalaata village and so the the social team responsible for this disclosure meeting with men provided the Non -Technical Summary (NTS) (in Uzbek) to the Unit of Female Affairs in Makhalla Committee of Kalaata village.

Following this, a walkover of the project site was undertaken by the social team during which brochures and leaflet were distributed to local female villagers.

The draft public disclosure meeting with women was also scheduled to be held on 25th February 2022 at the local school in Dzhankeldy village.

5.3.2 OHTL

Given that the OHTL runs through Peshku district, Konimekh district in Navoi region and Gijduvon district, a request was sent to Navoi Regional Municipality and Gijduvon Municipality requesting their assistance in organizing public disclosure meetings from 22nd to 25th February 2022 with community members, PAPs and other stakeholders along the OHTL route. As consultation with Peshku district community members in the wind farm area of influence had already been undertaken as part of the wind farm public disclosure, additional request was not sent.

The Navoi and Gijduvon Municipalities informed the local communities about the meeting following which the Draft ESIA was publicly disclosed to local community members.

The summary of the outcome of the meeting is provided below.

5.3.2.1 Konimekh District

DATE OF CONSULTATION	22nd February 2022
TIME	10:30 – 11:30
VENUE	Konimekh district municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr Makhmudov Asqarbek - Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Brochures, project presentation and leaflet
MAIN OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanism, one of the participants requested to know if research was undertaken to learn about underground soil component along the OHTL to which the social team member disclosing the Draft ESIA responded that Juru Energy was responsible for conducting environmental research to assess underground soil component. Before finalizing the presentation, the social team member informed the participants that copies of the NTS copies will be provided to Konimekh district municipality.
PHOTOS	



5.3.2.2 Gijuvon District

DATE OF CONSULTATION	22nd February 2022
TIME	11:30 – 12:30
VENUE	Giduvon district municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	18
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Miss Zilola Kazakova - Principal Social Consultant Mr Juraev Uktam - Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Brochures, project presentation and leaflet
MAIN OUTCOME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanism, one of the participants requested to know if the project contractor will enter an agreement with Clean Zone State Unitary Enterprise (CZSUE) to which the social team member disclosing the Draft ESIA responded that when the project construction commences, further details about agreement proposal with CZSUE can be obtained via call with Onarkulov Sherzod (ACWA Power Business Development Manager). In the meantime, it is expected that ACWA Power will conduct an agreement with CZSUE during the construction phase ACWA. Another participant asked to know if it is possible to plant seeds of "saksovul" (desert plants) after the end of construction to which the social team member responded saying there will be restrictions in planting "saksovul" in active construction zones and along the OHTL RoW during construction due to health & safety reasons. However, there will be no restriction to plant the seed of "saksovul" after the end of construction. Before finalizing the presentation, the social team member informed the participants that copies of the NTS copies will be provided to Gijuvon district municipality. 	
PHOTOS	



5.4 Final ESIA Public Disclosure

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

Table 5-4 Distribution of RAP (ESIA) Documents

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Wind Farm	
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village.
Kalaata Village	Village representative Kalaata village
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at the settlement of Herder 1 and other herders and their workers were informed.
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners
OHTL	
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality.
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality
Dzhankeldy village	Makhalla Committee of the village
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder 12

Note: The Project will continue to utilise the above locations to provide publicised Project information to the PAPs. This will be undertaken in consultation and coordination with the

Makhallas who play a critical role in the dissemination of information and grievance redress in their communities.

The ESIA disclosure meetings were held from 26th June to 5th July 2022 following approval from the Bukhara Regional Municipality (sample of the notification letter sent to the Municipality and PAPs is presented in Appendix B). 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 5-4 above) and details of the grievance mechanism.

The agenda of all the Final ESIA Public Disclosure meeting included provision of information on

- Purpose, nature and scale of project development;
- Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
- Potential risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
- Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism

The summary of the outcome of the disclosure meetings with the PAPs at the Dzhankeldy WF and along the OHTL are provided in the sub-section below. In order to provide accurate information on the outcome of the ESIA to the community members, brochures translated to Uzbek were distributed to all participants and presentation slides were verbally presented (where applicable). The final ESIA public disclosure brochures and presentation slides are provided in Appendix C

5.4.1 Wind Farm

The table below provides a summary of the meetings with community members, PAPs and other stakeholders at the wind farm.

Table 5-5 Summary of ESIA Public Disclosure – Wind Farm

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Directly Affected Communities				
Dzhankeldy Village	11 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	MCC office in Dzhankeldy village Project PPT Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the participants wanted to know when construction will commence and he was informed that site mobilisation is planned for July 8th 2022 under Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) while wind turbine installation is planned for November 2nd 2022. Another participant requested to know the technical characteristics of the wind turbine and this was outlined to him (rotor blades, nacelle, hub, transformer, etc.) 	
Kalaata Village	6 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Local School in Kalaata village Project PPT Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the participants asked to know if the project contractor will require work experience from employee and he was informed that the employer will list out the requirements of each available position 	

² Following the ESIA public disclosure meetings, the project milestone have been updated. Please refer to Section 2.7 herein

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Mining areas (Kogon 97 "Avtokorhona" LLC, "Peshku Cement" LLC, and "Asia Cement and Glass" LLC)	Owner and workers at the mine	Phone consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No concerns or questions raised 	N/A
Land Users				
Herders using the site (Herder 1)	1 participant including representative of the social team	Local school at Dzhankeldy village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following description of the project, its impacts, and providing information on the grievance mechanism, Herder (Herder 1A) requested to know when construction will start and how many turbines will be placed and he was informed that site mobilisation is planned to commence 8th July 2022 and 79 wind turbines will be installed at the site. 	No Photo
Local Governmental Authorities				
Peshku District Khokimiyat	16 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA, DEG and the social team.	Administrative building of Peshku district municipality Project PPT Brochures	<p>The participants asked for clarifications relating to job application, delivery condition of wind turbine, construction process, worker accommodation and groundwater survey and the following clarifications below were provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will employ 700-1000 workers during the construction and about 50% will be hired from Uzbekistan. During the operation phase, about 40 staff will be engaged. Recruitment will be based on qualification and job vacancies will be posted at the local municipality The components of the wind turbine will be transported through heavy goods vehicle and it will be installed with the aid of crane 	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worker accommodation will be managed in accordance with EBRD and IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards Groundwater survey was undertaken as part of the geotechnical studies in March 2021. 	
State Committees/Agencies				
Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry (SWID) ³	9 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	SWID Committee of Bukhara region in Kogon district Project PPT Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Head of SWID indicated that permission was not obtained before using land that belongs to the SWID Committee 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. To this, he was informed that legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are still entitled to compensation for their non-land assets. Another participant asked if compensation will be paid outside the 100m OHTL AOL to which the project representative responded stating that compensation will only be provided within the 100m OHTL AOL. The participants were informed 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. 	

³ All meeting with SWID covered the affected LLCs both for wind farms and along the OHTL. These LLC include Dzhankeldy LLC and Kokcha LLC.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.) 	
NGO's				
N/A	12 participants including representatives of the social team.	Juru Energy Office and zoom call Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the participants asked to know what regions in Uzbekistan are best for developing wind farms and he was informed that areas with high potential wind power are considered best for wind farms The participants were informed that technologies are rapidly developing and wind power are becoming competitive to thermal power stations One participant requested to know how reliable the bird study is and he was informed that the bird reports are completely reliable as 1 year bird monitoring and migration route study was undertaken. In addition, international experts prepared the Collision Risk Modelling study to find out bird fatality and the reports have been approved by DFIs The participants were informed that the ESIA package has been disclosed and can be downloaded from ACWA Power, EBRD and ADB website 	
N/A	2 representatives from Bankwatch, 3 from ACWA Power and 3 from 5C	General discussion on the Project	The meeting with Bank Watch was held on 2 nd June 2022 at ACWA Power's offices in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The key areas of discussion were centred around the documents disclosed on ACWA Power's and EBRD's websites. The discussion between ACWA Power and Bankwatch related to land acquisition, stakeholder engagement & grievance mechanism, supply chain	n/a

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			<p>assessment and biodiversity and decommissioning impacts.</p> <p>Additional request for information was received from Bankwatch on 26.07.2022 and 16.09.2022 to which responses and additional information was provided</p>	
n/a	Representatives from EBRD, ADB & BirdLife International	Discussion on the Project	<p>The meeting discussed the location of turbines close to Lake Ayakagitma (for Bash WF) and the impact on other vertebrates which are prey for raptors. It was clarified that 3 turbines have been moved to Bash ensuring that no turbines are within 2km of the lake. Overall, there was no concern expressed for the Bash WF and Dzhankeldy WF.</p>	n/a
	A letter was received from the Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds (UzSPB) in response to a data request from the Project for the Potential Biological Removal (PBR) Analysis	Response to a letter received on 4 th April 2022. (See Appendix D for full response)	<p>The letter from UzSPB raised concerns on the methods and approaches of the ESIA and the field studies undertaken by local experts, recommendation for further research and relocation of WTGs in Bash. A detailed response was provided on 8th June 2022 demonstrating how the project has addressed the issues raised. In addition, UzSPB was provided with a link to the ESIA disclosed reports.</p>	n/a

5.4.2 OHTL

The table below provides a summary of the public disclosure meetings with community members and PAPs along the OHTL

Table 5-6 Summary of ESIA Public Disclosure – OHTL

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Land Users				
Herders along the OHTL route including their workers	4 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Settlement of Herder 12 Project PPT Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No concerns or questions were raised 	
Local Government Authorities				
Peshku District	16 participants and representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA & DEG including social team from Juru Energy & 5 Capitals.	Administrative building of Peshku district municipality Project PPT Brochures	<p>After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), the participants requested clarifications on the below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job application: ACWA Power and the EPC Contractor will notify local communities on job announcements and the application process. Accommodation for workers: The accommodation areas will be managed according to EBRD & IFC Workers' accommodation guidelines and the workers will also have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints. 	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of ground water: Participants were informed this was part of the geotechnical studies and it was included in the ESIA. 	
Gijduvan District	14 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA and the social team.	Administrative building of Gijduvan district municipality Project PPT Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key issues related to the project impact on land and whether there would be sufficient alternative land to relocate all livestock located at the Wind Farm. A clarification was provided stating that there was sufficient productive land and grazing activities would not be impacted. Participants also wanted to know who would take the compensation for the land along the OHTL. They were informed that compensation would be provided for lost income, profits 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. 	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Konimekh District	7 participants including representatives from the municipality, Cadastral department, SCEEP, Forestry department	Administrative building of Konimekh district municipality Project PPT Brochures	After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), no questions, issues or concerns were raised by the participants	

5.4.2.1 Additional Consultation Undertaken as Part of ESAP Requirement

The ESAP required additional consultation to be undertaken regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage, workforce influx and access road at the project area and along the OHTL. During the public disclosure of the ESIA, community members from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages and municipalities along the OHTL (Peshku, Gijduvon and Konimekh) were consulted on these elements/issues in order to:

- Determine which tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements exist within the communities;
- Show the communities the local access roads that will be impacted by the project and identify other suitable alternatives;
- Establish their concerns regarding worker influx as a result of the workers who will be employed;
- Provide the communities with information on potential impacts from the project; and
- Establish any concerns that the communities might have on the above.

Wind Farm

COMMUNITY	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
Dzhankeldy village	Qanorbay ata" pilgrimage 35km from Dzhankeldy village is the main tangible	Wedding ceremonies, "Kyz alyp kashu" ceremony and national holiday "Navruz"		No concerns were received related to the use of the existing

COMMUNITY	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
	cultural heritage item at the wind farm project area.	were identified as intangible cultural heritages. Potential impacts to these elements will be mitigated/managed in accordance with the ESIA.		access roads for the project.
Kalaata village	Qanorbay ata" pilgrimage 40km from Kalaata village is the main tangible cultural heritage item at the wind farm project area.		No concerns or questions were raised in relation to workers influx	

OHTL

MUNICIPALITIES	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
Peshku Municipality		No tangible cultural heritage item or object is located along the OHTL route		
Gijduvon Municipality	Nawrouz, wedding ceremonies was identified as the main intangible cultural heritage practiced by communities in these Municipalities. Potential impacts to these elements will be mitigated/managed in accordance with the ESIA.	The main tangible cultural heritage item is Khoja Abdulkholik Gijduvoniy mausoleum located in Gijduvan district and other tangible cultural heritages including Khoja Bakhouddin Nakshband Bukhoriy, Khoja Sayyid Amir Kulol mausoleums which is the "7 Pilgrims" in Bukhara region.	No concerns or questions were raised in relation to workers influx.	No concerns related to the use of the existing access roads for the project were received.
Konimekh Municipality		No tangible cultural heritage item or object is located along the OHTL route		

It should be noted that some PAPs could not attend the final public disclosure meeting as such they were either consulted over the phone or disclosure materials provided to them.

The table below outlines the stakeholders that could not attend the public disclosure meeting and the method of disclosure undertaken.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	METHOD OF ESIA DISCLOSURE
Wind Farm	
Herders using the project site (Herder 2 and Herder 3)	Phone call
Herders using the project site (Herder 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)	Brochures distributed at their respective residence in Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village

5.4.3 Update on Disclosure of ESIA Documents

As discussed in section 5.4, distribution of ESIA documents (NTS, SEP & RAP) and public consultation meetings were undertaken between 18th June and 19th June 2022. In addition, the full ESIA documents have been disclosed on EBRD's, ADB's, MIGA's and ACWA Power's websites as provided in the table below.

Table 5-7 Website Links to Disclosed ESIA Documents

ENTITY	WEBSITE
EBRD	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
ADB	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/usb-56086-001-esia
MIGA	https://www.miga.org/project/dzhankeldy-wind-farm-project-1
ACWA Power	https://www.acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

5.5 Grievance Mechanism

From the national legislation perspective there is a centralized complaints mechanism (online portal) for all public utility providers that was opened in 2017 by Presidential Decree No728 of 15.09.2017. As this online portal is intended for wide range of issues brought to government attention, it was considered more appropriate to develop a single system/approach for receiving feedback and complaints from stakeholders impacted by the development of the ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Project. The following approach was used in the establishment of the Project specific grievance mechanism.

- Applications/complaints from local individuals or groups were accepted both in written and verbal forms after conducting the meeting with affected community.

- 5 Capitals as well as local consultant Juru Energy review and, within their authority be responsible for resolving submitted grievances (in co-ordination with ACWA Power).

The following details were provided to the stakeholders in order for the stakeholders to be able to submit their grievances or comments regarding the proposed Project.

Table 5-8 Stakeholder Engagement - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
ACWA Power Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960
Representative of Peshku Khokimiyat (administration)	Details have been provided to participants
Juru Energy: Inobat Alloberganova – Senior Environmental Specialist	Email: i.allobergenove@juruenergy.com Mob: +998903487523 Work: +998712020440
Juru Energy: Oleg Khegay - Environmental and Social Consultant	Email: o.khegay@juruenergy.com Mob: +998909414371 Work: +998712020440
5 Capitals Eniola Oladimeji – Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: eniola.oladimeji@5capitals.com Work: +974 (0) 4 343 5955

5.6 Grievances Received

At the time of writing, three (3) grievances have been received and responses were provided to these grievances in a timely manner. The tables below provide a summary of one of the grievances received and response provided. The other grievance was received from a herder at the Project site and this is presented in the project specific Resettlement Action Plan.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons Gender: Female Age: N/A Address: Bukhara region, Peshku district Occupation: Chairman of Mahalla and Family Issues I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	23 rd June 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal Communication
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	We have 1 and 2 professional schools as well as economical college in Peshku district. Can you assist in opening a new faculty of energy in these institutions?
1 ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 23 RD JUNE 2021	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier

2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 9TH JULY 2021

As you are well aware all the public educational institutions including professional schools are under the jurisdiction of the government and it is not our decision to open a new faculty. Moreover we are not an educational company even though we do have good relationships with the educational institutions.

The bottom line is that at this very moment we are not planning to engage into any educational activities in Peshku district.

The above grievance & response were provided to the grievant in Uzbek and this is attached in Appendix E.

5.7 Media Coverage of the Project

The development of the Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm has received both national and international coverage in various media outlets. The most notable press coverage is as provided below:

LOCAL MEDIA COVERAGE

- Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan website
 - <http://minenergy.uz/en/news/view/1074>
- Uzbekistan Energy Monitor.
 - <https://energy.frontieruzbekistan.com/projects/wind/acwa-500mw-1gw-wind>
- The Tashkent Times
 - <http://tashkenttimes.uz/economy/6480-two-wind-farms-to-be-built-in-bukhara-province>
- Kun.Uz
 - <https://kun.uz/01404026>
- Peshku Telegram page (article on the project was published on 18th April 2021 as part of the National EIA consultations)
 - https://t.me/buxorouz_official/19628

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA COVERAGE

- ACWA Power's Website
 - <https://www.acwapower.com/news/the-ministry-of-energy-and-acwa-power-achieve-momentous-milestones-as-uzbekistan-enhances-its-clean-energy-capacity/>
- Reve (Wind Energy & Electric Vehicle Magazine)
 - <https://www.evwind.es/2020/03/05/wind-energy-in-uzbekistan-acwa-power-to-build-1gw-wind-farm/73941>

- Renewable Now
 - <https://renewablesnow.com/news/uzbekistan-contracts-acwa-power-for-up-to-1-gw-wind-project-689876/>
- The Asset (Asia Connect)
 - <https://theasset.com/article/42885/acwa-power-of-saudi-arabia-expands-into-uzbekistan>

6 FUTURE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process that will be undertaken during the construction, commissioning and operational phases of the Project. The processes used will be transparent, free of intimidation, interference and coercion. The aim of this section is to describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats, the types of methods that will be used to communicate information and the consultation methods to be used with each of the stakeholder groups identified in the previous sections.

6.1 Engagement Methods

The following methods will be used to inform stakeholders about the stakeholder engagement process during pre-construction, construction and operations of the Project:

- Letters, Phone calls and email - Suitable to engage interest-based stakeholders and to notify them of the engagement and disclosure mechanisms.
- Project Brochures – These will be distributed to communities living near the project site and will include a summary of the negative and positive impacts of the project and information regarding the grievance mechanism.
- Social Media – Suitable to engage impact-based stakeholders. This may include use of messaging platforms such as WhatsApp, Telegram⁴, Zoom etc to communicate general information about the Project. Data privacy must be ensured and protected if a stakeholder database is established.
- Meetings with community leaders - These will be formal and informal meetings held with community leaders so as to maintain good relations with the community and address any concerns the community might have.

⁴ 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.)

- Focus Group Discussions – Suitable to engage with vulnerable groups in regard to the Project to discuss any concerns regarding the project and special considerations they may require. Separate focus groups will be undertaken with women in each village to ensure gender aspects are considered.
- Bilateral meetings - Suitable to engage impacted and interest-based stakeholders as identified, to allow these stakeholders provide their views and opinions and to notify them of the engagement and disclosure mechanisms.
- Online – Useful for Interest-based Stakeholders. The engagement and disclosure mechanisms for the ESIA package during the construction and operational phases of the project will be advertised on ACWA Power's website with a contact point provided for comment. Stakeholder Engagement Timetable be available on the lending institution respective websites.

6.2 Disclosure of E&S Documents

The Project's ESIA and related E&S documents will be disclosed on the ACWA Power website where they will be accessible to the Project stakeholders. The ESIA Non-Technical Summary, RAP and SEP (including Grievance Mechanism) will be disclosed to the different stakeholders (impacted and interest-based stakeholders as applicable) through public disclosure meetings where COVID-19 related public assembly restrictions allow.

This public disclosure meeting will include those that were consulted during the Draft ESIA public disclosure meeting. This includes but not limited to local communities, PAPs, NGOs and CSO, etc. It will also target those that were not consulted or were not available to participate during the Draft ESIA public disclosure meeting.

The table below provides the ESIA public disclosure timetable.

Table 6-1 ESIA Public Disclosure Timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Disclosure of E&S documents (including NTS, RAP and SEP)	All identified stakeholder (impacted and interest-based including vulnerable groups).	Once agreed with the lenders, the ESIA study, Non-Technical Summary (NTS), SEP and RAP has been fully disclosed online. The documents are available on the website of ACWA Power prior to financial close. Where appropriate, stakeholders have the opportunity to comment or request additional information during this disclosure period. These documents have also been disclosed on lender's website including EBRD and will include ESIA study, Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Framework, this SEP and the RAP and	Minimum 60-day disclosure period prior to financial close for EBRD and 120 days for ADB

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
		the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) in Russian and English, while the NTS and RAP will also be disclosed in Uzbekistan, Russian and English Languages.	
	'Impacted Stakeholders' (including vulnerable groups and PAPs identified in the RAP – herders, workers, LLCs, farmers, business owners, workers etc)	Hard copies of the ESIA NTS, RAP and SEP will be provided to the community offices identified in Section 7.9 in local languages (Russian and Uzbekistan) so that they are easily accessible by the elderly and those that do not have access to internet. This will also include distribution of leaflets and brochures.	Within 2 weeks of uploading the ESIA documents to the lenders & ACWA's websites.
	Interest based stakeholders (local municipalities in the various districts where the Wind Farm & OHTL are located, NGOs/CSOs)	Bilateral meetings to disclose the Project impacts and mitigation, management and monitoring measures, access to the grievance process (based on the outcomes of the ESIA, NTS, SEP and RAP). Where physical meetings are not possible (i.e., due to COVID-19 restrictions), meetings will be held on on-line platforms.	2 nd half of the ESIA disclosure period.
	'Impacted Stakeholders' (including vulnerable groups and PAPs identified in the RAP – herders, workers, LLCs, farmers, business owners, workers etc)	Public meetings, focus groups etc. to disclose the Project's impacts and mitigation, management and monitoring measures, access to the grievance process (based on the outcomes of the ESIA, NTS, SEP and RAP). Separate meetings will be held for women, vulnerable groups and PAPs identified in the RAP. Where public assembly is restricted due to COVID-19, the NTS, SEP and RAP will be disclosed using short videos and shared through existing community news messaging platforms.	2 nd half of the ESIA disclosure

At the end of 60 days EBRD disclosure period and 120 days ADB disclosure period, a public consultation and disclosure report will be developed based on additional consultation and feedback undertaken during the disclosure period. This feedback report will then be disclosed on ACWA Power's website together with the final ESIA package explaining the disclosure

activities that have been undertaken, feedback received and whether/how these are addressed in the final ESIA and management plans.

6.3 Measures to Avoid Reprisal

Stakeholders must be able to provide their feedback, opinions and raise concerns without fear of retaliation (e.g., threats, intimidation, harassment or violence) to ensure meaningful engagement during the lifecycle of the project. The following will be implemented by Project Company, EPC and O&M company and all subcontractors and subconsultants involved in the project:

- Adopt a zero-tolerance policy to reprisals which will be reflected in the Code of Conduct and company policies. This will be communicated to stakeholders during all engagements;
- If risks of retaliation become an issue (e.g., when stakeholder raise or signal concerns to their safety for expressing their opinions,) the stakeholder engagement process may need to be adapted to ensure safety of the participants (e.g not disclosing venue or date of consultation etc.).
- Participants will be informed on the purpose of engagement/consultation and obtain consent to signing attendance sheet. Participants will be informed about how this information will be used and to be given the option not to have their names disclosed
- Raise awareness among staff to ensure implementation company's code of conduct and train employees on expectation of their behaviours when communicating with local community and project PAPs;
- Allegations of reprisals will be addressed and responded to. Responses will be taken in consultation with those at risk and measures on responding to reprisal and implementation will be agreed with victims. Personal information will not be disclosed.

6.4 Stakeholder Engagement During Construction and Commissioning

Stakeholders most likely to be affected by construction and commissioning activities will be engaged leading up to and during the physical construction and commissioning of the Project. Stakeholder engagement during construction and commissioning will allow stakeholders to assess whether measures are working as intended, if grievances are being responded to and identifying alternatives where there are failings. Effective management of stakeholder engagement during the construction and commissioning phase is important as it can set the tone for the remainder of the project (ref. IFC, Handbook for Stakeholder Engagement and Multilateral Financing Institution's Working Group, Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement Good Practice document).

Construction and commissioning related engagement processes are set out below and will be the responsibility of the EPC Contractor, although support from the Project Company is expected (to provide a local cultural context).

Table 6-3 Construction Phase SEP timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Compensation and livelihood restoration activities in line with RAP	PAPs identified in RAP	In accordance with RAP	Prior to construction and start of early works
Notify stakeholders of construction activities and construction timeline	Directly and Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders (See Table 4-1 & Table 4-2)	Official notices will be posted at the site entrance and at strategic locations along the OHTL route to advise of construction commencement. Bilateral meetings will also be undertaken with directly impacted stakeholders to inform them of the construction commencement and any changes in project construction schedule	Prior to the start of construction and updated as necessary within the construction phase if there are changes to construction activities or processes. Bilateral meetings to be undertaken biannually throughout construction phase of the project and/or if there are any significant changes to construction activities or processes.
	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, trade unions, Industrial and business organisations	Official emails or letters in coordination with applicable local authorities will be sent to provide information on construction activities and timelines.	
	Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry, Dzhankeldy LLC	Official notification letter providing details of the construction phase timeline and activities.	3 months before the start of the construction phase.
Communication of emergency preparedness and action plan	Residents of Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village and Herders living at the project site and herders whose livestock graze at the Project site. Herders at settlements along the OHTL route	Bilateral meetings will be held with local authorities and community leaders to inform them of the emergency plan and to optimise with any concerns from their side. Based on the outcome of these meetings, it will	Prior to the start of construction and updated if key changes to the plan occur.

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
		be decided in coordination with local government whether bilateral meetings with the communities are necessary.	
	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, trade unions, Industrial and business organisations	Official emails or letters informing the applicable agencies of the emergency response procedures in place and any required co-ordination for specific events. Bilateral meetings will be held where necessary.	
Communication of GBV and SEA/SH Prevention and Response	Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of Dzhankeldy and Kalaata Village population and any present at herder settlements along the OHTL route	Bilateral meetings will be held with Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of identified villages & herders settlement to educate them on reproductive health, STDs, gender-based violence and to encourage them to report any cases of GBV, SEA & SH.	Biannually throughout construction phase of the project
Independent Environmental & Social Monitoring & Reporting (to include GBV – SEA/SH prevention and response activities, number of grievances handled, SEA/SH awareness creation trainings provided for project staff, etc.)	Project Lenders	Environmental and Social auditing to evaluate projects compliance with Uzbekistan standards, lender requirements and loan covenants.	On a quarterly basis throughout construction phase of the project.
Implementation of grievance mechanism	All identified stakeholders	As described in the grievance mechanism section of this SEP (see Section 7).	Established at the start of construction and updated throughout the construction phase to facilitate rapid and effective response.

6.5 Stakeholder Engagement During Operation

Stakeholder engagement during the operational phase of the Project will be the responsibility of the O&M Company, although it is expected that the Project Company will provide key support in order to ensure local cultural context during engagement activities.

It will be important for the Project Company and O&M Company to ensure a smooth transition between stakeholder engagements from construction and commissioning phase to operational phase of the Project by understating the techniques that have been most effective during construction and commissioning phases. It will be important to continue these techniques to avoid decrease in the frequency of stakeholder engagements, as the stakeholders are already familiar with the typical processes for engagement.

Table 6-4 Operational Phase SEP Timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Livelihood restoration activities in line with RAP	PAPs identified in RAP	In accordance with RAP	During operational phase
Notify stakeholders of the transition from construction to operations	Directly and Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders (See Table 4-1 & Table 4-2)	Official notices will be posted at the site entrance to advise of commencement of the operational phase of the Project.	At least 2 months prior to commencement of operations.
	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, trade unions, Industrial and business organisations	Official emails or letters in coordination with applicable government agencies will be sent to provide information on operational phase activities and timelines.	
Upon development of and any updates related to the emergency preparedness and action plan, or other HSE related matters that may affect local external parties.	Residents of Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village and Herders living at the project site and herders whose livestock graze at the Project site.	Bilateral meetings will be held with local authorities and community leaders to inform them of the emergency plan and to optimise with any concerns from their side. Based on the outcome of these meetings, it will be decided in coordination with local government whether bilateral meetings with the communities are necessary.	2 months prior to the commencement of operations and updated if there are key changes to the plan occur.
	Herders at settlements along the OHTL route	Official emails or letters informing the	
	Government Bodies, Local Government	Official emails or letters informing the	

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
	Agencies, NGOs, trade unions, Industrial and business organisations Project Lenders	applicable government agencies about the emergency response procedures in place and any required co-ordination for specific events. Bilateral meetings will be held where necessary.	
Communication of GBV and SEA/SH Prevention and Response	Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of Dzhankeldy and Kalaata Village population and any present at herder settlements along the OHTL route	Bilateral meetings will be held with Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of identified villages & herders settlement to educate them on reproductive health, STDs, gender-based violence and to encourage them to report any cases of GBV, SEA & SH.	On an annual basis throughout operational phase of the project.
Independent Environmental & Social Monitoring & Reporting (to include GBV – SEA/SH prevention and response activities, number of grievances handled, SEA/SH awareness creation trainings provided for project staff, etc.).	Project Lenders and other interested stakeholders	Environmental and social auditing to evaluate projects compliance with Uzbekistan standards, lender requirements and loan covenants.	On an annual basis throughout operational phase of the project.
Implementation of grievance mechanism	All identified stakeholders- including project workforce	As described in the grievance mechanism section of this SEP (Section 7).	Established at the start of operations and managed throughout the entirety of the operational phase to facilitate rapid and effective response.

7 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Project's activities (during construction, commissioning and operation) may result in potential nuisances for stakeholders, or environmental and social impacts and as such it is required to establish a grievance mechanism to address potential complaints from affected parties. The aim of the grievance mechanism is establishing a system to receive and facilitate resolution of the stakeholder's concerns and grievances about the Project's environmental and social performance.

According to EBRD 10, the grievance mechanism will comply with the key 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 grievance mechanism is an important part of stakeholder engagement and will be in place from the E&S disclosure process, throughout construction and operations through the end of the Project life. The grievance mechanism will use an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost; so, all stakeholders/affected parties will have the opportunity to raise a complaint.

The overall responsibility and accountability for the grievance mechanism will be held by the Project Company. However, implementation may be delegated and fall under separate

parties depending whether the grievance is related to the construction, commissioning or the operational phases, i.e. EPC Contractor during construction and commissioning and O&M Company during operations.

7.1 Key Principles of Grievance Mechanism

The grievance mechanism for the Project will comply with the following principles:

- The purpose of the grievance mechanism procedure will be clarified at the outset;
- The process will be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project;
- The process will be transparent and accountable to all stakeholders by putting it into writing, publicising it and explaining it to relevant stakeholders;
- The grievance mechanism will be made clear, understandable and easily accessible by providing information in the local language and orally where communities cannot read;
- Complaints or concerns will be rapidly resolved;
- The mechanism will not involve any costs nor retribution associated with lodging a grievance; and
- 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.

7.2 Scope of Grievance Mechanism

The scope of the grievance mechanism is to evaluate and address stakeholders' problems and concerns regarding project activities, the implementation of mitigation and compensation measures as per the ESIA and environmental and social performance of the Project.

All relevant claims from affected stakeholders will be accepted and no judgment made prior to investigation, even if complaints are minor. This includes complaints in relation to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, conflict between project employees and community members etc.

However, according to good practice, the following claims will be directed outside of Project-level mechanisms:

- Complaints clearly not related to the project based on assessment of its legitimacy;
- Issues related to governmental policy and government institutions;
- Complaints constituting criminal activity and violence, which will be referred to the justice system; and

- Commercial disputes: Commercial matters will be stipulated for in contractual agreements and issues will be resolved through a variety of commercial resolution mechanisms or civil courts.

In the event that any of the grievances are rejected at the screening stage, the complainant will be informed of this decision including a justification why.

7.3 Steps in Managing Grievance Mechanism

7.3.1 Publicising Grievance Management Procedures.

The grievance mechanism of this Project will be publicised using the means outlined and as linked to the disclosure processes. In addition, notices will also be provided at the Project entrance in regard of how to lodge a grievance and the process related to follow up. The information provided will be available in both English, Uzbek and Russian and will include the following:

- What Project-level mechanisms are capable of delivering and what benefits complainants can receive from using the company's grievance mechanism, as opposed to other resolution mechanisms;
- Who can raise complaints (i.e. all stakeholders);
- Where, when, and how community members can file complaints;
- Who is responsible for receiving and responding to complaints;
- What sort of response complainants can expect from the company, including timing of response; and
- What other rights and protection are guaranteed.

7.3.2 Submitting a Grievance

Upon raising awareness and publicising the mechanism, grievances may be submitted by:

- Direct delivery to a sealed grievance box at the project site entrance;
- Submission by post or email; and
- Directly received by project personnel, including security personnel (security personnel at the Project's entry points and site office(s) must be aware and trained to deal with any grievances appropriately).

Information will be provided at the Project entrance, at the location of grievance boxes to inform people about the process and timeline to follow up their grievances.

For illiterate complainants or those that prefer to submit their grievances verbally, they will have the possibility to meet with the relevant site E&S/HSE Manager who will take notes on the details of the complainant and read them out loud to the compliant to confirm that the key elements

of the complaint have been captured. Where the respective manager is not available, security staff will take the grievances and ensure these are registered via the formal grievance process.

If an anonymous grievance (e.g. letter or email without details about the complainant) or the grievant requests to remain anonymous is submitted, the grievance will also be accepted and processed.

7.3.3 Keeping Track of Grievances

Upon receiving grievances submitted by any means mentioned above, the steps below will be followed to ensure all grievances are adequately investigated in order to avoid leaving any issues or concerns raised opened.

- The grievance will be recorded in a form of register. The register will contain:
 - Details of the grievance;
 - The personnel/division(s) responsible for resolving the grievance;
 - Process tracking fields (receipt dates, status, result dates);
 - Response provided to the complainant;
 - Corrective and preventive actions taken to prevent reoccurrence of such complaint; and
 - The grievances will be acknowledged as soon as possible (no later than a week from reception) by sending a formal confirmation with a complaint number and a timeline for response to the complainant to assure the complainant that the organization is responding properly.
- In cases of sensitive grievances, such as those involving multiple interests and a large number of affected people or those relating to sexual abuse and harassment or gender based violence, where a more complex investigation is required, the complainant will receive an update within two weeks of the grievance being received, explaining the actions required to resolve the complaint, and the likely timeframe; and
- The Project Company will explain in the first letter of acknowledgment, which claims are clearly outside the scope of the mechanism and what alternative mechanisms communities can use to address these potential issues.

7.3.4 Reviewing and Investigating Grievances

Depending on the circumstances of complaints made, various departments may need to be involved in resolving the complaints. The person(s) responsible for handling grievance will organize the process to validate the complaints legitimacy and arrange for investigation of details.

When grievances are complex and cannot be resolved quickly, an extensive investigation may be required to prevent escalation of the issue. The responsible and accountable party

remains the Project Company, although the investigation and review may be delegated to the EPC Contractor or O&M Company respectively. The grievance mechanism must conform to the principle of 'no cost'. If the investigation team is formed internally, issues that will be taken into consideration include potential conflicts of interest, qualifications, gender composition, and budget. Meetings with complainants and site visits will be undertaken, as appropriate.

All grievances will be investigated by the responsible Project party within 2 weeks of submittal. Where grievances require a longer duration for investigation, the grievant will be informed of this delay and advised of the expected timeline for a response.

In cases of sensitive grievances – such as those involving multiple interests or those relating to sexual abuse and harassment or gender-based violence or community related conflict- it may help to engage outside organizations in a joint investigation, or allow for participation of local or national authorities only if the complainants agree to this approach.

7.3.5 Grievance Resolution Options and Response

The approach used in resolving various types of grievances will be different depending on the nature of the issue, frequency of occurrence and the number of grievances. Rather than prescribing a specific procedure for each particular type of complaint, the flexibility of the grievance mechanism allows for resolution options appropriate for different types of grievances to be provided. For example, these options may include altering or halting harmful activities or restricting their timing and scope (e.g., for construction dust, or access road noise), providing an apology and revising the stakeholder engagement strategy.

Resolution to the grievance will be communicated to the grievant either in written format or verbally depending on what format the grievant has selected as preferred, but in all cases a written record will be kept by the Company. In cases where the grievance/claim is rejected or where the company does not require action, the company representative will be diplomatic when informing the grievant about the outcome of the eligibility review process so as to prevent conflict from escalating.

Where the claim is accepted, a proposed solution will be provided and communicated to the grievant within a stipulated period. If the grievant does not accept the proposed resolution, the company would re-assess the situation, discuss and clarify the finding with the grievant and make sure that all alternatives within the grievance mechanism are explored. If the grievant is still not satisfied with the proposed resolution, the grievant can take the dispute resolution mechanism outside of the company grievance mechanism (external mechanism).

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

Where a proposed solution is accepted or agreed upon by all parties involved, the case will be closed out and evidence that necessary actions have taken place will be collected. Such evidence includes:

- Conducting a meeting with the complainant to reach a collective agreement or get a confirmation and file it along with the case documentation to close out the claim; and
- Take photos or collect other documentary evidence to create a comprehensive record of the grievance and how they were resolved.

Where the grievant is not satisfied with the outcome of the proposed resolution, actions concerning further discussion and re-assessment shall be completed and advised within 2-weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the grievant.

7.4 Grievance Mechanism in Construction and Commissioning Phase

The construction and commissioning phase will require two separate grievance mechanisms to be implemented for the following parties:

- Internal parties; Construction and commissioning personnel, workers, project staff, (including sub-contractors' staff and visitors); and
- External parties.

Although the Project Company will remain responsible and accountable, the EPC Contractor will manage internal and external grievance mechanisms. A member of staff will be assigned the responsibility to receive and follow up on all grievances. They will also be required to train related staff (as outlined below). Grievances will be investigated by the EPC Contractor and may require co-ordination with the project company or other sub-contractors. All received grievances will be acknowledged within a week of receipt, or quicker depending on the urgency of the grievance.

Adequate resources will be allocated to the assigned staff member responsible for managing stakeholder engagement. This designated staff member will also be responsible for following up and managing grievances. An additional team or part of an existing team may support the member of staff; however, the staff will be experienced in engagement processes and will be familiar with the lender requirement for stakeholder engagement.

7.4.1 Internal Grievance Mechanism

The internal grievance mechanism will be made available for all construction and commissioning personnel associated with construction and commissioning activities to enable them make work related concerns. This includes all those employed by the Project Company, EPC contractor, sub-contractors, any other related contractors and project site visitors. All construction and commissioning personnel will be made aware of the grievance mechanism during their employment inductions at the project site and in employment documents. Worker representatives selected by workers at sites who will be involved in grievance management and in coordination with representatives from trade unions.

Grievances of construction and commissioning personnel will be made in writing to the EPC Contractor via a specific grievance form (see example grievance form in Appendix F). The grievance form will be made available at key locations on-site (e.g., administration block, canteen area, and office locations) as well as at any staff accommodation area. The grievance form will be available in Uzbek, Russian, English and any other languages of Project staff. Where the complainant is illiterate, the complaint can be made verbally in confidence to a manager, so that the manager will complete the grievance form on behalf of the grievant.

Grievance forms will include contact details of the complainant; however, a grievance can be raised anomalously if desired. Grievance forms will be posted in a sealed and locked 'post box', located at all key locations where grievance forms are available. The grievance box will be checked on a regular schedule several times a week. If a verbal grievance is preferred this can be specified by the complainant at the time of raising the grievance and the responsible staff will also record the grievance received and register it via the formal process.

Responses to grievances will be transparent and free of retribution. Follow-up to grievances will be completed on a grievance follow up form and signed off by the EPC Contractors grievance control representative. The follow up form will state all actions taken to resolve the grievance and any further dialogue that had ensued, as well as any future monitoring of the situation or other planned actions. The completed and signed off forms will be kept in a dedicated grievance mechanism folder on site, which will be made available for review to the external independent environmental and social auditors during the periodic environmental and social audits required during the construction and commissioning phase.

Note: Personal data and records will be protected and only used for the purpose of grievance resolution or analysis. No personal data will be disclosed or reported publicly.

In addition, individuals will have the right to request for their data and records to be updated and/or deleted.

7.4.2 External Grievance Mechanism

External grievance forms will be made available in Uzbek, Russian, English at the site entrance gate. Sealed and locked 'grievance boxes' will be made available at the Project site entrance for grievance form submission. The contact details of the E&S Manager will be advertised at the notice board at the site's main entrance gate, once the individual has been appointed. The process for recording, reviewing, following up and responding to will be the same as detailed in sub-section 7.3.

Where external complaints are received by telephone, letters or email these will also be formally recorded and followed up appropriately by the designated representative. The solution to the grievance will be communicated to the grievant depending on the format the grievant has selected as preferred. In cases where the grievance/complaint is rejected, the company representative will be diplomatic when informing the grievant about the outcome of the resolution process so as to prevent conflict from escalating.

The company would re-assess the situation, organise a meeting with the complainant and local community members responsible for arbitration during conflicts or mediating of conflicting groups to discuss and clarify the findings and make sure that all alternatives within the grievance mechanism are explored.

Formal records of the grievance submission, investigation, determination of root cause (if any), corrective and preventative actions and any follow up (including monitoring) will be recorded in a grievance follow up form and maintained as documented information, with all other associated evidence of follow-up or corrective/close-out actions.

The follow up form will state all actions taken to resolve the grievance and any further dialogue that had ensued, as well as any future monitoring of the situation or other planned actions. The completed and signed off forms will be kept in a dedicated grievance mechanism folder, which will be made available for review to applicable external parties such as independent environmental and social auditors.

Note: Personal data and records will be protected and only used for the purpose of grievance resolution or analysis. No personal data will be disclosed or reported publicly.

In addition, individuals will have the right to request for their data and records to be updated and/or deleted.

7.5 Grievance Mechanism in Operational Phase

The grievance mechanism in the operational phase of the Project will be similar to that of the construction and commissioning phase. The grievance mechanism will be available for both internal and external parties

A member of staff will be assigned and responsible for managing internal and external grievances received (recording, reviewing, investigating and responding) appropriately. Internal grievance forms will be made available in Uzbek, Russian and English at key locations on-site with a sealed and locked 'post box' available for submitting grievance at every location. The post box will be checked regularly.

External party grievance forms will be made available in both Uzbek, Russian and English at the site entrance gate. Sealed and locked 'grievance boxes' will be made available at the Project site entrance for grievance form submission. The process for recording, reviewing, following up and responding to will be the same as detailed above. All grievances during operations will be recorded for a minimum of 5 years, with records being kept on site.

Where external party grievances are received by letters or email these will also be formally recorded and followed up appropriately by the designated representative. The contact details of the E&S Manager will be advertised at the notice board at the site's main entrance gate, once the individual has been appointed.

There will be worker representatives selected by workers at sites who will be involved in grievance management and in coordination with representatives from trade unions.

7.6 Grievance Procedures for Women and Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

The following procedures will be implemented by EPC Contractor and O&M Company to ensure GBVH cases are reported:

- Workers will be provided with information regarding worker code of conduct in local languages as part of their employment contract which will include provisions for reporting, investigations, termination and disciplinary action against those who perpetrate gender violence and harassment;
- The EPC Contractor and O&M Company will conduct mandatory regular training and awareness raising for the workforce on gender-based violence and harassment towards local community members and their colleagues especially women and the availability of a grievance mechanism to report any GBVH cases;
- The workers will be made aware of the laws and regulations that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted;

- Ensure inclusion of a balanced representation of women on the HSE team and CLO who will be easily relatable and approachable to female workers.
- Develop tools for anonymous sexual harassment complaints by workers and host community members and protect the confidentiality of the complainants;
- The EPC Contractor and O&M Company will work in close coordination with the local authorities in investigating any complaints relating to gender violence and harassment in the host communities where it relates to Project workers;
- The EPC Contractor will provide targeted training (including in life skills such as leadership and decision-making) and awareness raising to vulnerable workers such as women; and
- Develop a monitoring system to monitor GBV activities to assess the effectiveness of the controls.

7.6.1 Reporting of Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH)

Channels and tools for anonymous reporting of GBVH shall be developed. The reporting channels shall ensure safety and confidentiality to encourage reporting of such incidents. The reporting channels shall include any of the following:

- Community members: Channels may include complaint/feedback boxes, a toll - free telephone number, a designated community organisation (e.g., NGOs, etc), service-user group or local women's organisation. Reporting channels shall include anonymous and child friendly options to encourage children and young people to come forward.
- Workers: Channels may include complaint/feedback boxes at site/office, online reporting on company website or email.

7.7 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

The following details will be provided to the stakeholders in order to be able to submit their grievances or comments regarding the proposed Project.

Table 7-1 Stakeholder Engagement - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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

The Project Company, EPC Contractor and O&M Company's contact details will be confirmed before the commencement of the construction and operational phases as applicable.

7.8 Process Flow and Timeline

Table 7-2 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, municipality 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.

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.

7.9 Project Information Centre

The table below provides proposed location where project documents and information can be disclosed in the project area so that local community members can physically access project documents during the construction and operational phase. It is noted that some of these locations were also used during the ESIA public disclosure as provided in table 5-4.

MUNICIPALITY/VILLAGE	LOCATION	JUSTIFICATION
Wind Farm Project Area		
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla community building/administration office	Community members can readily access this location and placing the grievance box and projects documents at the Makhalla Office will allow community members be exposed to project information regularly.
Kalaata Village	Local school	Community members can readily access this location and placing the grievance box and projects documents at the local school will allow community members be exposed to project information regularly.
Peshku Municipality	Makhalla community building	Community members can readily access this location and placing the grievance box and projects documents at the Makhalla community building will allow community members be exposed to project information regularly.
Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL Route		
Peshku Municipality	The employment assistance centre at Peshku Municipality	This employment centre is the centre for establishing grievance boxes in the district and it serves as an information centre for local residents as well.
Konimekh Municipality	Konimekh Municipality	Local people have an open access to this municipality making it a suitable location for placing grievance boxes and disclosing project documents

The EPC Contractor and O&M Company will be required to undertake further consultation with community leaders and elders to determine the suitability of the proposed locations. If necessary, the locations proposed in the table above will be updated.

In addition to the availability of project information and documents at the proposed locations, grievances will also be received at these community offices/centres. All grievances received will be processed in a timely manner as outlined in Section 7.6 herein.

Furthermore, the Project Company in coordination with local government authorities will install an information board at the entrance of the Dzhankeldy Makhalla Administration Office to provide information about the project which will include for example a project map, the construction schedule, GRM contact details, job opportunities available to locals, etc.

7.10 Training

It will be the responsibility of Project management to endorse the grievance mechanism and ensure that they are aware of the availability of this process. It is also necessary for Project management to ensure that personnel are allocated to manage the grievance mechanism.

- These personnel shall be made fully aware of the outlined grievance mechanism and have access to this document to ensure that they can undertake the necessary duties for effective implementation; and
- As grievances can be submitted/taken at the Project entrance, it will be necessary to ensure that security staff are trained in regard to this process and have access to this document and any applicable forms, contact details of responsible project parties etc.
- All staff will be advised of the availability of the grievance mechanism in the Project induction, including its key features such as how to submit gender-based violence & harassment incidences, processes and where to access it.

8 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In order for this Stakeholder Engagement Plan to function effectively, it is important to determine a management structure and assign suitable personnel(s) to implement and manage this Stakeholder Engagement Plan⁵.

8.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Note: The roles below will need to be revised upon finalisation of Project staff and responsibilities on-site.

The responsibilities of the HSSE Manager, Environmental and Social Manager and Community Liaison Officer are to be outlined below once confirmed by the EPC Contractor and O&M Company respectively.

8.1.1 HSSE Manager

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

The HSSE Manager is responsible for:

- Ensuring stakeholders are recognised as partners in the development and delivery of strategic goals;
- Assisting the stakeholder management unit to effectively consult and engage stakeholders;
- Advising Senior Management of issues and/or risks to stakeholder relationship as soon as they arise so risk can be managed effectively;
- Supporting the implementation and management of the SEP;
- Getting involved in stakeholder engagement activities that relate directly to HSSE concerns or emergency planning; and
- Engaging with any external stakeholders with respect to emergency planning, drills, and instances of emergency as appropriate.

⁵ Refer to Volume 3 of the ESIA for the roles and responsibilities of E&S staff responsible for E&S management including the implementation of the project specific RAP for ACWA Power & the Project Company.

8.1.2 Environmental and Social Manager

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

The EPC Contractor will employ/nominate the Environmental and Social Manager during the construction and commissioning phase and the O&M Company during the operation phase. The Project Company HSSE Manager will oversee the Environmental and Social Manager. The Environmental and Social Manager is responsible for:

- Implementation of all aspects of the SEP ensuring that the Project is compliant with lenders requirements;
- Identifying stakeholder issues and acting appropriately to address those issues.
- Ensuring that the SEP and the available engagement methods are publicised by the Community Liaison Officer;
- Ensuring that Project personnel are well briefed in regard to the SEP and grievance mechanism (including security personnel), and that the required resources (e.g. vehicles, company phones, office materials) are provided;
- Ensuring stakeholder meeting and disclosure of information are managed properly.
- Supervising the processing and resolution of all grievances; and
- Supervising the independent periodic monitoring and disclosure of the non-technical summary of the audit reports and of the full reports if required.

8.1.3 Community Liaison Officer

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

In order to maintain regular communication with affected stakeholders, a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be employed/nominated (this role may be shared by the nominated E&S Manager). The CLO will be knowledgeable about the project region and will be able to speak local language. The responsibilities of the CLO include:

- Identifying, informing and recording public views, opinions & grievances and or relaying them to the necessary personnel for follow up;
- Setting up a grievance complaint tracker system to keep track of the type of complaints filed, the complainant and status of each complaint;
- Publicising & Distributing information to applicable stakeholders and translation of the material into applicable languages;
- Handling minor, straightforward issues such as those related to a complainants request for information;

- Obtaining clarification from other members of management in regard to dealing with specific grievances, such as a need to notify the Project Company (or other Project parties) in regard to the content or response to specific grievances;
- Ensuring all received external grievances are properly recorded, addressed and managed within the specified timelines as detailed in this procedure; and
- Keeping up to date with any changes in compliance obligations with respect to stakeholder engagement and grievances.

8.2 Monitoring and Reporting

The following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) should be considered to evaluate the progress or successful implementation of the SEP. KPIs should be accounted on a monthly basis.

- Number (per type) of grievances related to local community health, safety and security (injuries, damage, diseases, etc.);
- Number of incidents causing injuries/damage to community member(s);
- Number of incidents offsite that could have caused injuries or loss of life/property to community member(s);
- Number of project training/inductions provided to workers on a monthly basis, number of attendees and number of new employees;
- Number of women employed;
- Number of education and awareness training on reproductive health, STDs and HIV/AIDS provided to women & adolescent girls residing in the project's area of influence;
- Number of awareness training provided to all project workers in regards to SEA/SH risks;
- Number of mandatory regular training and awareness provided to workforce about gender-based violence and harassment towards local community members (including women) and their colleagues especially women;
- Number of grievances received and resolved in regards to SEA, SH and GBV etc.;

9 REVIEW

As stated herein, the SEP is a living document that will be utilised in the ESMS throughout the project's lifecycle as a reference document. As such, there is a need to update the SEP as necessary to include any relevant changes such as changes in projects circumstances, new requirements, new affected stakeholders, reviews of techniques, changes to engagement methods, changes of relevant personnel, changes to grievance mechanism, etc. There may also be a need to update the SEP and Grievance Mechanism as part of corrective actions linked to audit, or other findings.

As a minimum, the SEP will be reviewed on an annual basis, with the aim of achieving continual improvement.

APPENDIX A – DRAFT ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE VISUAL AIDS AND PRESENTATION SLIDES

WIND FARM LEAFLET



For the further information, feedback and inquiries please contact us
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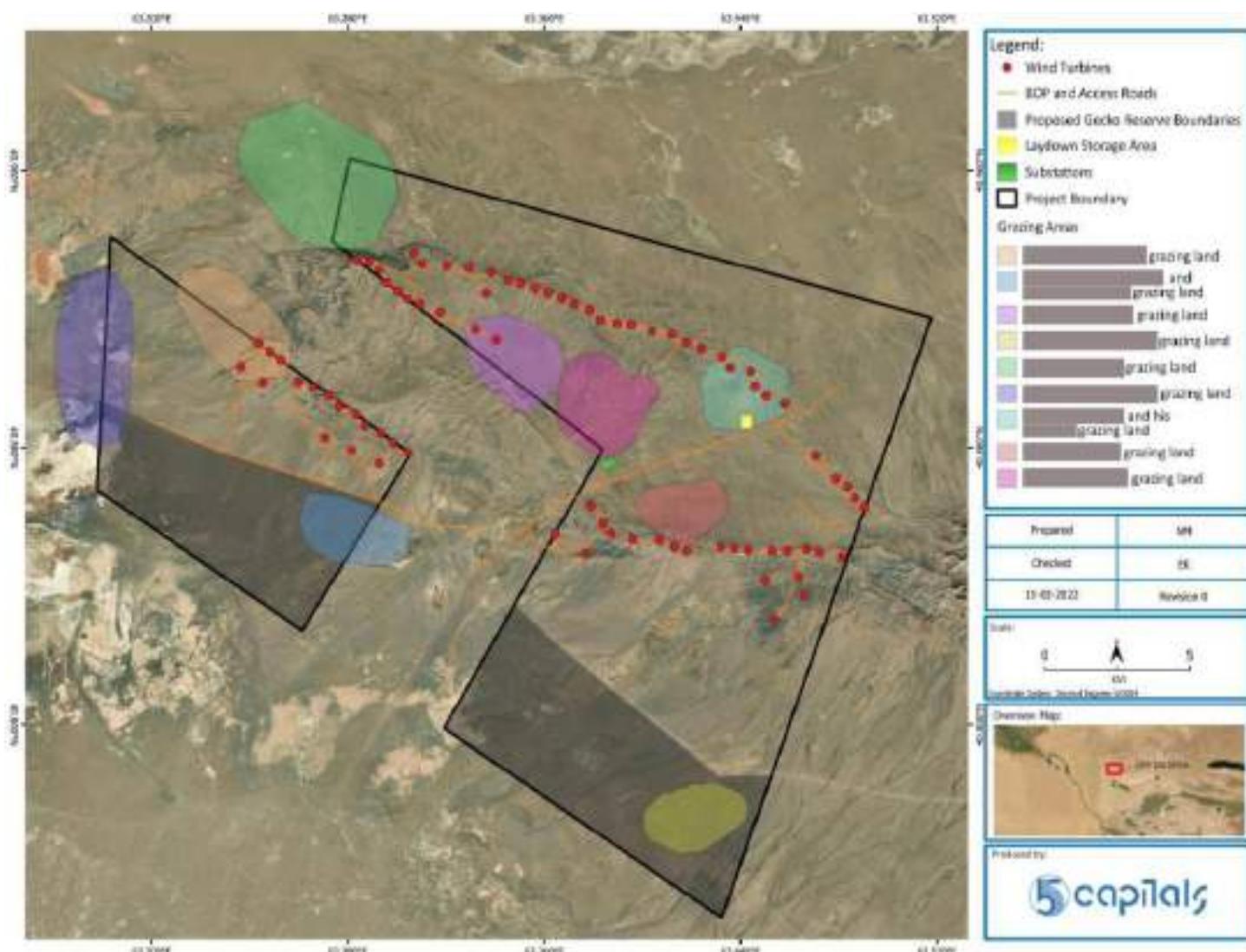
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Development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku and district of Bukhara region is planned in order to develop and expand the use of renewable energy in Uzbekistan.

Land use on the Dzhankeldy Project site



OHTL LEAFLET

DZHANKELDY-BASH 500MW AND BASH-KARAKUL 500MW OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES



Realisation of these Wind Farm Projects and OHTL is a part of wide modernisation in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow to increase energy production as well reduce the fuel consumption. In addition, Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

For the further information, feedback and inquiries please contact us
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Development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm Peshku district of Bukhara region is planned in order to develop and expand the use of renewable energy in Uzbekistan.

The Projects also include the development of Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km and Bash-Karakul 162 km Overhead Transmission Lines that will be shared between ACWA Power Bash 500MW and ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farms.

OHTL routes are finalised and approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing Karakul substation in Karakul district of Bukhara region.

**JONKELDI-BASH 500MV VA
BASH-QORAKO'L 500MV
HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH TARMOQLARI**



Ushbu shamol elektr stansiyalari va havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari O'zbekiston energetika sektorini keng modernizatsiya qilishning bir qismi bo'lib, u energiya ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish, shuningdek, yoqilg'l sarfini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha atrof-muhit va mahalliy jamiyat uchun qulayliklar yaratadi.

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O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiyadan foydalanishni rivojlantirish va kengaytirish maqsadida Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshku tumanlarida 500Mvt quvvatga ega bo'lgan shamol elektr stansiyalarini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ishga tushurish ko'zda tutilgan.

Shuningdek, loyiha Jonkeldi-Bash 128.5 km va Bash-Qorako'l 162 km havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi, ushbu tarmoqlar ACWA Powerning Bash 500Mvt shamol elektr stansiyasi va Dzhankeldy 500Mvt shamol elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.

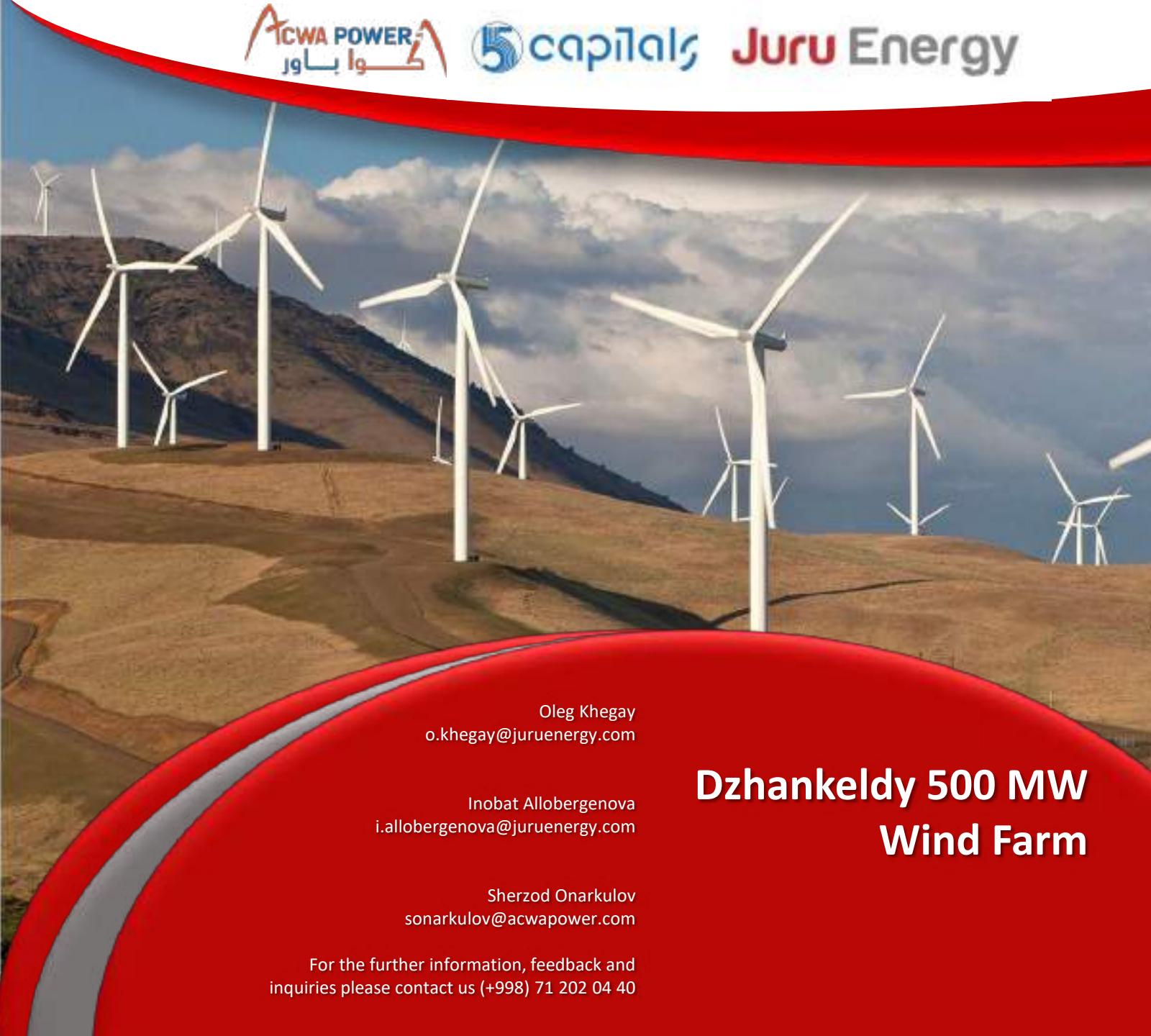
Ayni paytda havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" Aksiyadorlik Jamiyati tomonidan tasdialandi va ushbu tarmoq Qorako' tumanidagi mavjud Qorako'l nimstansiyasiga ulanadi.

WIND FARM BROCHURE

Project Description

The Uzbekistan Government aims to develop and expand the use of renewable energy in Uzbekistan. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing a 500MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district of Bukhara region.

The project also includes the development of 128.5 km Dzhankeldy-Bash Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV.



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Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm

Expected positive impacts

- Upgrading access roads;
- Enhancing of electrical transmission infrastructure;
- Ongoing dialogue with communities through a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and provision of a grievance mechanism;
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on project requirement and their skill availability (during construction and operation phases);
- Ensure diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

Potential negative impacts and solutions

Temporary Construction

- Typical construction phase impacts (i.e. dust, noise, lighting, traffic, visual amenity, spills etc.) will be managed in accordance to Uzbek regulation and international good practice with monitoring as per the Project ESIA;
- Land loss for OHTL footprint that will be managed through Livelihood Restoration Program;
- Landscape change as well as disruption of already existing infrastructure;
- Ecological impacts to be managed by the implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring Evaluation Program:
 - Land degradation;
 - Habitat loss along OHTL footprint.

Operation

- EMF (Electric & Magnetic Field) -30m minimum buffer zone will apply on each side from the conductors in line with Uzbekistan requirements.
- Landscape change;
- Potential emergency situations to be managed through suitable equipment and emergency response planning in coordination with local authorities and relevant stakeholders;
- Ecological impacts to be managed by the implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring Evaluation Program:
 - Potential impact to bird migration corridor;
 - Potential electrocution.

Grievance mechanism

For further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints as well as providing feedback regarding the Project please contact the numbers indicated on cover page. The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

Loyiha Tavsifi

O'zbekiston Respublikasi hukumati Respublika hududida qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni rivojlantirish va kengaytirishga intilmoqda.

Ushbu strategiya doirasida ACWA Power Buxoro viloyatining Peshku tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega bo'lgan Shamol Elektr Stansiyasi loyihasini ishlab chiqdi.

Loyiha, 128.5 km uzunlikdagi 500 kV kuchlanishga ega bo'lgan Jonkeldi-Bash elektr izarish tarmog'ini (HEUT) ham o'z ichiga oladi.



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**Jonkeldi 500 MW
Shamol Elektr Stansiyasi**

Qo'shimcha malumot, fikr-mulohaza uchun quidagi raqam bilan bog'laning: (+998) 71 202 04 40

Potensial salbiy ta'sirlar va yechimlari

Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar

- Kirish yo'llarining yangilanishi;
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish;
- Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasи va shikoyatlar mexanizmi orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot olib borish;
- Mahalliy jamoalar uchun loyiha talablari va ularning qobiliyatlari asosida (qurilish va faoliyati bosqichlarida) ishga joylashish imkoniyatlarini yaratish;
- O'zbekiston 2030 energiya strategiyasiga muvofiq qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining ulushi ortishi orqali energetika sohasida diversifikatsiyani ta'minlash.

Qurilish jarayonida (vaqtinchalik)

- Qurilish bosqichi davridagi odatiy ta'sirlar (ya'ni chang, shovqin, yorug'lik, transport, va h.k.) ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash loyihasiga ko'ra milliy va xalqaro samarali amaliyotlarga muvofiq ravishda boshqariladi;
- Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari va texnik koridorlar bo'yida yashovchi yer egalarining o'z yerlarini yo'qotishini turmush darajasini tiklash dasturi orqali boshqarish;
- Landshaftning o'zgarishi, shuningdek, mavjud bo'lgan infratuzilmaning buzilishi;
- Biologik xilma-xillikni monitoringini baholash dasturi orqali boshqarilishi kerak bo'lgan ekologik ta'sirlar:
 - Yerning degradatsiyasi;
 - HEUT bo'ylab Yashash sharoitining yo'qolishi.

Loyiha faoliyat ko'rsatishi davomida

- Elektr magnit maydoni -30 m minimal himoya zonasи O'zbekiston talablariga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonida qo'llaniladi.
- Manzaraning o'zgarishi;
- Mumkin bo'lgan favqulodda vaziyatlarni tegishli asbob-uskunalar va mahalliy hokimiyat organlari va tegishli manfaatdor tomonlar bilan kelishilgan holda, favqulotda vaziyatlarga javob berishni rejalashtirish orqali boshqarish;
- Biologik xilma-xillik monitoringini baholash dasturi orqali boshqarilishi kerak bo'lgan ekologik ta'sirlar:
 - Qushlarning migratsiya koridoriga potentsial ta'sir;
 - Elektr toki urish xavfi.

Shikoyat yo'llash tartibi

Loyiha haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot olish, sharhlar yoki shikoyatlarni taqdim etish, shuningdek, loyiha haqida izoh berish uchun ustki sahifada ko'rsatilgan raqamlarga murojaat qiling. Shikoyatlar maxanizmi foydalanish uchun mutlaqo bepul va shaffof.

OHTL BROCHURE

Project Description

The Uzbekistan Government aims to develop and expand the use of renewable energy in Uzbekistan. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing a 500MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district of Bukhara region.

The project also includes the development of 128.5 km Dzhankeldy-Bash Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV.



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For the further information, feedback and inquiries please contact us (+998) 71 202 04 40

Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm (Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL)

Expected positive impacts

- Upgrading access roads;
- Enhancing of electrical transmission infrastructure;
- Ongoing dialogue with communities through a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and provision of a grievance mechanism;
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on project requirement and their skill availability (during construction and operation phases);
- Ensure diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

Potential negative impacts and solutions

Temporary Construction

- Typical construction phase impacts (i.e. dust, noise, lighting, traffic, visual amenity, spills etc.) will be managed in accordance to Uzbek regulation and international good practice with monitoring as per the Project ESIA;
- Land loss for OHTL footprint that will be managed through Livelihood Restoration Program;
- Landscape change as well as disruption of already existing infrastructure;
- Ecological impacts to be managed by the implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring Evaluation Program:
 - Land degradation;
 - Habitat loss along OHTL footprint.

Operation

- EMF (Electric & Magnetic Field) -30m minimum buffer zone will apply on each side from the conductors in line with Uzbekistan requirements.
- Landscape change;
- Potential emergency situations to be managed through suitable equipment and emergency response planning in coordination with local authorities and relevant stakeholders;
- Ecological impacts to be managed by the implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring Evaluation Program:
 - Potential impact to bird migration corridor;
 - Potential electrocution.

Grievance mechanism

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Loyiha, 128.5 km uzunlikdagi 500 kV kuchlanishga ega bo'lgan Jonkeldi-Bash elektr izarish tarmog'ini (HEUT) ham o'z ichiga oladi.



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**Jonkeldi 500 MW Shamol
Elektr Stansiyasi
(Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir
zanjirli HEUT)**

Potensial salbiy ta'sirlar va yechimlari

Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar

- Kirish yo'llarini yangilanishi;
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish;
- Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlar mexanizmi orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot olib borish;
- Mahalliy jamoalar uchun loyiha talablari va ularning qobiliyatlari asosida (qurilish va operatsiya bosqichlarida) ishga joylashish imkoniyatlarini yaratish;
- O'zbekiston 2030 energiya strategiyasiga muvofiq qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining ulushi ortishi orqali energetika sohasida diversifikatsiyani ta'minlash.

Qurilish jarayonida (vaqtinchalik)

- Qurilish bosqichi davridagi odatiy ta'sirlar (ya'ni chang, shovqin, yorug'lik, transport, va h.k.) ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash loyihasiga ko'ra milliy va xalqaro samarali amaliyotlarga muvofiq ravishda boshqariladi;
- Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari va texnik koridorlar bo'yida yashovchi yer egalarining o'z yerlarini yo'qotishini turmush darajasini tiklash dasturi orqali boshqarish;
- Landshaftning o'zgarishi, shuningdek, mavjud bo'lgan infratuzilmaning buzilishi;
- Biologik xilma-xillikni monitoringini baholash dasturi orqali boshqarilishi kerak bo'lgan ekologik ta'sirlar:
 - Yerning degradatsiyasi;
 - Havo elektr uzatish tarmog'i bo'ylab yashash sharoitining yo'qolishi.

Loyiha faoliyat ko'rsatishi davomida

- Elektr magnit maydoni -30 m minimal himoya zonasini O'zbekiston talablariga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonida qo'llaniladi.
- Manzaraning o'zgarishi;
- Mumkin bo'lgan favqulodda vaziyatlarni tegishli asbob-uskunalar va mahalliy hokimiyat organlari va tegishli manfaatdor tomonlar bilan kelishilgan holda, favqulodda vaziyatlarga javob berishni rejalashtirish orqali boshqarish;
- Biologik xilma-xillik monitoringini baholash dasturi orqali boshqarilishi kerak bo'lgan ekologik ta'sirlar:
 - Qushlarning migratsiya koridoriga potensial ta'sir;
 - Elektr toki urish xavfi.

Shikoyat yo'llash tartibi

Loyiha haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot olish, sharhlar yoki shikoyatlarni taqdim etish, shuningdek, loyiha haqida izoh berish uchun ustki sahifada ko'rsatilgan raqamlarga murojaat qiling. Shikoyatlar maxanizmi foydalanish uchun mutlaqo bepul va shaffof.

WIND FARM PRESENTATION

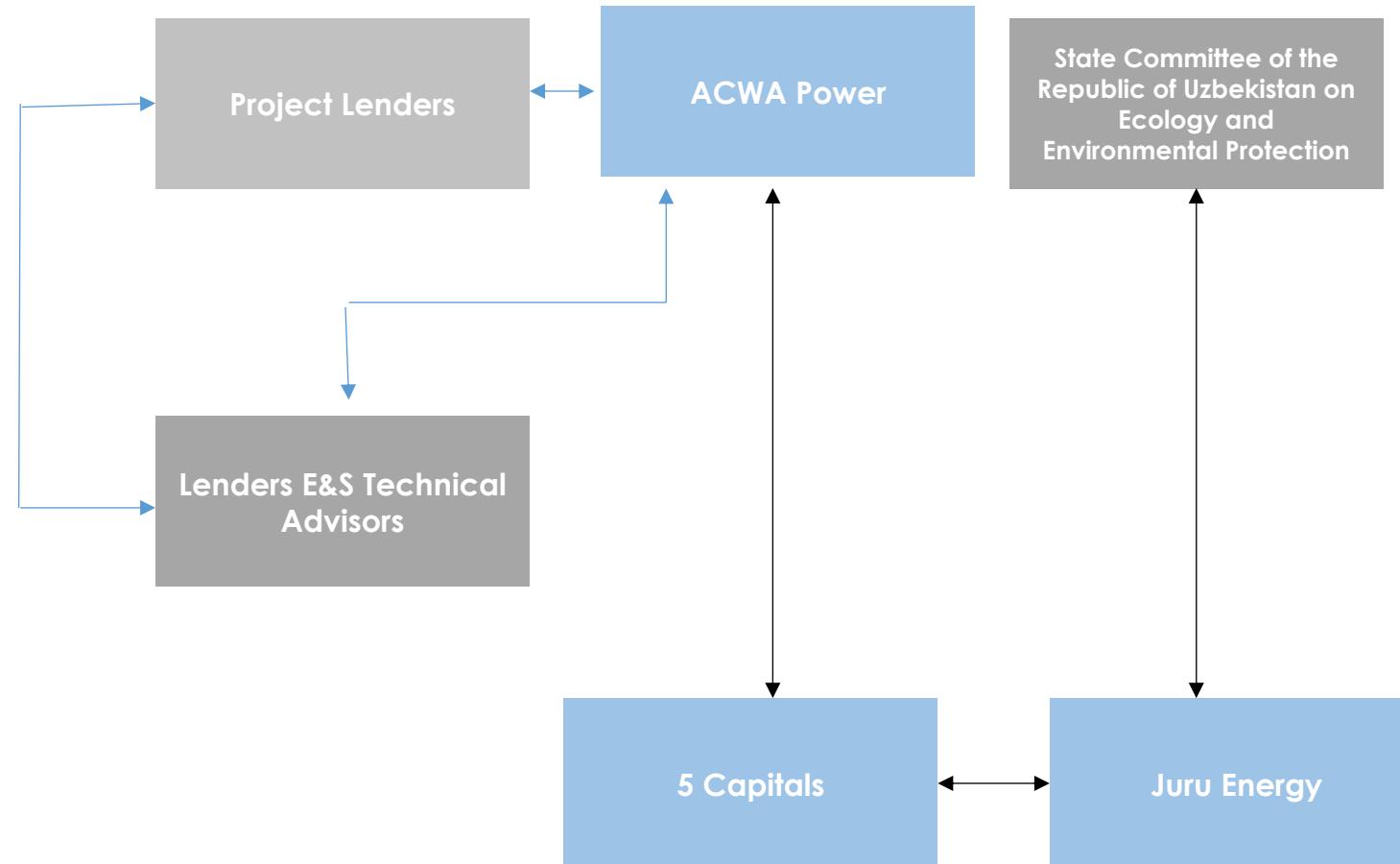


DZHANKELDY 500 MW
WIND FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)

February 2022



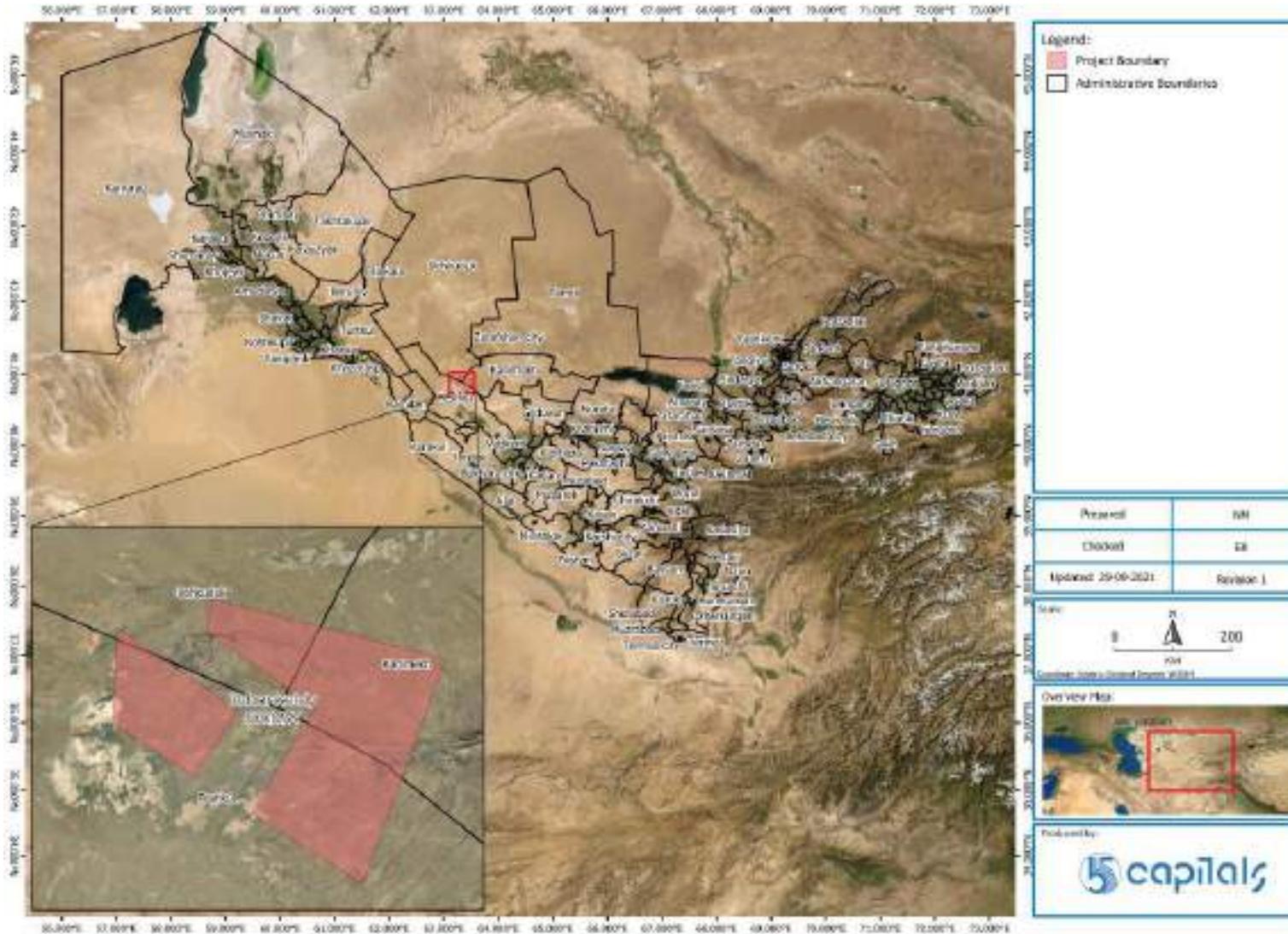
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	FE "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC
OFFTAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com Juru Energy Consulting LLC 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 hectares.

Allocated Land

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

Boundaries

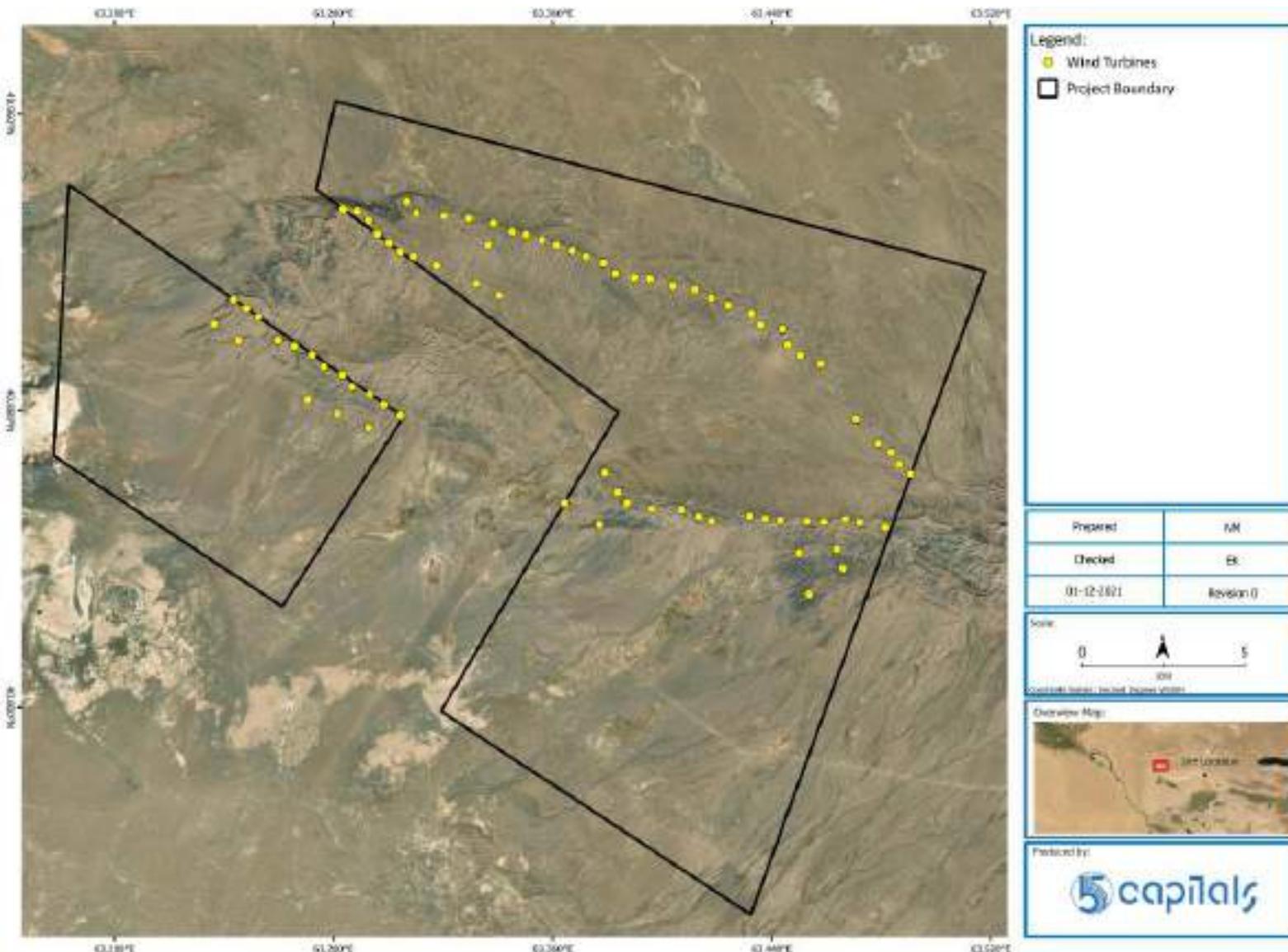
- Dzhankeldy village and directly adjacent to the Kalaata villages located approximately 2.5km;
- The eastern plot of the wind farm will be located approximately 1.4km west of Dzhankeldy, 27km west of Ayakguzhumdy and approximately 92km west of Bukhara town.
- Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku district of Bukhara region.
- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL is approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan.
- Realisation of this Project is a part of wide modernisation in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow to increase energy production as well reduce the fuel consumption. In addition, Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

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

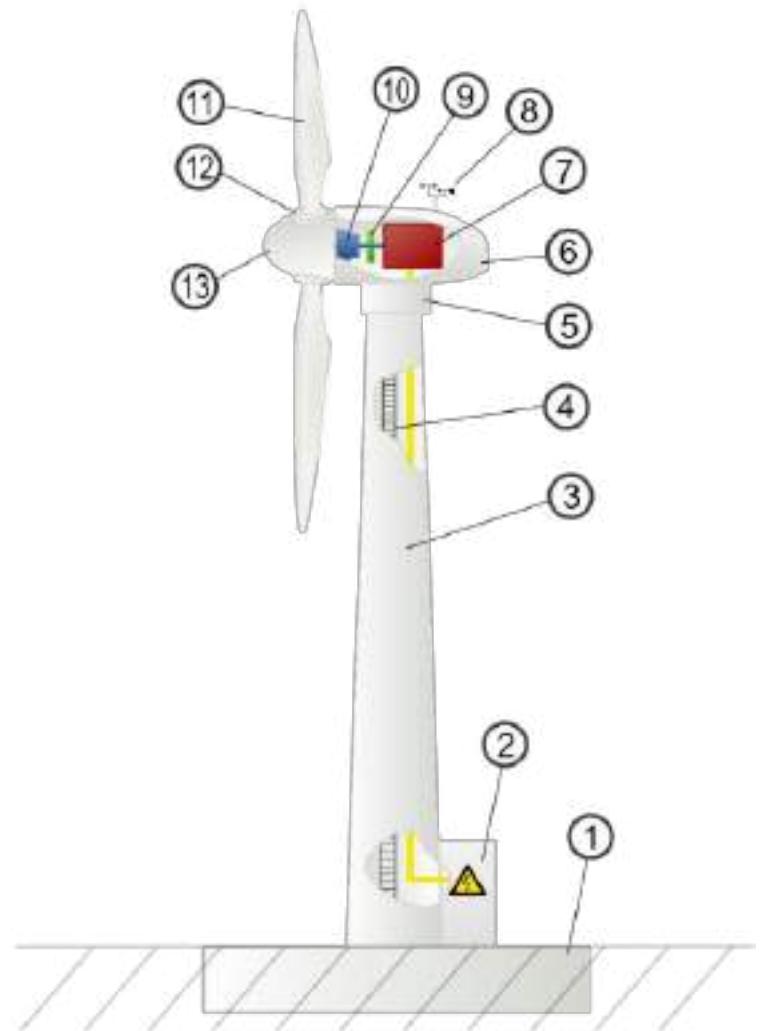
The Project will consist of a maximum of **79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)**.

Technical Specification of WTGs:

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

SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine

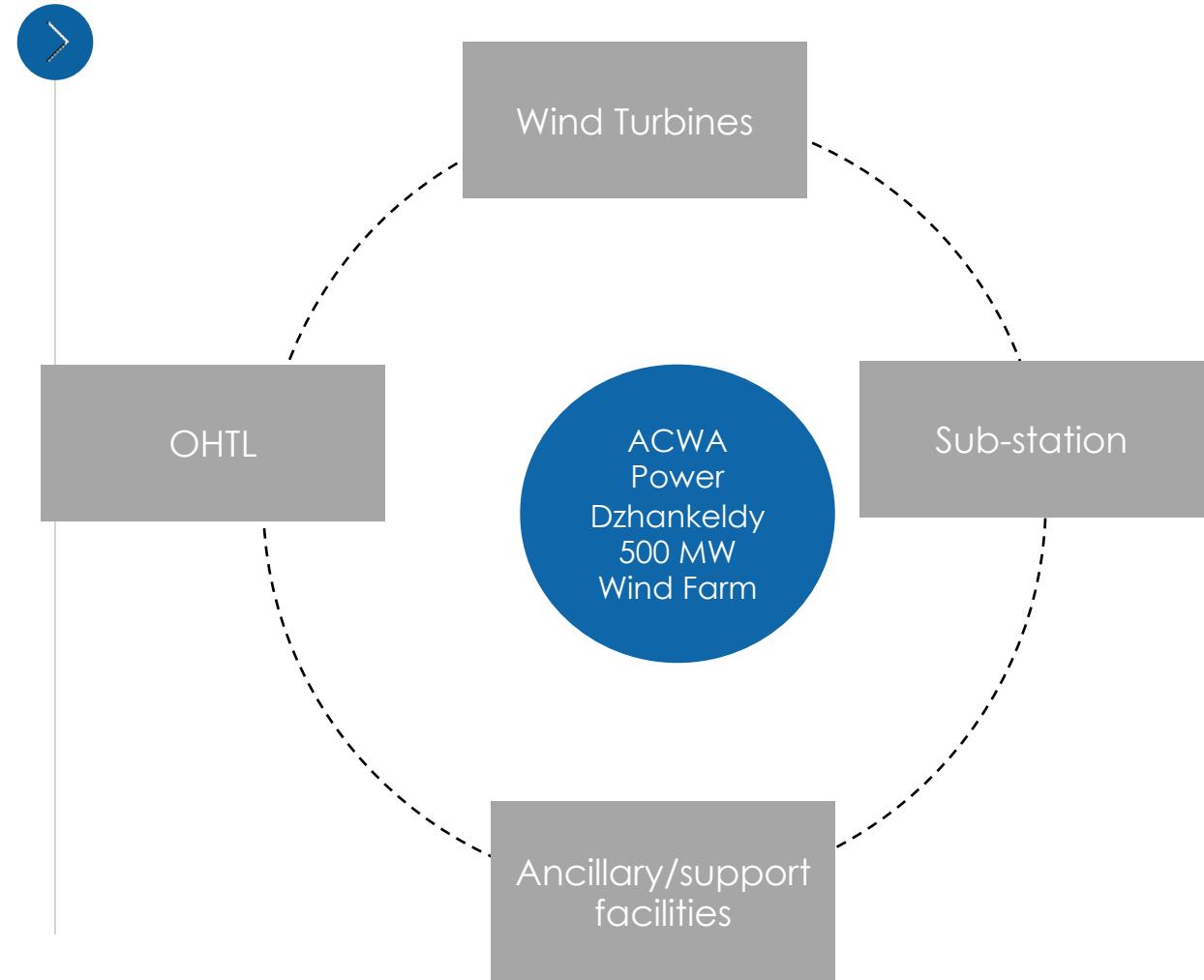


The basic components of a wind turbine include the following components:

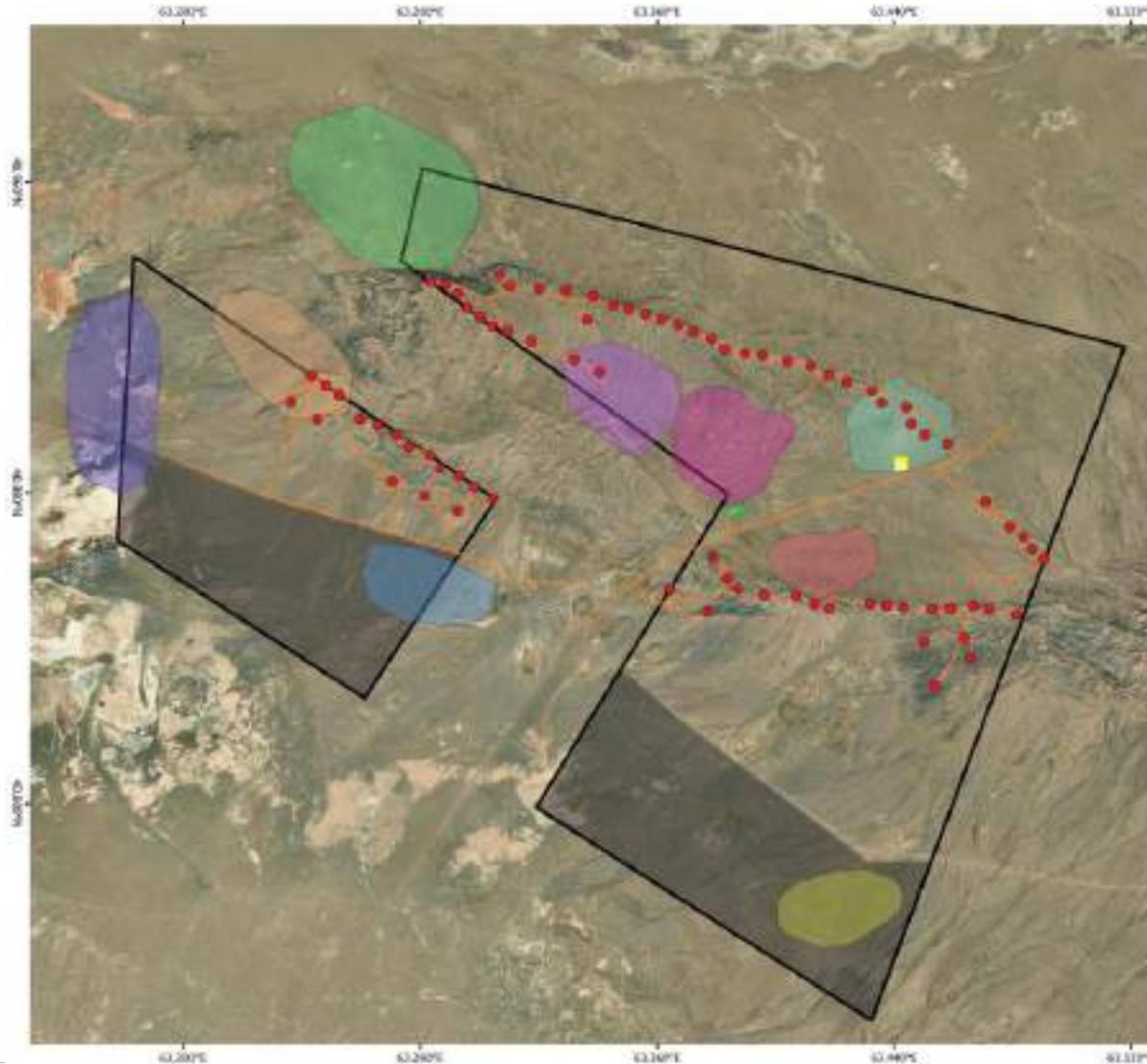
- Conical tubular tower sections made of steel;
- Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres;
- Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox;
- Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle;
- Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity;
- Gearbox;
- Converter; and
- Transformer.

Note: The turbine technology, manufacturer and supplier for the proposed Project has not been defined at present.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



PROJECT COMPONENTS & LAND USE



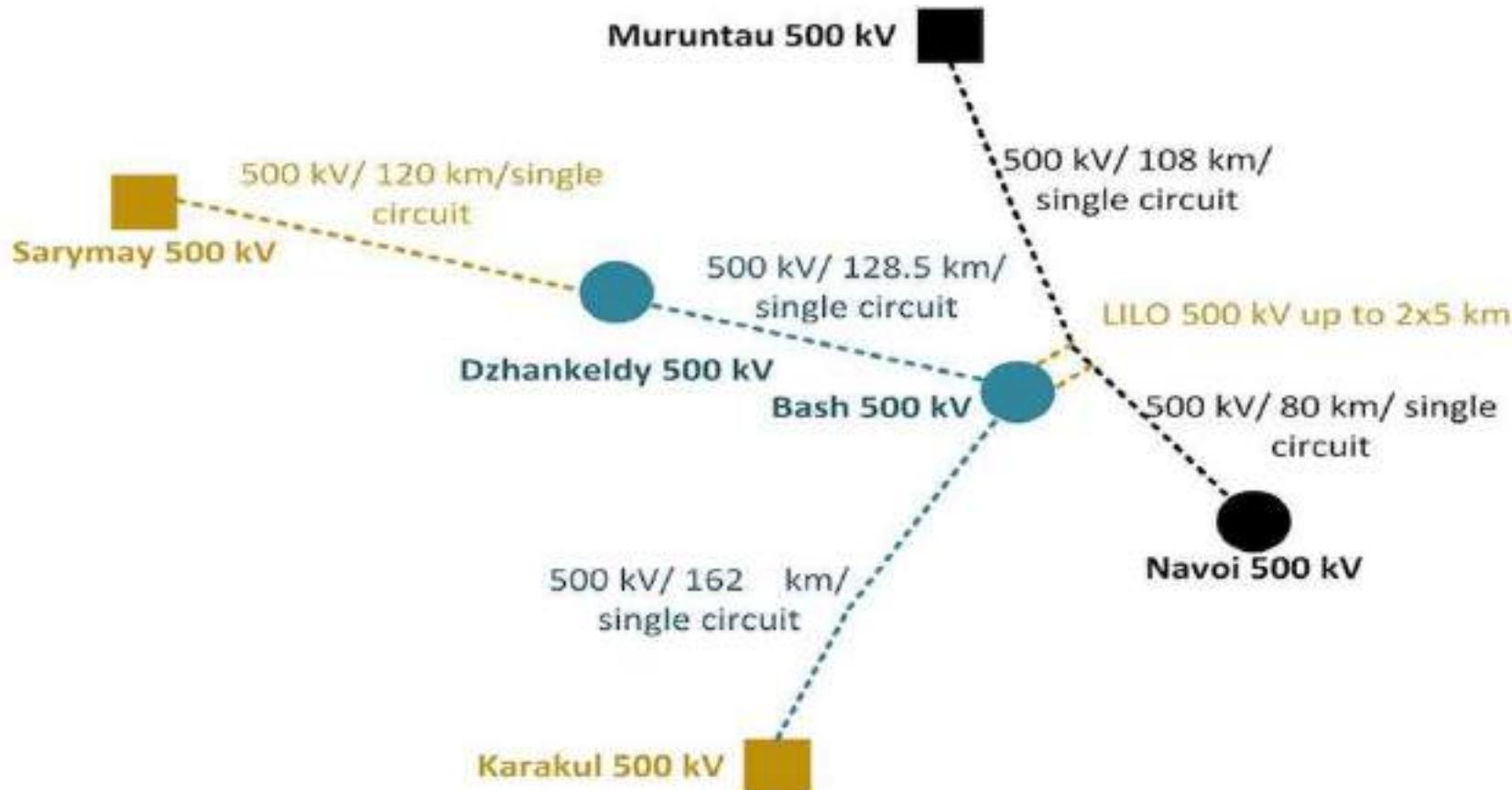
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following districts of Bukhara and Navoi regions:

- Peshku district (Bukhara region);
- Konimekh district (Navoi region);
- Gijduvon district (Bukhara region).

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY

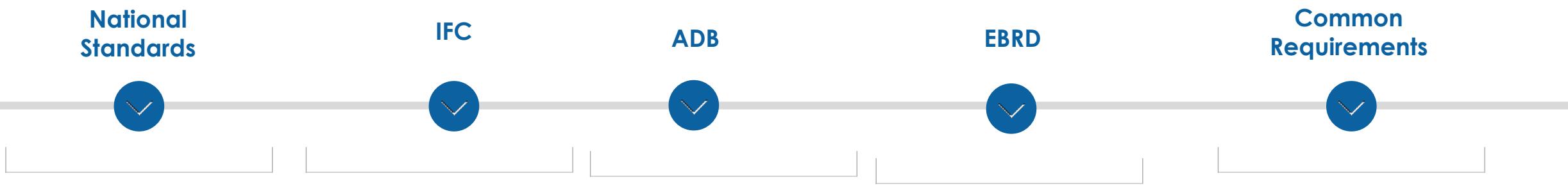


Note: The length of the OHTLs shown in the figure above are indicative as they have been subject to revision, but do show the interconnections.

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 March 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st May 2022
Completion of 1 st WTG Foundation	25 th September 2022
Completion of all WTG Foundations	13 th September 2023
Completion of Substation Civil Work	27 th August 2023
Completion of Substation and MV Network Connection	31 st October 2023
Mechanical Completion	2 nd December 2023
Connection Date	18 th December 2023
Initial Energization Date	19 th December 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date	29 th February 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW



- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №754-XII “On nature protection”;
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № ZRU-225 “On Power Industry” and etc.

- IFC Performance Standards (2012);
- WBG EHS Guidelines (2007);
- General EHS Guidelines (2007)

- ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009);
- WBG EHS Guidelines (2007);
- General EHS Guidelines (2007)

- EBRD Environmental & Social Policy (2019);
- Applicable Environmental Standards

IFC & EBRD Workers' Accommodation, Processes and Standards (2009)

Environmental impact assessment is a method that consistently presents a technical assessment of the environmental impact that a project may cause, and explains the significance of the projected impacts, and as a result indicates opportunities for change or mitigation.

National EIA stages



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 24th 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)

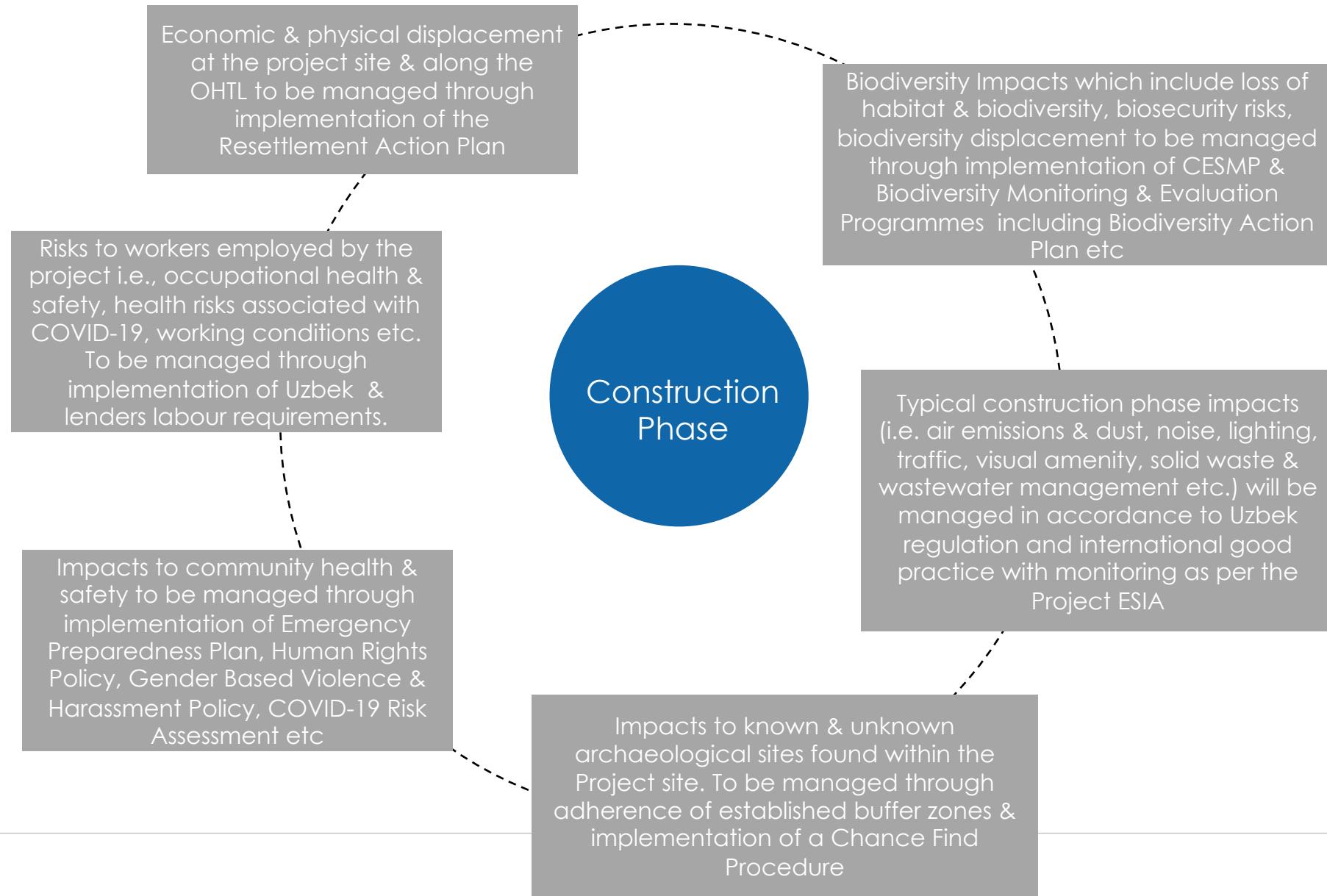
Need to be submitted after the end of construction works, before the commissioning and operation of the Project.

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

SITE SURVEYS	
Wind Farm Site	
Landscape Survey	
Ecology Surveys	Installation of bat detectors on wind mast
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bat roost search
	Houbara survey
	Raptor Nest survey
Bird Survey	Spring
	Summer
	Autumn
	Winter
Bats Monitoring	Summer
	Autumn
Noise Monitoring Survey	Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
	Detailed Noise Survey
Air Quality Monitoring Survey	Continuous Monitoring
	Particulate Matter Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Socio Economic Survey	Household Surveys
	Herders Survey

SITE SURVEYS	
Archaeological Survey	
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	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Surveys	

POTENTIAL KEY NEGATIVE IMPACTS



POTENTIAL KEY NEGATIVE IMPACTS

During the Operational Phase

Fragmentation of grazing land due for siting of various project facilities.

Potential emergency situations: such as blade/ice throw around turbines to be managed through WTG design verification/certification & adherence to setback distance in accordance to IFC EHS Guidelines on Wind Energy

Landscape & visual impacts to be managed through planting of native trees to soften landscape character impacts, directional light fittings etc.

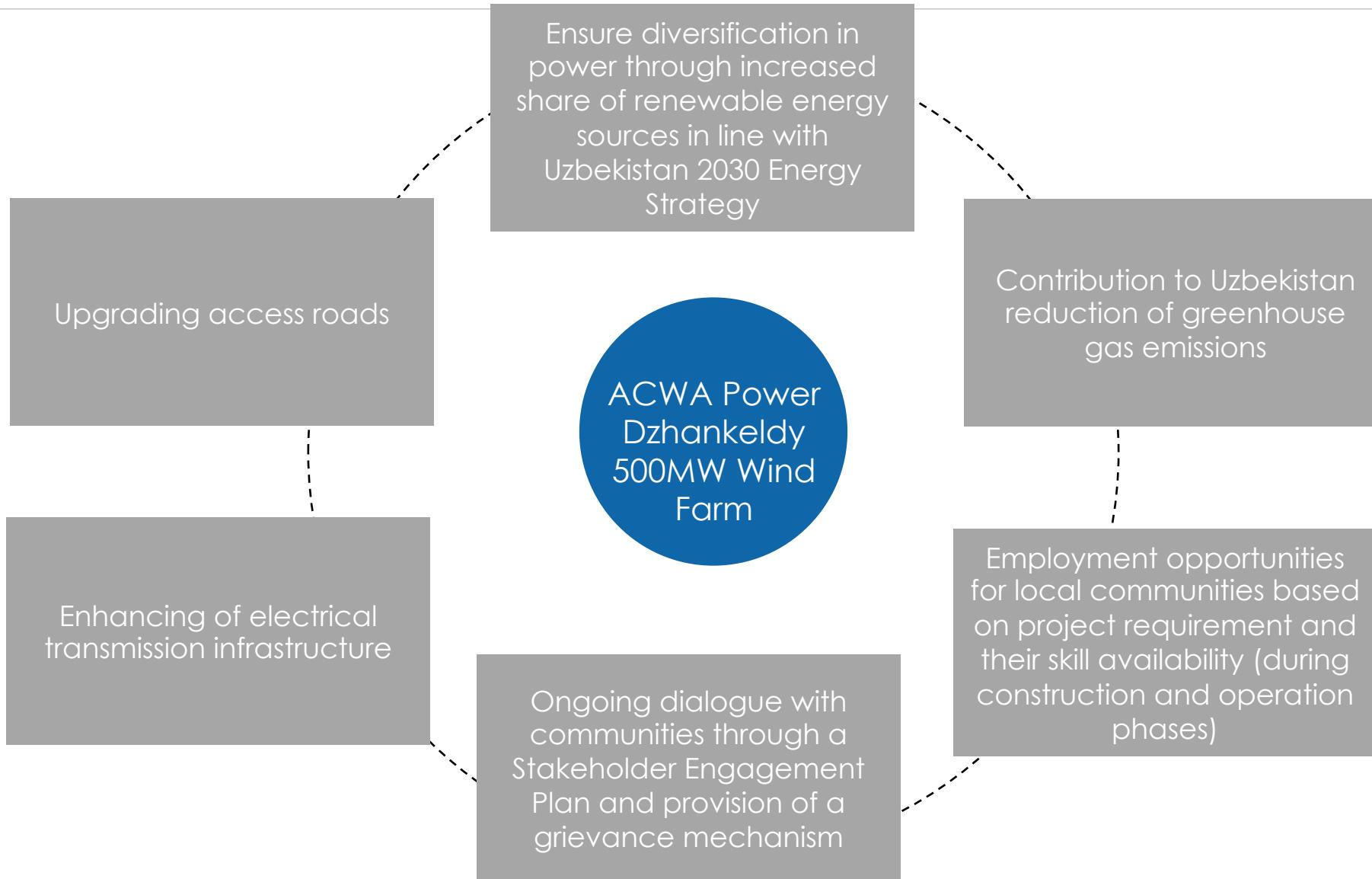
Collisions of birds and bats as well as bat related pulmonary barotrauma. To be managed through adaptive management, shut-down on demand programs for peak bird migrations, cut-in curtailment for bat collision.



Operational noise that will be managed through implementation of the HPZ and resettlement of herders with structures within the project site.

Shadow & flicker impacts to be managed through resettlement of herders structures within the site

POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT



GRIEVANCE REDNESS 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 1 week of grievance being submitted
3 Grievance investigated	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted
4 Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 2 weeks 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 2 weeks 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 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Please contact us if you need more information or for any comments

I

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II

Inobat Alloberganova – Juru Energy
i.alloberganova@juruenergy.com

III

Oleg Khegay – Juru Energy
o.khegay@juruenergy.com

Tel: (+998) 71 202 04 40

INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY



- Feedback Forms
- Project leaflets & brochures
- NTS copies in Uzbek language.

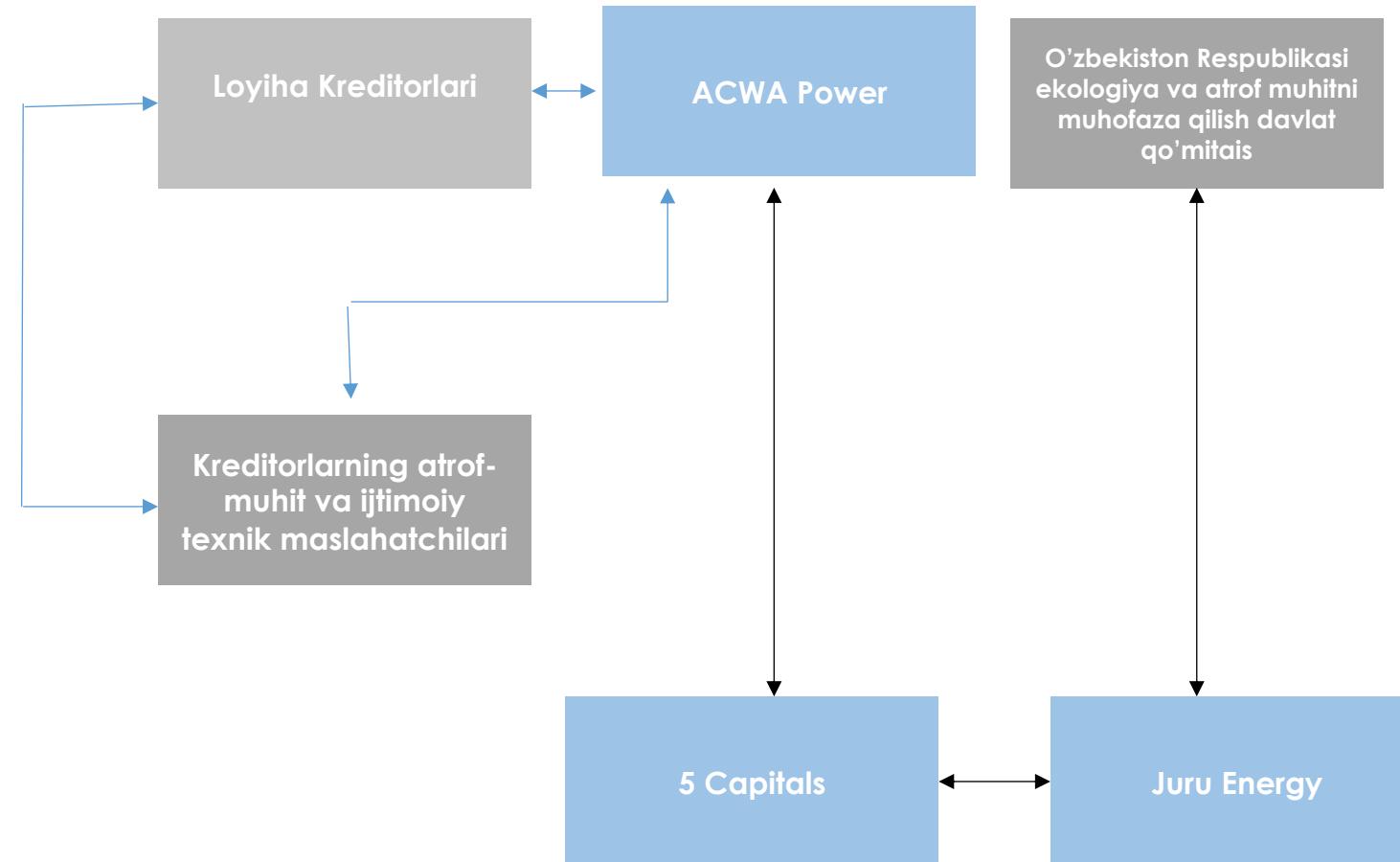
Thank you for your attention!



JONKELDY 500 MVT
SHAMOL ELEKTR STANTSİYANI
(JONKELDY-BASH
500 kV
BIR YO'NALISHLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH TARMOG'I)

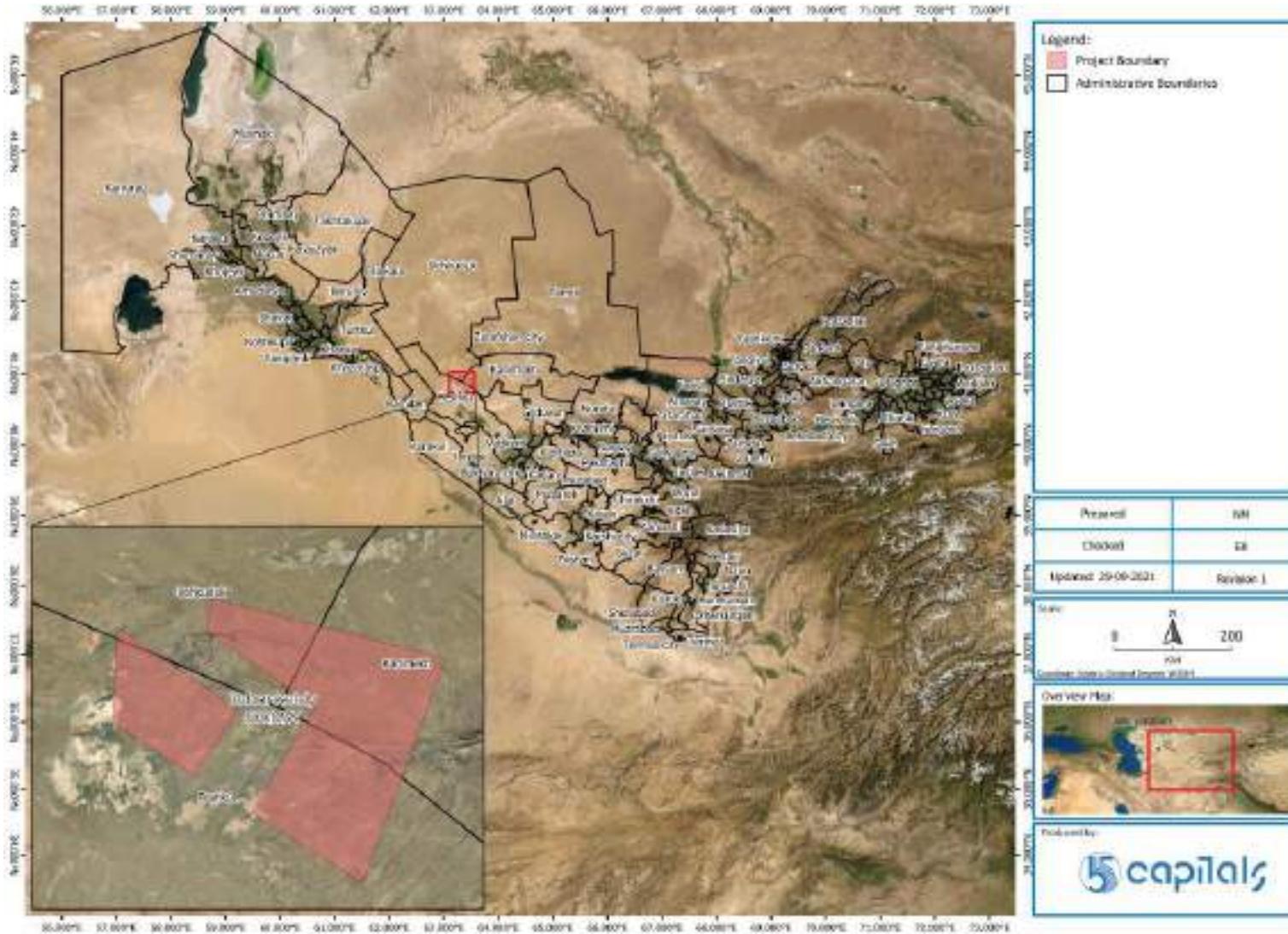
Fevral 2022

LOYIHA GURUHI



LOYIHANING ASOSIY MA'LUMOTLARI

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkeldi 500MW Shamol elektr stantsiyasi
LOYIHANI TUZUVCHISI	ACWA Power
LOYIHANI AMALGA OSHIRUVCHI KOMPANIYA	XK "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ
SOTIB OLUVCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
BOSH PUDRATCHI	Tasdiqlash uchun
EKSPLUATATSIYA VA TEXNIK XIZMAT KO'RSATISH KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ATROF-MUHITGA BO`LADIGAN BAHOLASH BO`YICHA MASLAHATCHI	TA`SIRNI 5 Capitals Atrof-muhit va boshqaruv bo'yicha konsalting (5 Capitals) Manzil: 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting MCHJ Chust ko'chasi 10a, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440
ALOQA UCHUN	Ken Wade (Direktor), Ken.wade@5capitals.com



Geographical Location

Umumiy yer maydoni

285 hektar

Allocated Land

500 MWT Shamol elektr stansiyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshku tumani Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.

Boundaries

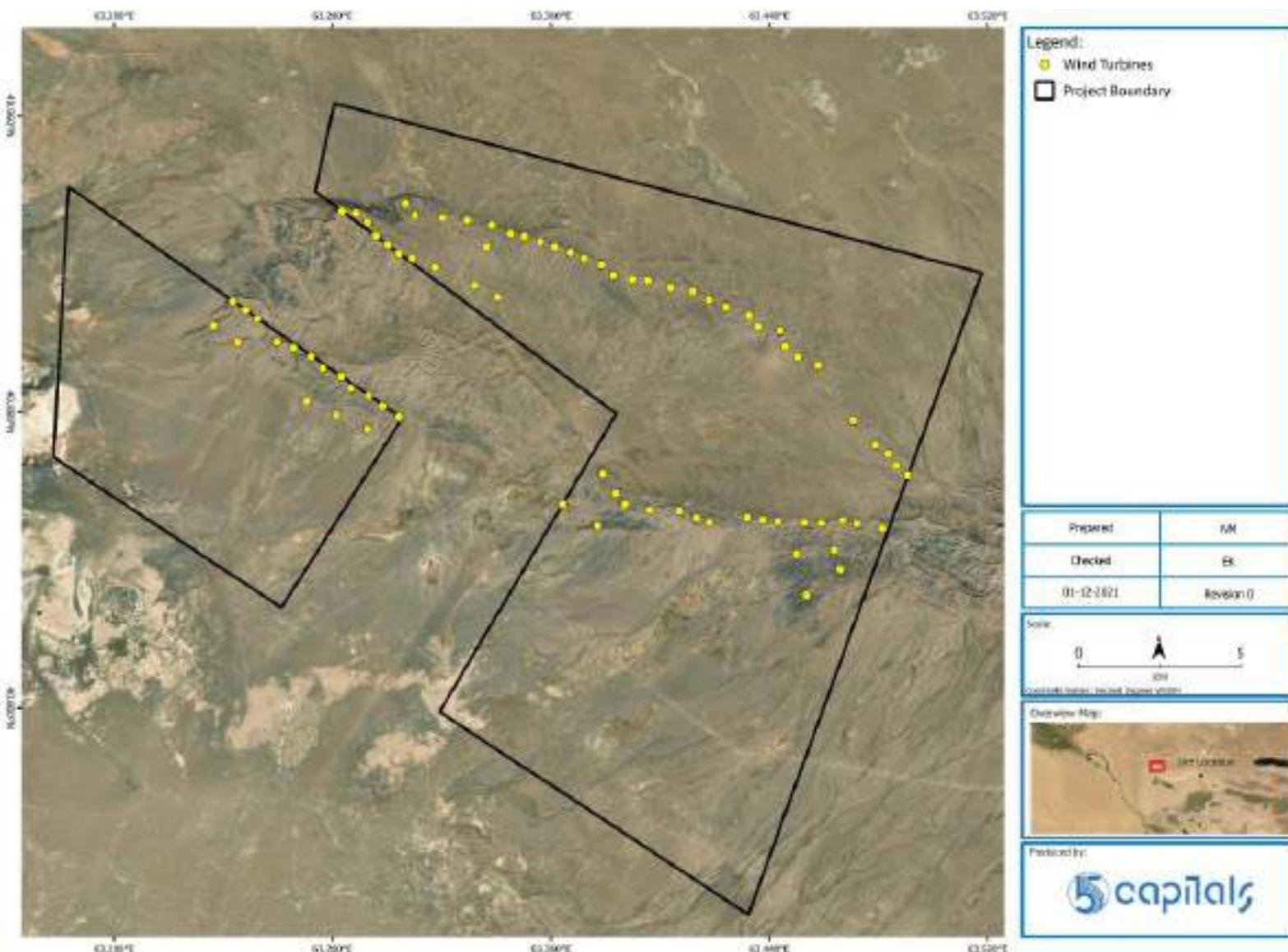
- Jankeldi qishlog'i va Qalaata qishloqlariga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tutash, taxminan 2,5 km; Shamol stansiyasining sharqiy uchastkasi Jankeldidan taxminan 1,4 km g'arbda, Ayakg'uzumidan 27 km g'arbda va Buxoro shahridan taxminan 92 km g'arbda joylashgan. G'arbiy va sharqiy uchastka A380 magistralidan taxminan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.

LOYIHANING QISQACHA TAVSIFI



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-fevraldagi PQ-5003 sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi amalga oshirish to'grisida"gi qaroriga asosan "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" MChJ (Toshkent) va O'zbekiston Energetika vazirligi o'rtasida 25 yillik muddatga Energetikani sotib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzolandi. Ushbu kelishuvga ko'ra 2021 yilning 24 yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasini takomillashtirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ishga tushirish bo'yicha kelishib olindi.
- Loyiha 500 kV kuchlanishli Havo Elektr Uzatish Liniyasini (HEUL) takomillashtirishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MV Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. Ayni paytda, Dzhankeldy-Bash 116 km li HEULsi O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari tomonidan maromiga yetkazilmoqda.
- Loyihani amalga oshirilishi O'zbekiston energetika tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilib, energiya ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish hamda yoqilg'i sarfini kamaytirishga hizmat qiladi. Shunindek, Loyihadan atrof-muhit va jamiyatga bir qator qulayliklar yaratadi.

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Loyiha quydagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- **Shamol turbinasi generatori platformalari** (bu poydevor va kran yostig'i maydonini o'z ichiga oladi);
- **Substansiya** va har qanday saqlash joylari;
- **yr osti kabellari** uchun xandaklar;
- **Kirish yo'llari.**

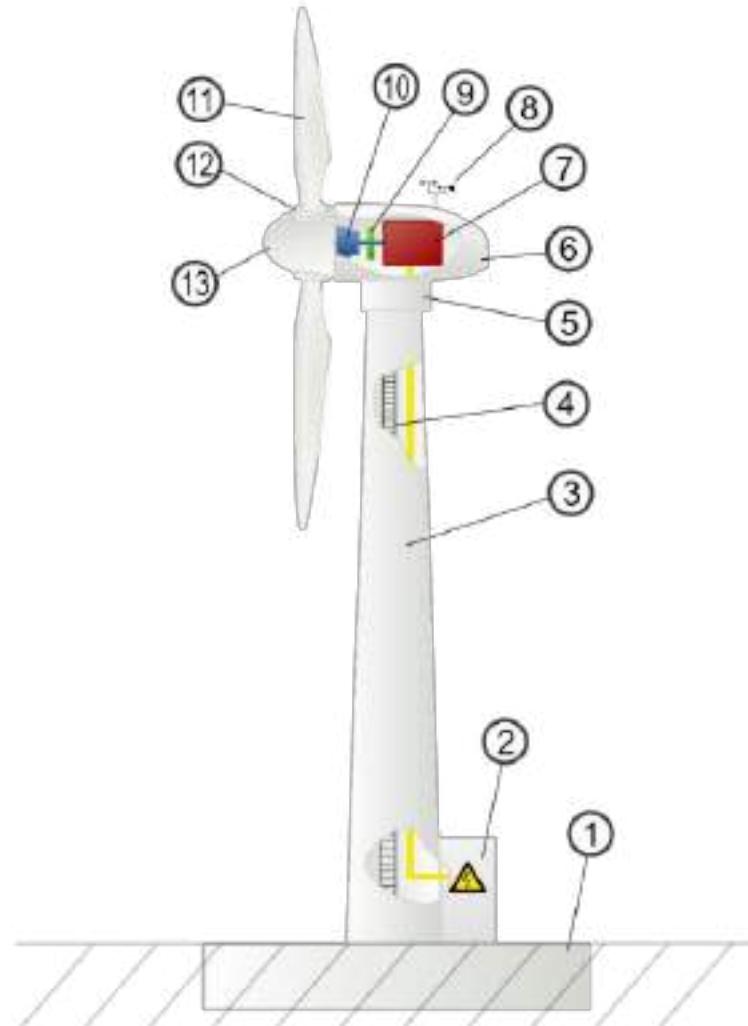
Loyiha maksimal 79 tadan tashkil topgan shamol turbinasi generatoridan (SHTG) iborat bo'ladi.

SHTGning texnik tavsifi:

Model: Envision Energy EN-171

- **Nominal quvvat:** 6,5 MWt
- **Rotor diametri:** 171 m
- **Paraklar soni:** Uch ta (3)

Shamol turbinasining sxemaviy tasviri

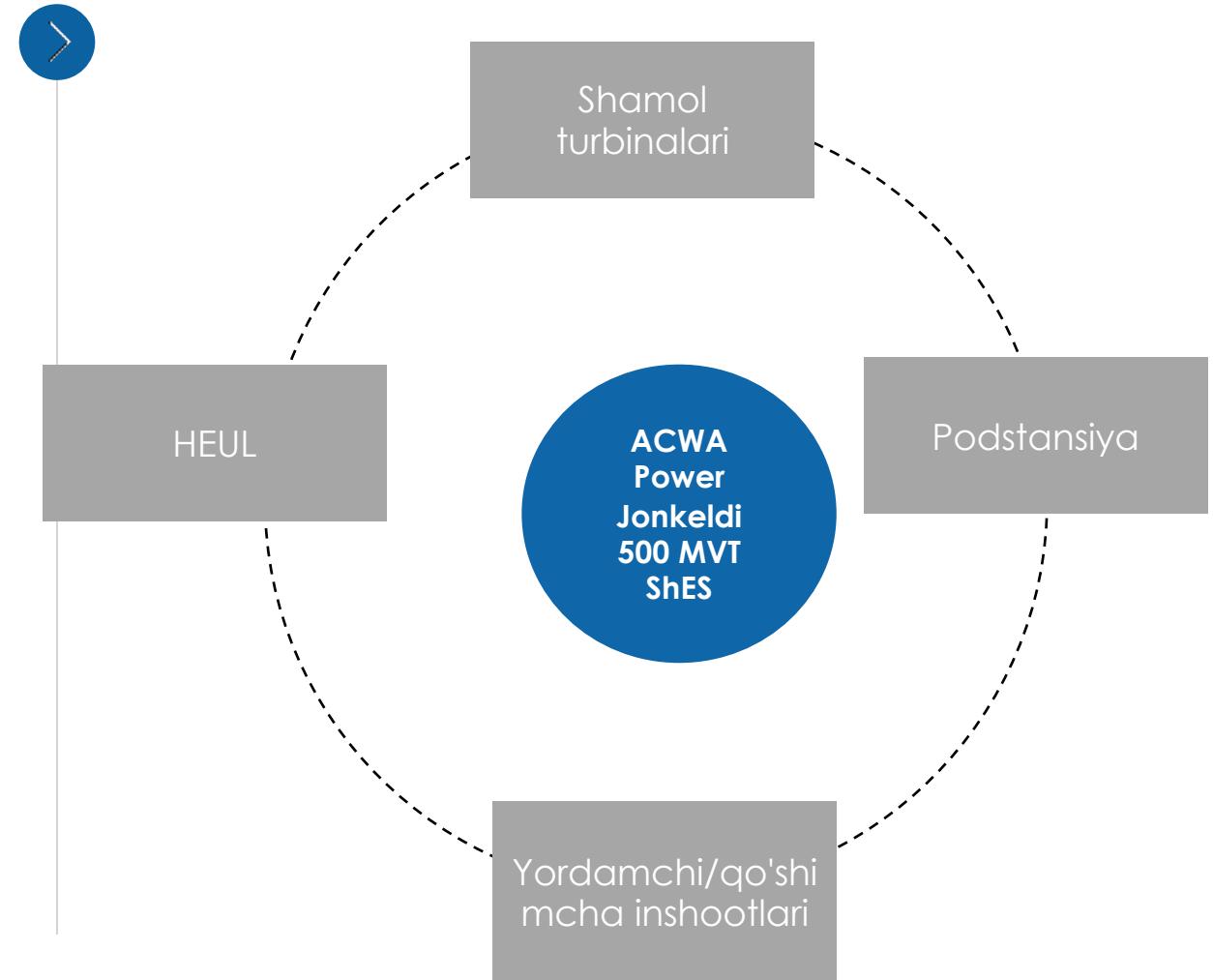


Shamol turbinasining asosiy tarkibiy qismlariga quyidagi komponentlar kiradi:

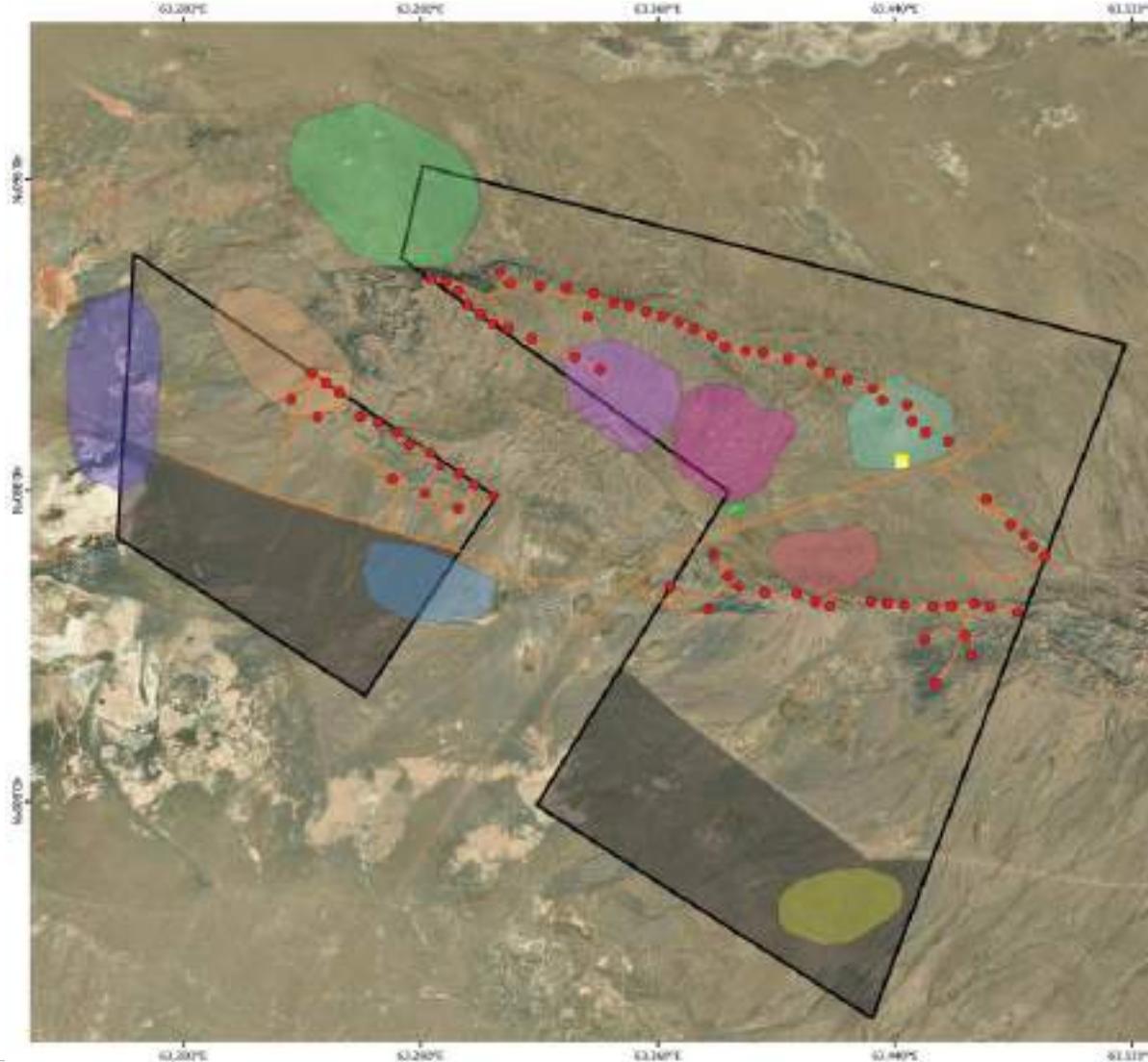
- Po'latdan yasalgan konus shaklida quvurli minoralar;
- Shisha tolalar, mustahkamlangan epoksi va uglerod tolalaridan tayyorlangan rotor parraklar;
- Generator va uzatmalar qutisi joylashgan quti (gondola);
- Uchta parrakni natselga ulaydigan markaziy nuqta;
- Mexanik energiyani elektr energiyasiga aylantiradigan generator;
- Uzatish qutisi;
- Konverter; va
- Transformator (Uzatish uskunasi).

Izoh: Ushbu taklif qilinayotgan Loyiha uchun turbinalar texnologiyasi, ishlab chiqaruvchi va etkazib beruvchi hozirda aniqlashtirilmoqda.

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI VA RETSEPTORLAR



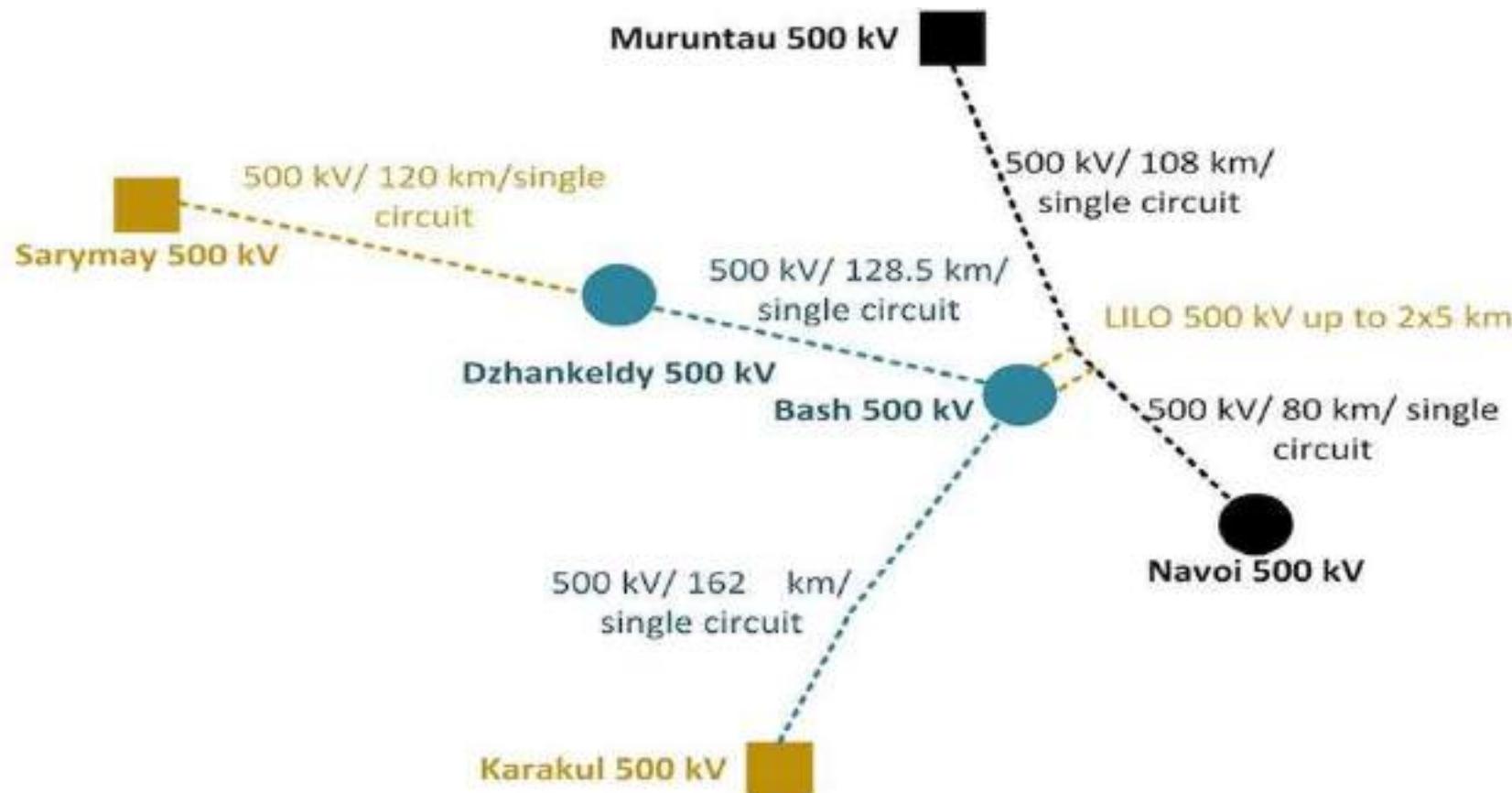
JONKELDI-BASH ELEKTR UZATISH TARMOG`INING YO`NALISHI



Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kVtli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmog`i Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi tumanlari bo'ylab kesib o'tadi:

- Peshko tumani (Buhoro viloyati);
- Konimeh tumani (Navoiy viloyati);
- G'ijduvon tumani (Buxoro viloyati).

BASH VA DZHANKLEDY LOYIHALARI UCHUN TARMOQLARARO O`ZARO BOG`LIQLIK



500 kV switchyard construction under NEGU's scope
500 kV OHTL/ LIO construction under NEGU's scope
500 kV WF switchyard construction under Acwa Power scope
500 kV OHTL construction under Acwa Power scope



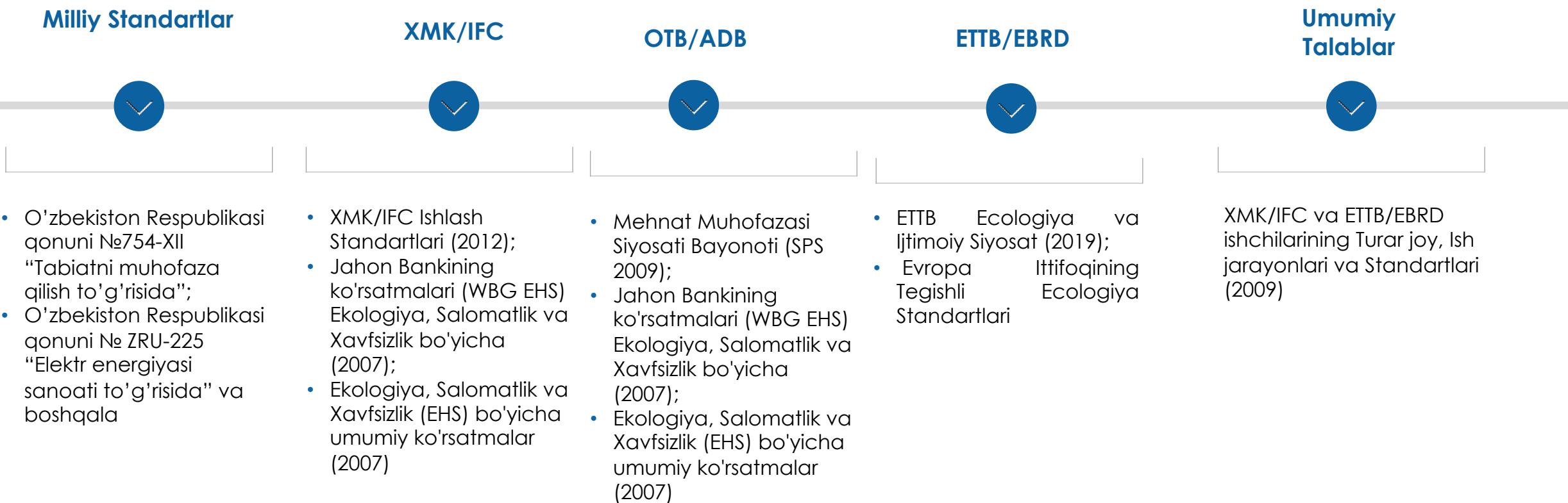
500 kV substation construction (ongoing project)
500 kV OHTL construction (ongoing project)
500 kV TPP switchyard construction (ongoing project)

Note: The length of the OHTLs shown in the figure above are indicative as they have been subject to revision, but do show the interconnections.

LOYIHANING AMALGA OSHIRILISHDA ASOSIY BOSQICHLAR

ASOSIY BOSQICHLAR	SANA
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (PPA; Investitsiya shartnomasi)	2021 yil 24 yanvar
Prezident qarori	2021 yil 22 fevral
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	2021 yil 19 va 23 mart
Yer ijarasi shartnomasini imzolash	2021 yil 4-chorak
EPC shartnomasini imzolash (muhandislik, xarid va qurilish)	2021 yil 4-chorak
Faoliyat boshlashdan avvalgi cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	2021 yil 4-chorak
Foydalanish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish shartnomasini imzolash	2021 yil 4-chorak
Moliyalashtirishni yakunlash	2022 yil 1-chorak
Davom ettirish yuzasidan yakuniy bildirishnoma	2022 yil 1-chorak
Ilk turbinalarni o'rnatilishi (Qisman COD)	2023 yil 4-chorak
Tijoriy ekspluatatsiya zavodlari (To`liq COD)	2024 yil 1-chorak

EKOLOGIK NORMATIV NIZOMLAR



ATROF MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASHDA MILLIY TALABLAR

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash-bu loyiha olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ekologik ta'sirni texnik baholashni izchil taqdim etadigan va prognoz qilingan ta'sirlarning ahamiyatini tushuntiradigan usuldir. Uning natijasida yumshatish imkoniyatlari ko'rsatiladi.

Atrof muhitga ta'sirni baholash bosqishlari

I

Ekologiyaga ta'siri tog'risida dastlabki xulosa

II

Ekologiyaga ta'siri to'g'risida xulosa

III

Ekologik oqibatlari to'g'risida xulosa



Holati

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasiga 2021 yil may oyining boshida taqdim etiladi.

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining I-bosqichidan olgan xulosasiga qarab Loyiha uchun talab qilinmasligi mumkin.

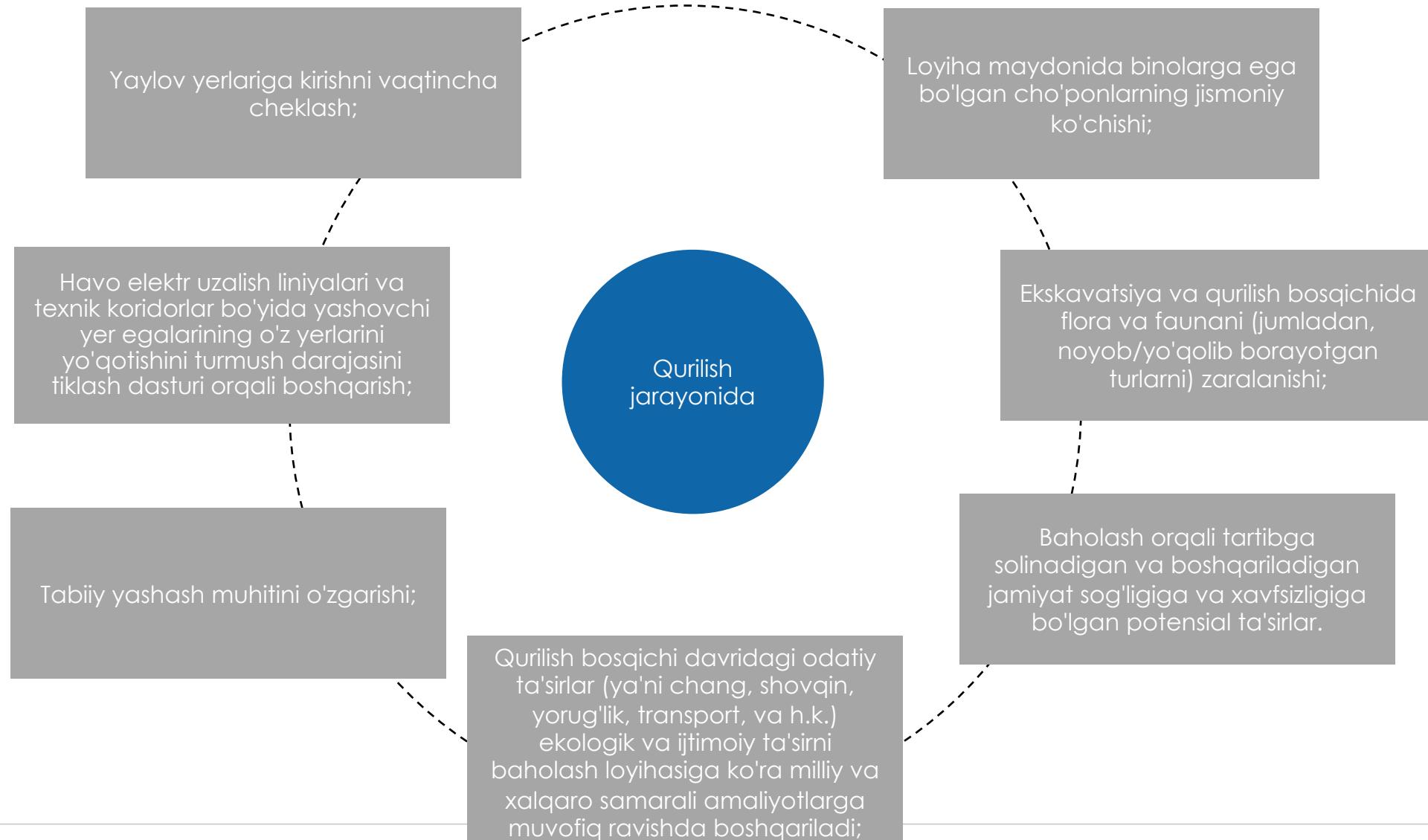
Qurilish ishlari tugagandan so'ng, loyihani ishga tushirish va ishlatishdan oldin topshirish shart.

O'TKAZILGAN ASOSIY TADQIQOTLAR

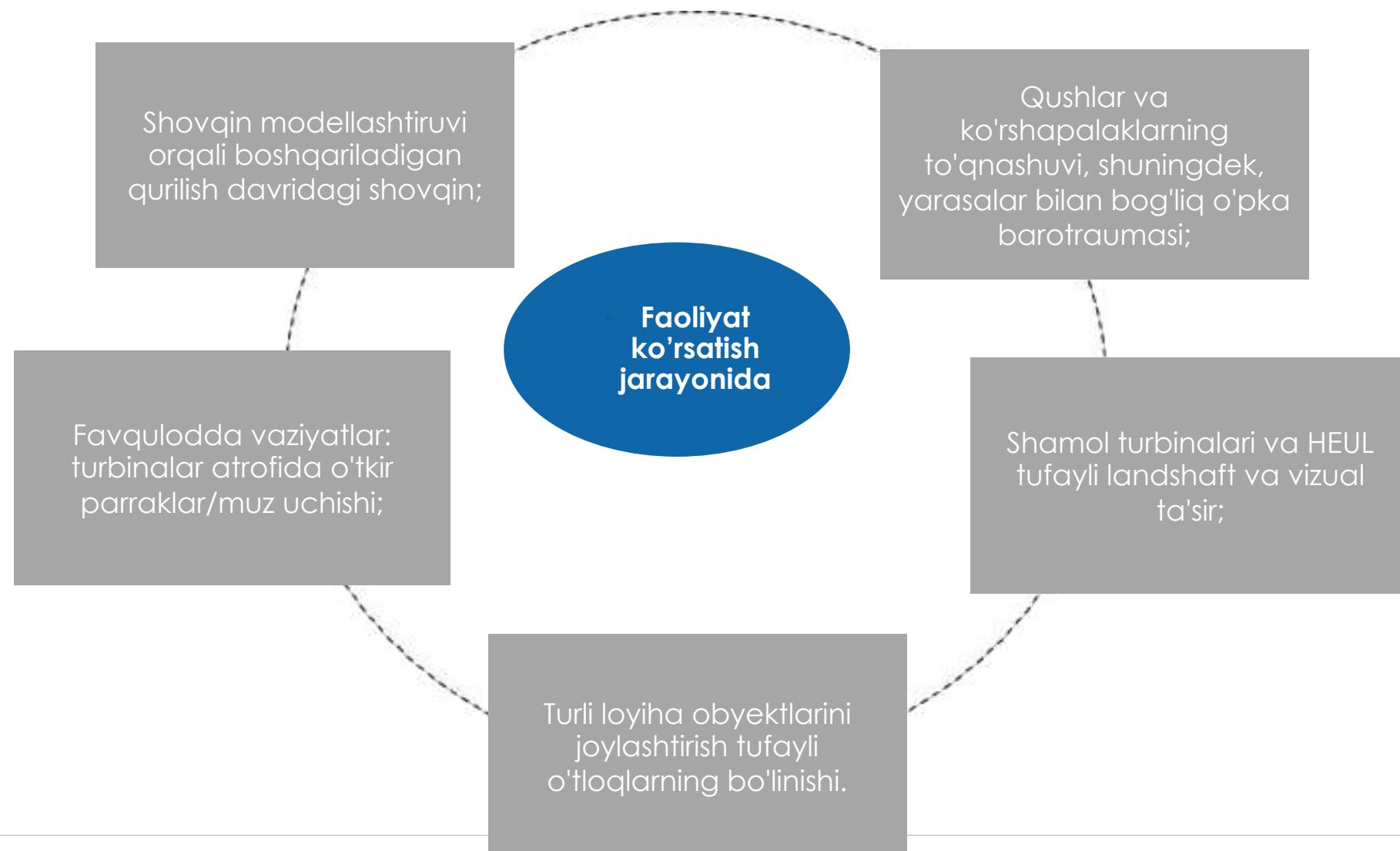
2020-2022

SAYT TADQIQOTLARI	
Loyha joyi	
	Shamol ustuniga ko'rshapalak detektorlarini o'rnatish
	Flora tadaigaoti
	Sudralib yuruvchilarni o'rganish
Ekologik Tadaigaotlar	Umurtaasizlar
	Sutemizuvchilar, shu jumladan 5 ta fotosurat tuzoqlarini joylashtirish
	Ko'rshapalaklar tadaigaoti
	Houbara tadaigaoti
	Yirtaichlarning uyasini topish
Qushlarni O'rnanish	Bahorgi tadaigaot
	Tezkor suv aushlari tadaigaoti
	Tezkor tirtaichlarning uvalarini o'rganish
	Yozgi tadaigaot
	Kuzgi tadaigaot
	Tezkor bir kunlik tadaigaot
	Qishki qushlar tadaigaoti
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	
	Shovain monitoringi
	Qurilish shovainlarini kuzatish bo'yicha monitoringi
	Detailed Noise Survey
Chorvader/choponlar tadaigaoti	
	Tuproq tadaigaoti
	Ayakaqytma ka'lidan suv namunalari
Arxeologik tadaigaot	
Manzara tadaigaoti	
	36 uv-xo'jaligi, Ovogog'itma aishlog'i
	6 uv-xo'jaligi, Cho'lobod aishlog'i
	6 uv-xo'jaligi, Ka'klam aishlog'i
Manffatdorlar bilan konsultatsiyalar	
	Jamoatchilik uchrasuvlari (Milliy "Atfor muhitaa ta'sirini baholash" hujjati)
	Jamoatchilikka uchrasuvlari (AITB hujjati (Loyha maxdoni)

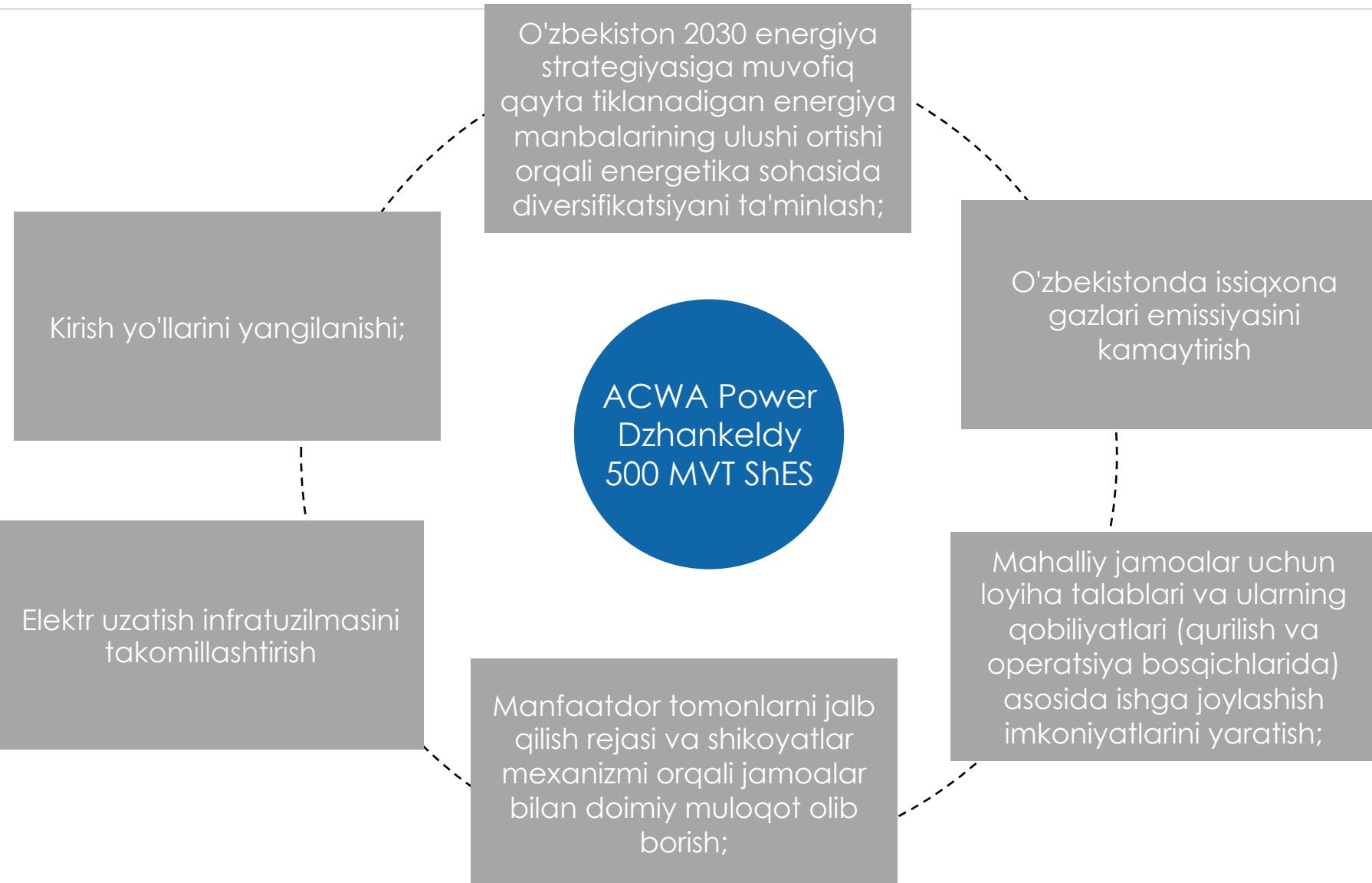
EHTIMOLI BO'LGAN SALBIY TA'SIRLAR VA YECHIMLAR



EHTIMOLI BO'LGAN SALBIY TA'SIRLAR VA YECHIMLAR



KUTILAYOTGAN IJOBIY TA'SIRLAR



Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi orqali barcha manfaatdor tomonlar loyiha haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot olishlari va sharhlar yoki shikoyatlarni taqdim etishlari mumkin.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul va shaffofdir

Shikoyatlar va ularni ko'rib chiqish muddatlari

Bosqichlari

1

Shikoyat qabul qilinishi

2

Shikoyat ro'yhatga olinib tasdiqlanishi

3

Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi

4

Shikoyat javob xati shikoyatchiga yetkazilishi

5

Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi qaror qabul qilish/ariza beruvchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar amalga oshiriladi.

6

Ikki tomon o'rtasida shikoyatni hal qilish mumkin bo'limgan taqdirda, mediator (loyiha hududidagi mahalliy rahbarlardan biri) ishtirok etadi.

Ko'rib chiqish muddati

-

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 1 hafta ichida

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 3 hafta ichida

SHIKOYAT JAVOB XATIDAN QONIQMAGAN HOLATDA

Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida

Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida

Qo'shimcha savollar va izohlar uchun biz bilan bog'laning

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- Fikr-mulohaza bildirishning xar-xil shakllari;
- Lohiyani notexnik hujjatining ikkala tilda, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida nusxalar mavjudligi;
- Loyiha varaqalari va broshyuralari mavjudligi.

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL PRESENTATION

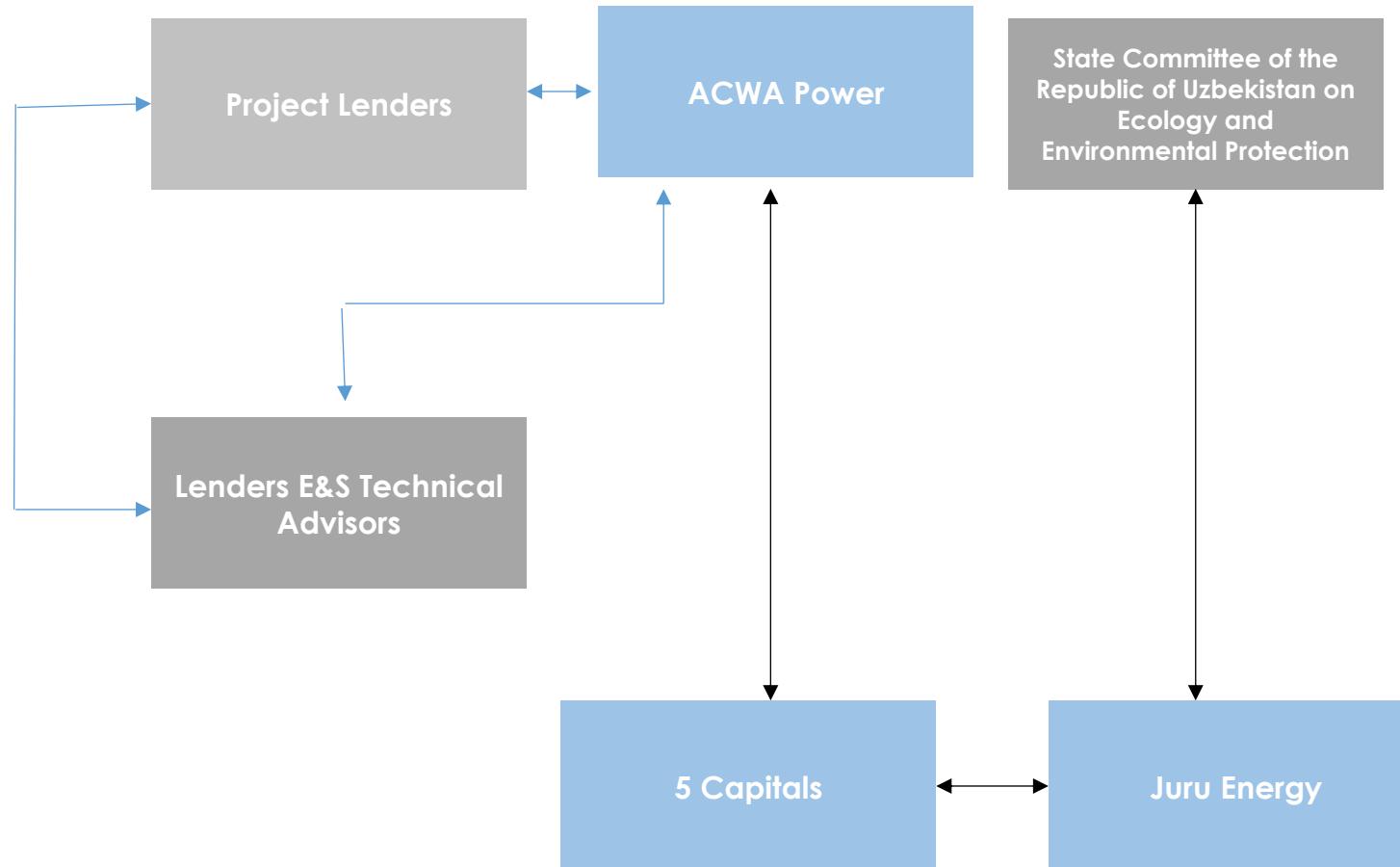


DZHANKELDY 500 MW
WIND FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)

February 2022



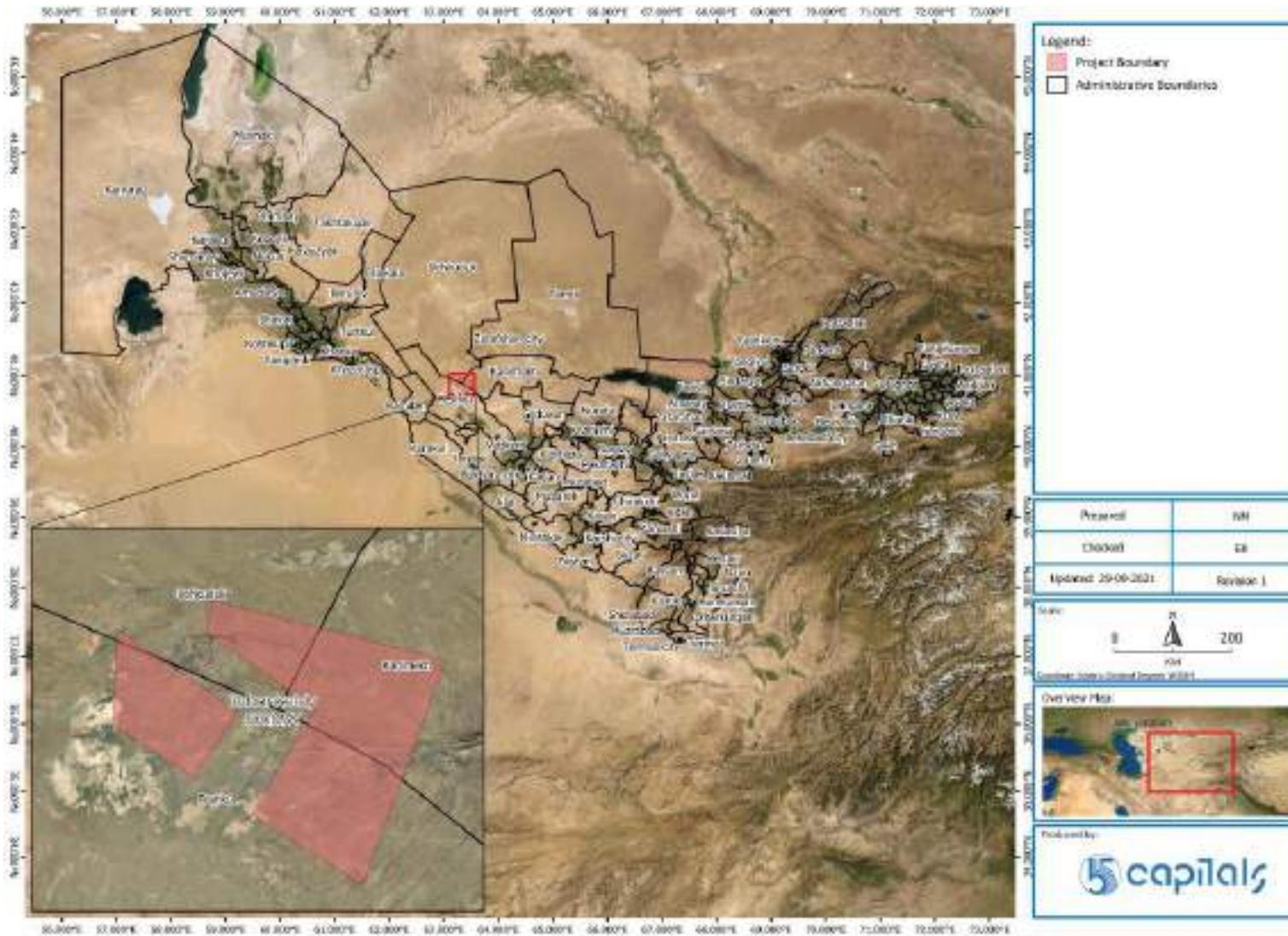
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	FE "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC
OFFTAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com Juru Energy Consulting LLC 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 hectares.

Allocated Land

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

Boundaries

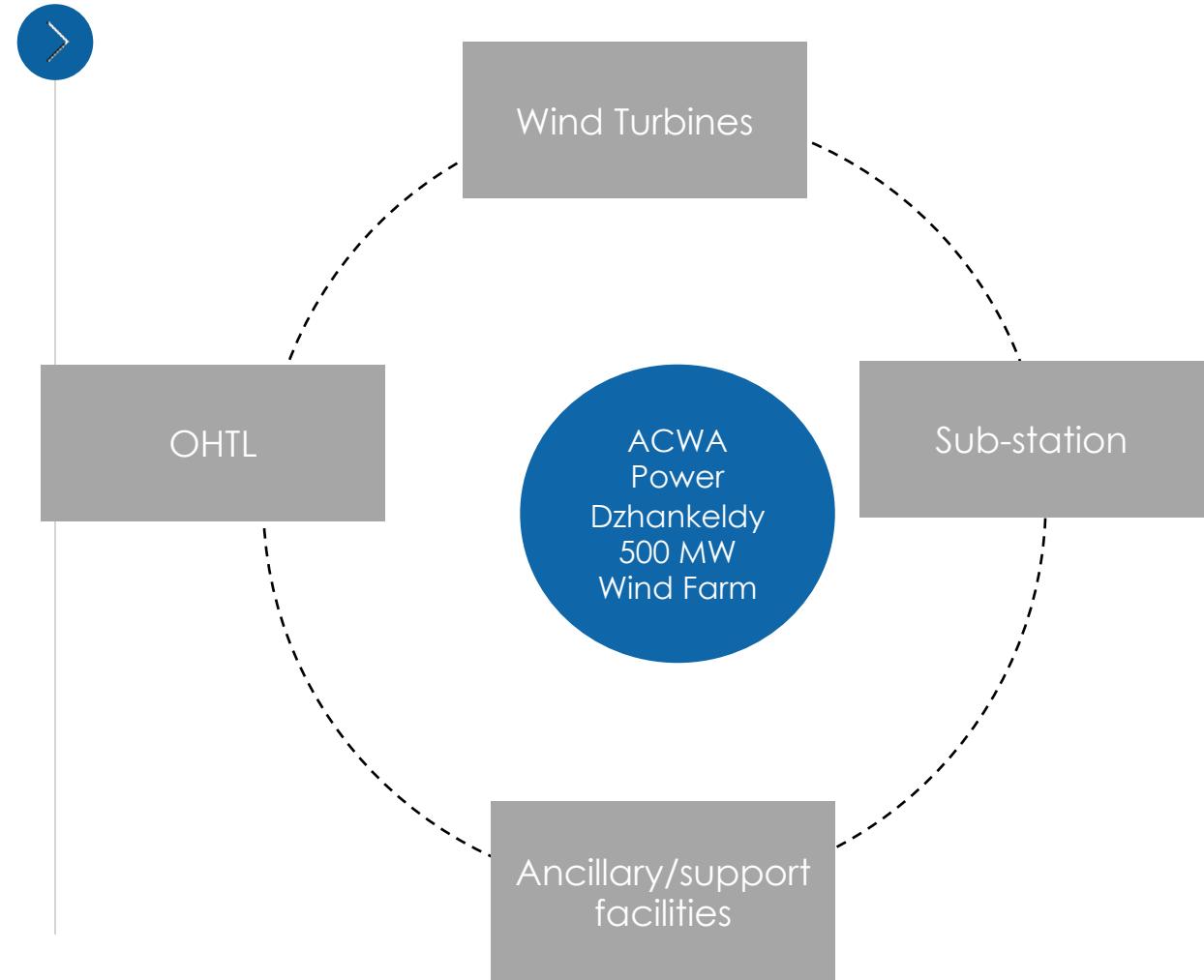
- Dzhankeldy village and directly adjacent to the Kalaata villages located approximately 2.5km;
- The eastern plot of the wind farm will be located approximately 1.4km west of Dzhankeldy, 27km west of Ayakguzhumdy and approximately 92km west of Bukhara town.
- Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku district of Bukhara region.
- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL is approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan.
- Realisation of this Project is a part of wide modernisation in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow to increase energy production as well reduce the fuel consumption. In addition, Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. This OHTL will be shared between ACWA Power's Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm and the ACWA Power Bash 500MW Wind Farm. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL is approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

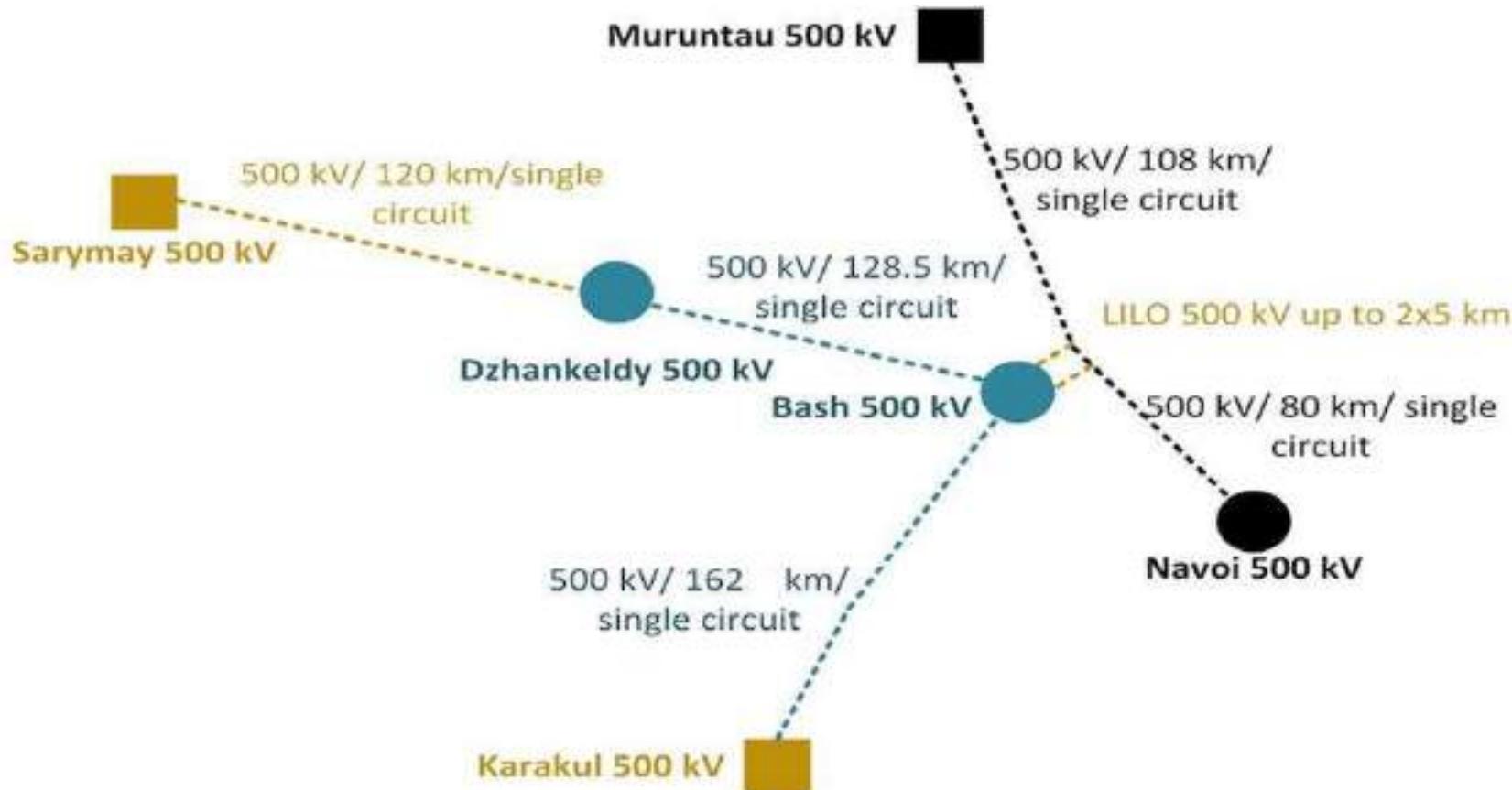
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following districts of Bukhara and Navoi regions:

- Peshku district (Bukhara region);
- Konimekh district (Navoi region);
- Gijduvon district (Bukhara region).

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY



500 kV switchyard construction under NEGU's scope
500 kV OHTL/ ULIO construction under NEGU's scope
500 kV WF switchyard construction under Acwa Power scope
500 kV OHTL construction under Acwa Power scope

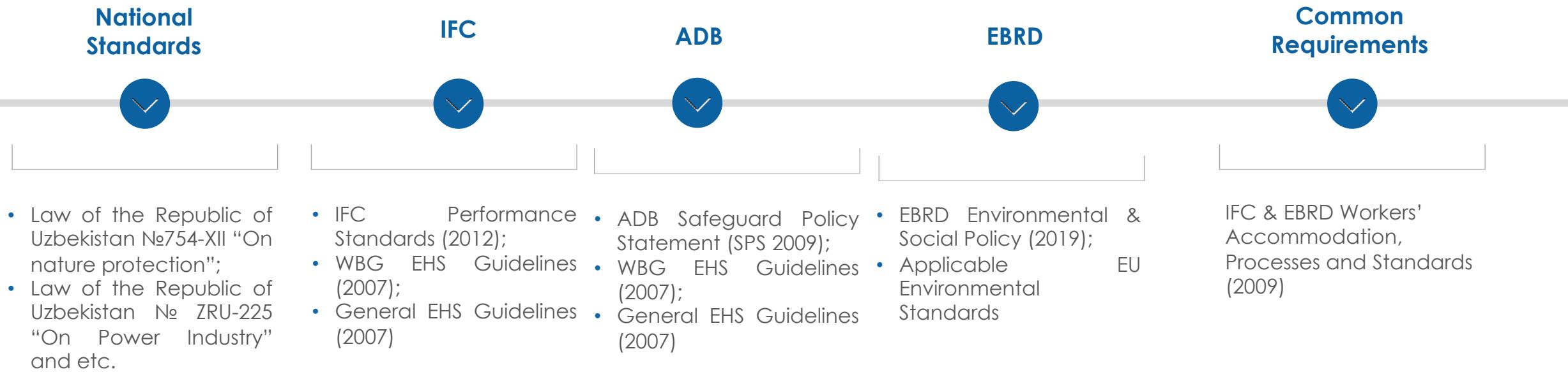


500 kV substation construction (ongoing project)
500 kV OHTL construction (ongoing project)
500 kV TPP switchyard construction (ongoing project)

Note: The length of the OHTLs shown in the figure above are indicative as they have been subject to revision, but do show the interconnections.

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 March 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st May 2022
Completion of 1 st WTG Foundation	25 th September 2022
Completion of all WTG Foundations	13 th September 2023
Completion of Substation Civil Work	27 th August 2023
Completion of Substation and MV Network Connection	31 st October 2023
Mechanical Completion	2 nd December 2023
Connection Date	18 th December 2023
Initial Energization Date	19 th December 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date	29 th February 2024



Environmental impact assessment is a process of evaluating the likely environmental (and social) impacts of a proposed project during the construction & operational phases including the determination of applicable mitigation & management measures and monitoring requirements.

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 24th 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

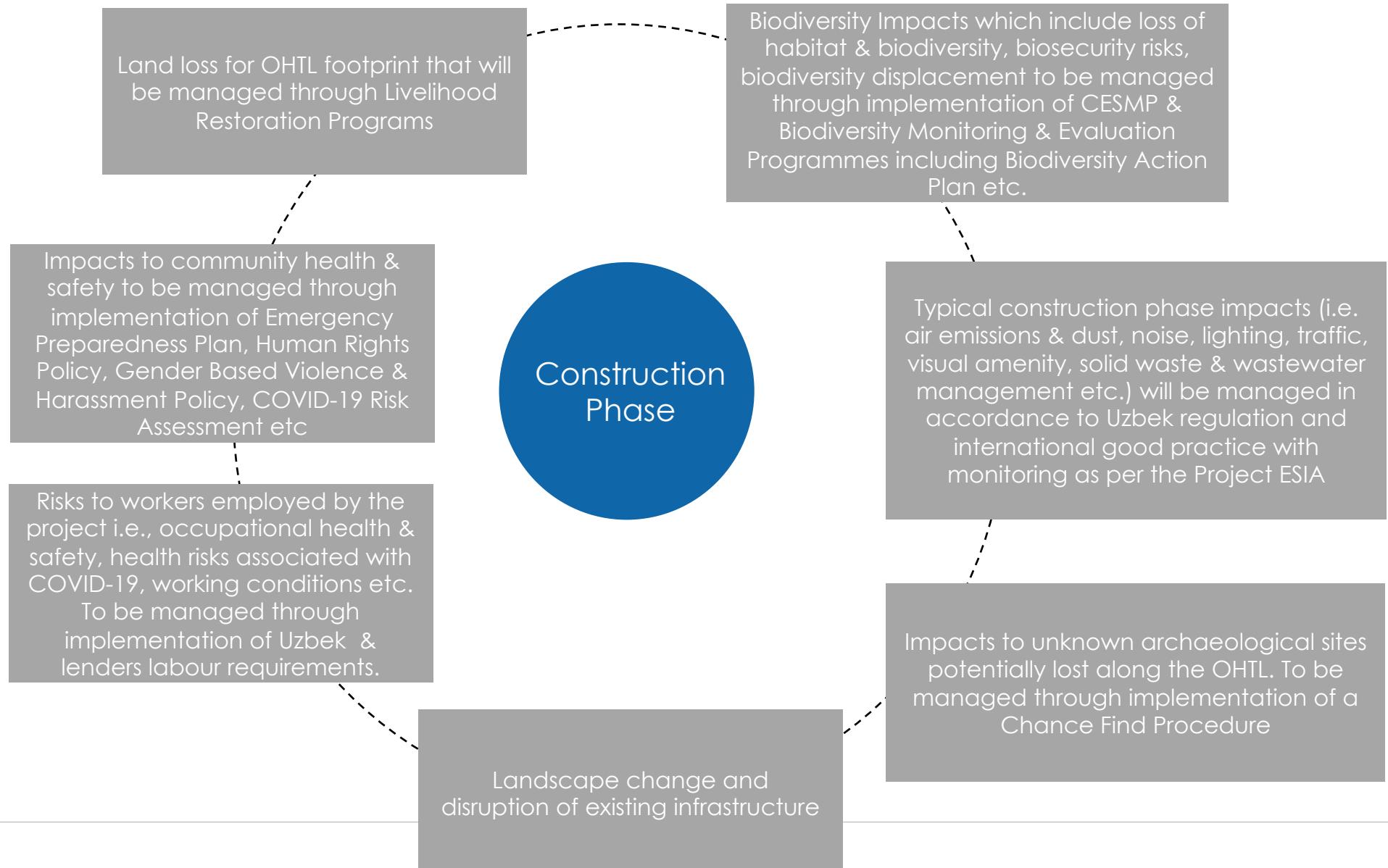
Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)

Need to be submitted after the end of construction works, before the commissioning and operation of the Project.

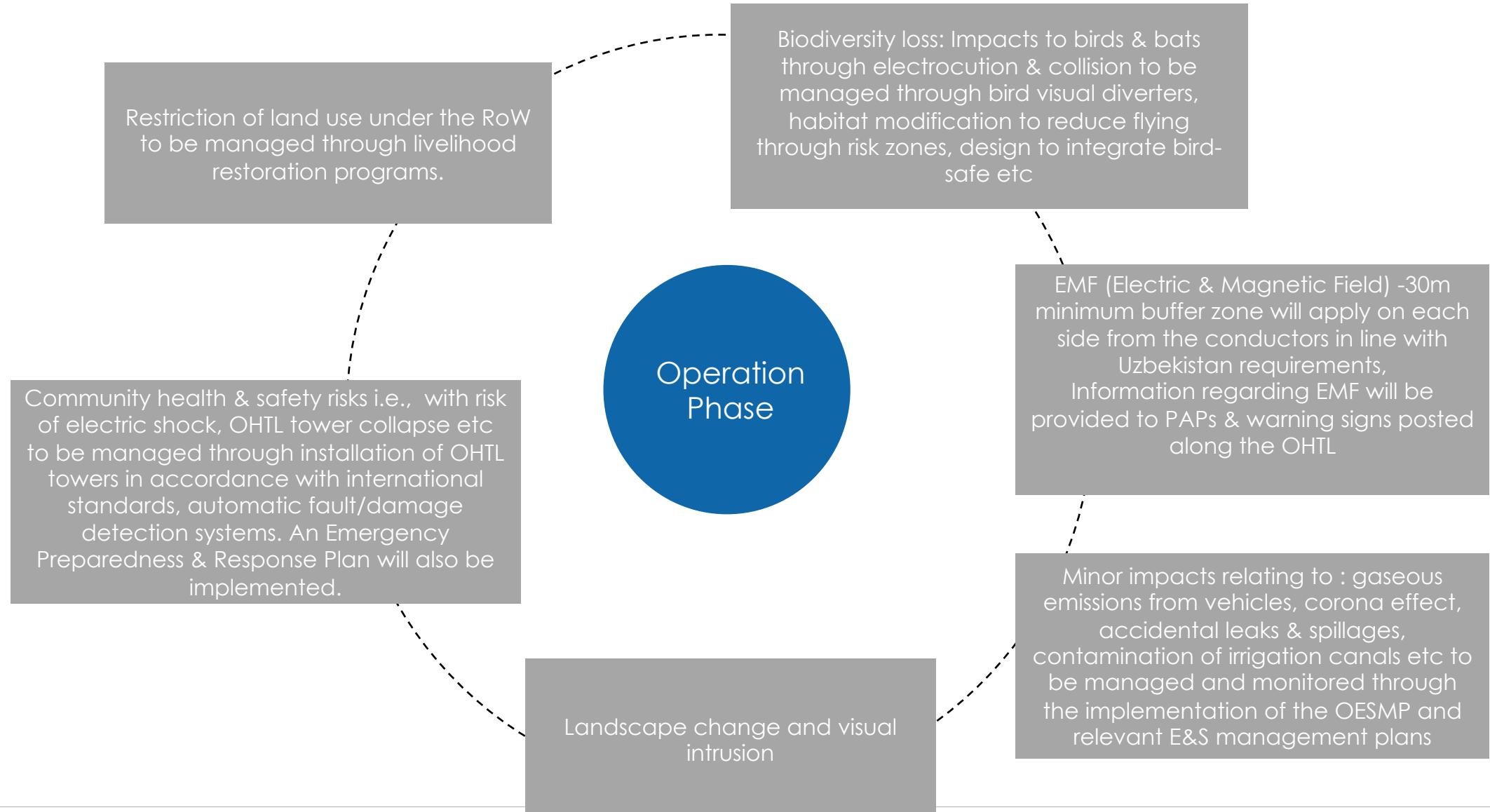
BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

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	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Surveys	

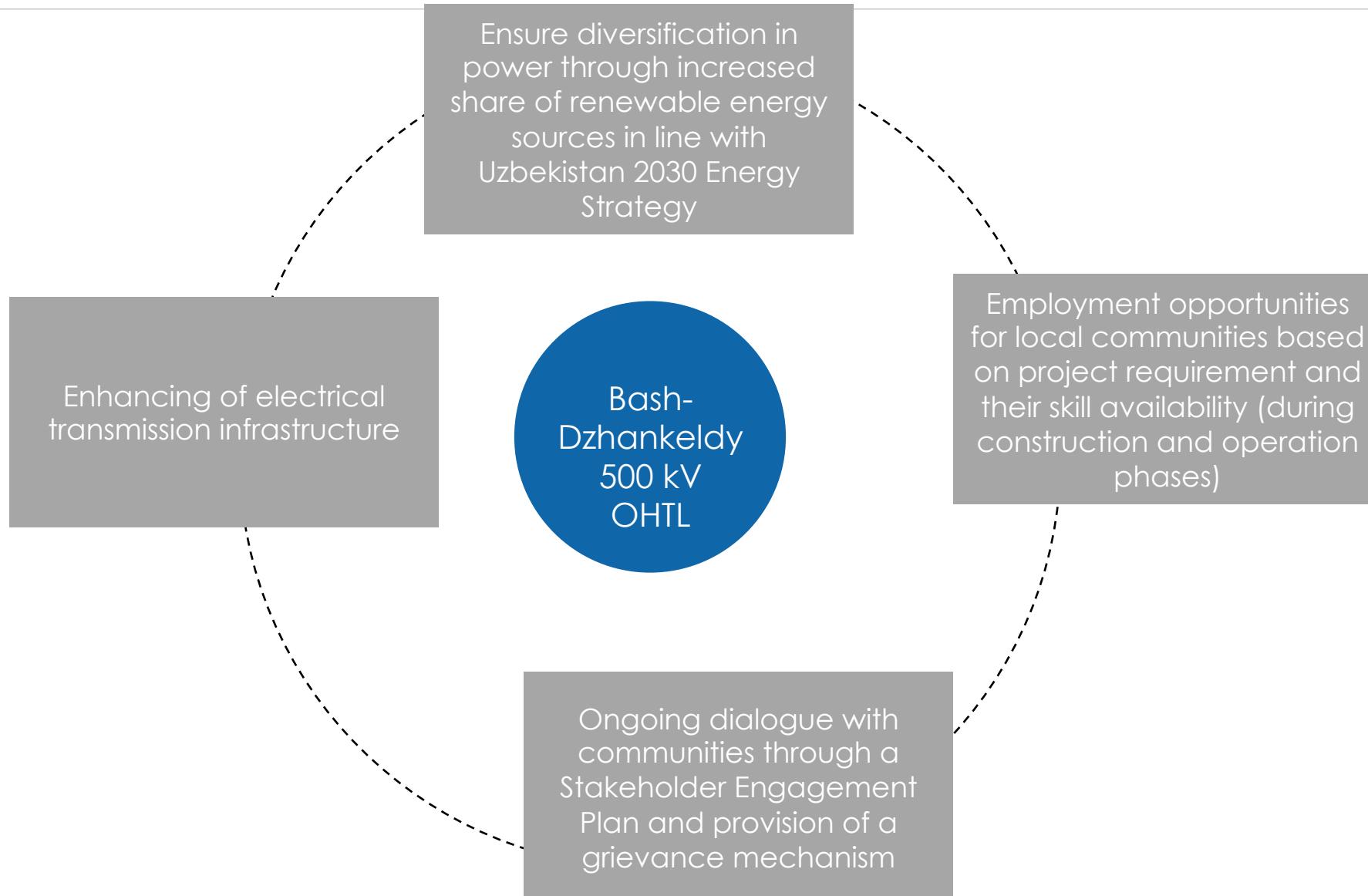
POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS



POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS



POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE OHTL



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 1 week of grievance being submitted
3 Grievance investigated	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted
4 Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 2 weeks 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 2 weeks 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 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Please contact us if you need more information or for any comments

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INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY



- Feedback Forms
- Project leaflets & brochures
- NTS copies in Uzbek language.

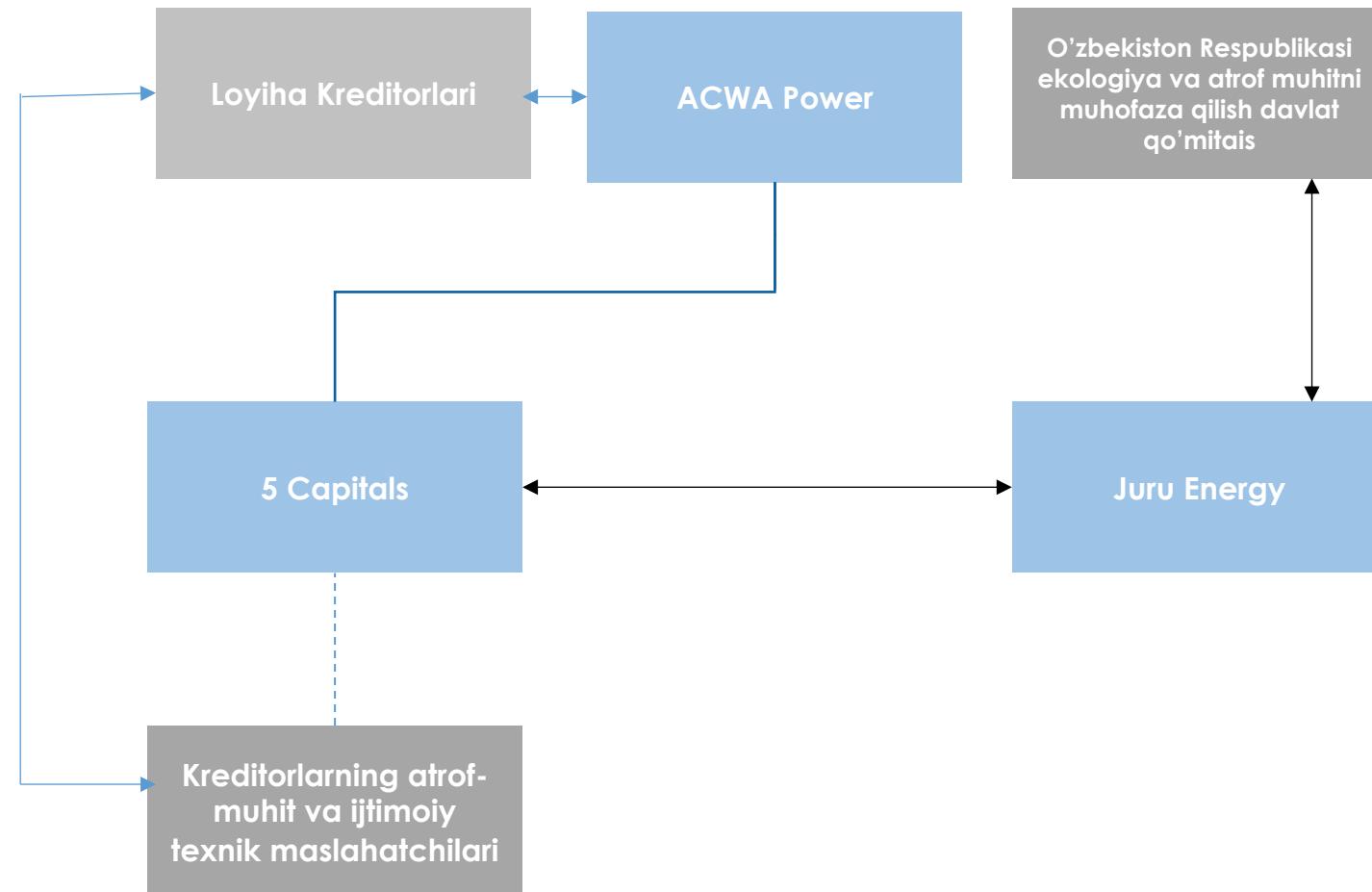
Thank you for your attention!



DZHANKELDY 500
MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR
STANSIYASI
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
BIR YO`NALISHLI
HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH
TARMOG`I)

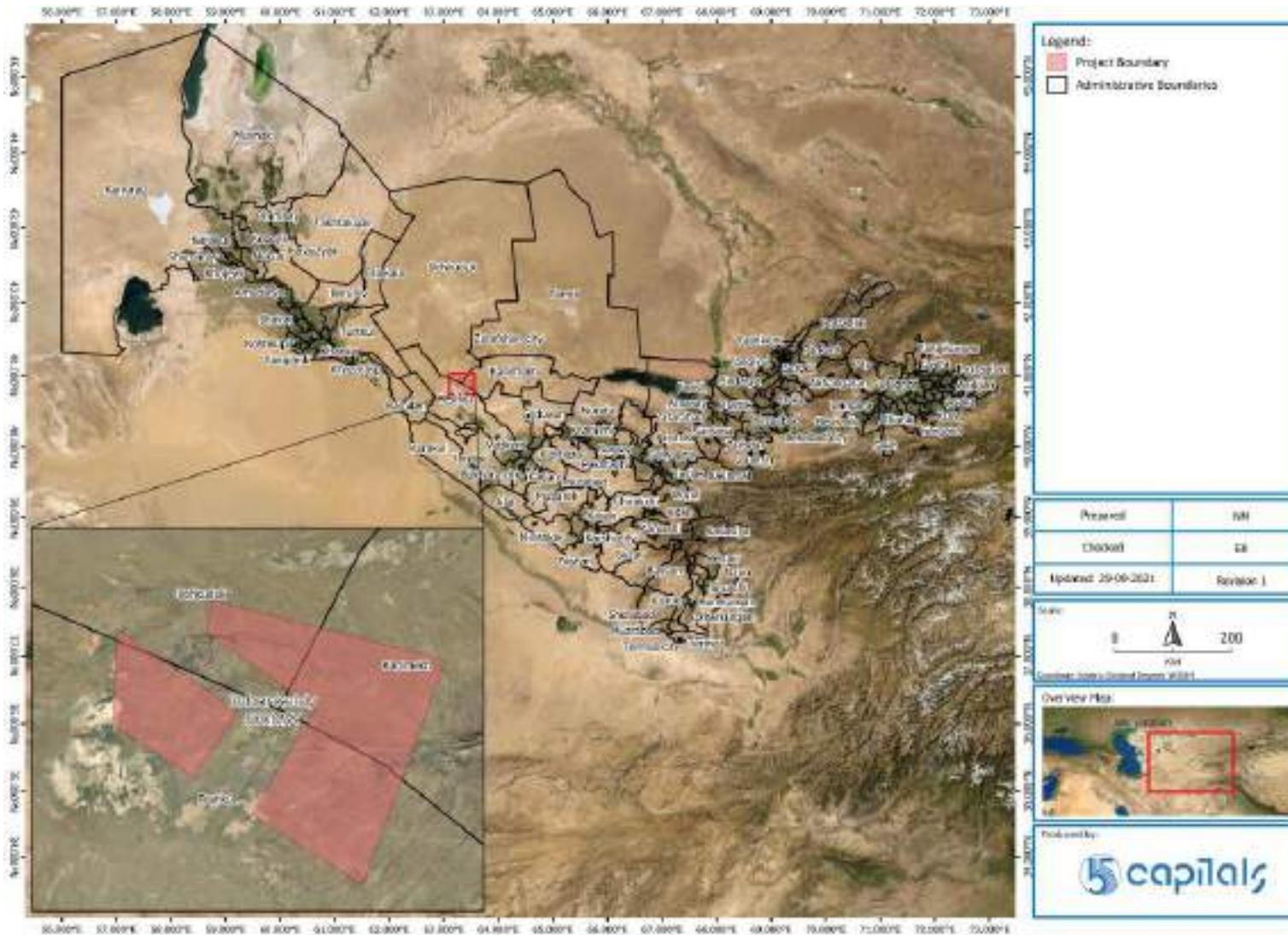
Fevral 2022

LOYIHA GURUHI



LOYIHANING ASOSIY MA'LUMOTLARI

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkeldi 500MW Shamol elektr stantsiyasi			
LOYIHANI TUZUVCHISI	ACWA Power			
LOYIHANI AMALGA OSHIRUVCHI KOMPANIYA	XK "ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ			
SOTIB OLUVCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ			
BOSH PUDRATCHI	Tasdiqlash uchun			
EKSPLUATATSIYA VA TEXNIK XIZMAT KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)			
ATROF-MUHITGA BO`LADIGAN TA`SIRNI BO`YICHA MASLAHATCHI	5 Capitals Atrof-muhit va boshqaruv bo'yicha konsalting (5 Capitals) Manzil: 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com Juru Energy Consulting MChJ Chust ko'chasi 10a, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440			
ALOQA UCHUN	Ken Wade (Direktor), Ken.wade@5capitals.com			



Geogra

Umumiy maydoni

280.1 hektar.

Dzhankeldi 500 MVT ShES Peshku tumaniida 2 loyiha maydonida joylashgan.

Ajratilgan yer maydoni

500 MVT Shamol elektr stansiyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshku tumani Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.

G'arbiy loyiha maydoni Jonkeldi qishlog'idan taxminan 2.5 km, Qalaota qishlog'idan esa 370 m g'arbda joylashgan..

Chegaradoshligi

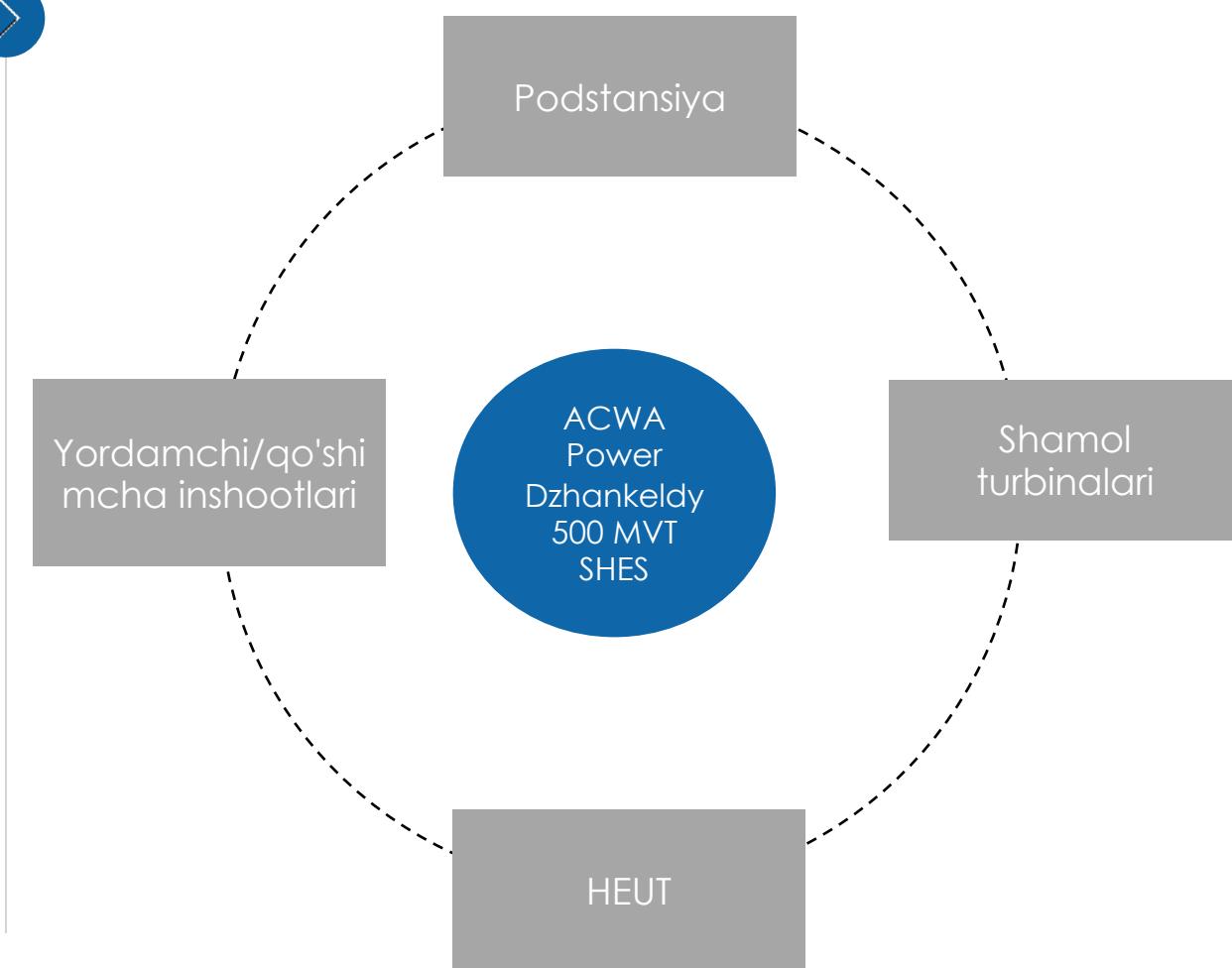
G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'liga nisbatan 47km shimolida joylashgan.

LOYIHANING QISQACHA TAVSIFI



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-fevraldagi PQ-5003 sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500 Mvt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi amalga oshirish to'grisida"gi qaroriga asosan "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" MChJ (Toshkent) va O'zbekiston Energetika vazirligi o'rtasida 25 yillik muddatga Energetikani sotib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzolandi. Ushbu kelishuvga ko'ra 2021 yilning 24 yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500 Mvt Shamol Elektr stansiyasini takomillashtirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ishga tushirish bo'yicha kelishib olindi.
- Loyiha 500 kV kuchlanishli Havo Elektr Uzatish Liniyasini (HEUL) takomillashtirishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 Mvt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MV Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. Ayni paytda, Dzhankeldy-Bash 116 km li HEULsi O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari tomonidan maromiga yetkazilmoqda.
- Loyihani amalga oshirilishi O'zbekiston energetika tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilib, energiya ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish hamda yoqilg'i sarfini kamaytirishga hizmat qiladi. Shunindek, Loyihadan atrof-muhit va jamiyatga bir qator qulayliklar yaratadi.

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



DZHANKELDY-BASH HEUT CHIZMASI



Loyiha 500 kV kuchlanishli Havo Elektr Uzatish Liniyasini (HEUT) takomillashtirishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MWT Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MV Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. Ayni paytda, Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km li HEULsi O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari tomonidan maromiga yetkazilmoqda.

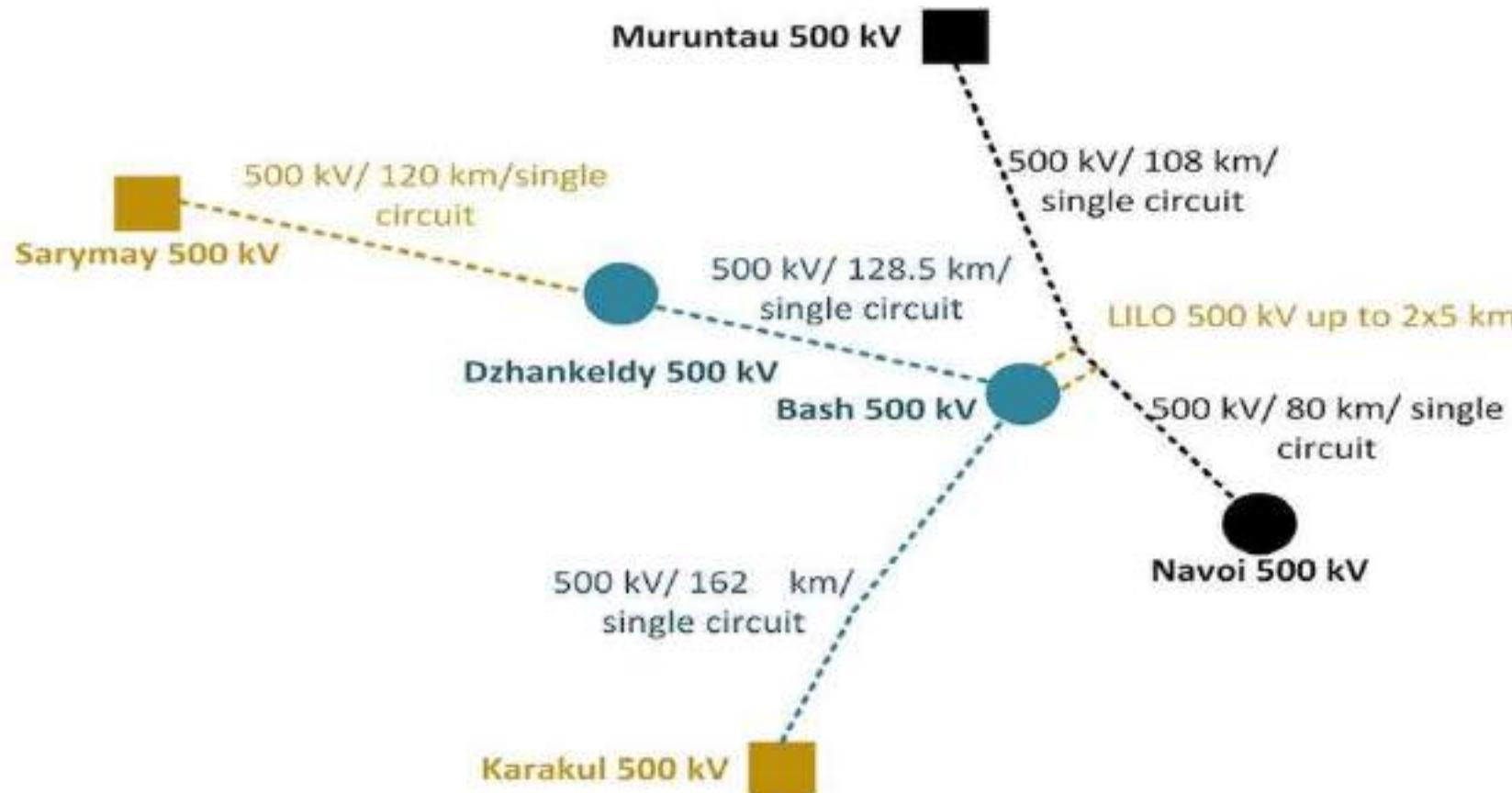
DZHANKELDY-BASH HEUT CHIZMASI



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV LI havo elektr uzatish tarmog`i Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi tumanlarini kesib o'tadi:

- Peshku tumani;
- Konimekh tumani;
- G'ijduvon tumani.

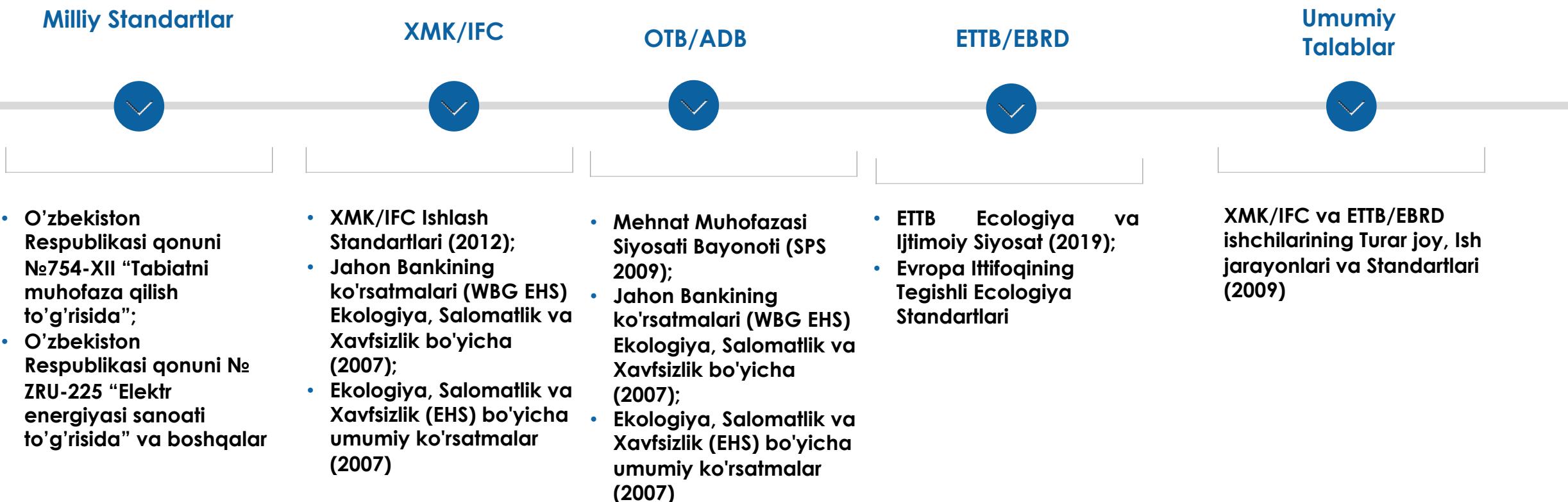
BASH VA DZHANKLEDY LOYIHALARI UCHUN TARMOQLARARO O`ZARO BOG`LIQLIK



Note: The length of the OHTLs shown in the figure above are indicative as they have been subject to revision, but do show the interconnections.

LOYIHANING AMALGA OSHIRILISH BOSQICHLARI

BOSQICHLAR	SANA
Loyiha boshlanish muddati	24 yanvar, 2021
Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddati	4-chorak, 2021
Moliyaviy Yakunlash muddati	4-chorak 2021
Qurilish ishlariga safarbarlikni boshlash	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 2-4 avval
Maydonni tayyorlash ishlari boshlanishi	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 2-4 avval
Ilk Tarmoq ularash muddati	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 19 oy keyin
Ilk ishga tushirish muddati	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 21 oy keyin
Rejadagi 1,2 va 3 guruhlar Tijorat ekspluatatsiya muddati	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 21-22 oy keyin
Rejadagi 4,5 va 6 guruhlar Tijorat ekspluatatsiya muddati	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 22-23 oy keyin
Rejadagi 7,8 va 9 guruhlar Tijorat ekspluatatsiya muddati	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 23-24 oy keyin
Loyihaning Tijorat ekspluatatsiya muddati	Qurilish ishlari boshlanish muddatidan 24 oy keyin



ATROF MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASHDA MILLIY TALABLAR

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash-bu loyiha olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ekologik ta'sirni texnik baholashni izchil taqdim etadigan va prognoz qilingan ta'sirlarning ahamiyatini tushuntiradigan usuldir. Uning natijasida yumshatish imkoniyatlari ko'rsatiladi.



Atrof muhitga ta'sirni baholash bosqishlari

I

Ekologiyaga ta'siri tog'risida dastlabki xulosa

II

Ekologiyaga ta'siri to'g'risida xulosa

III

Ekologik oqibatlari to'g'risida xulosa

Holati

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasiga 2021 yil may oyining boshida taqdim etiladi.

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining I-bosqichidan olgan xulosasiga qarab Loyiha uchun talab qilinmasligi mumkin.

Qurilish ishlari tugagandan so'ng, loyihani ishga tushirish va ishlatishdan oldin topshirish shart.

BUGUNGI KUNGACHA O'TKAZILGAN ASOSIY TADQIQOTLAR (2020-2022)



O'RGANISH ISHLARI		
Elekt uzatish liniyasi		
Ekologik o'rganishlar	Birlamchi o'rganish ishlari	
	O'simliklar tadqiqoti	
	Sudranuvchilar turlarini o'rganish	
	Hashoratlarni o'rganish	
	Hayvonot olamine o'rganish	
	Qushlarni monitoring qilish	Tuproqni o'rganish
Landshaft tadqiqoti		
Arxeologik tadqiqoti		
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'rganishlar		
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan konsultatsiya ishlari		
Manfaatlarga asoslangan manfaatdor tomonlar		
Jamoatchilik maslahatlashuvlari		
Ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi		
Ko'chirish bilan bo'qliq tadqiqotlar		

EHTIMOLI BO'LGAN SALBIY TA'SIRLAR VA YECHIMLAR

HEUTni qurilishi bosqichida (vaqtinchalik)

HEUT qurilishi sababli yerning yo`qotilishini yashash tarzini tiklash dasturlari orqali tiklash

Biologik xilma-xillikka ta'sirlar, jumladan, yashash muhiti va biologik xilma-xillikni yo'qotish, bioxavfsizlik xavfi, bioxilma-xillikning ko'chishi CESMP va bioxilma-xillikni monitoring qilish va baholash dasturlarini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi, shu jumladan bioxilma-xillik bo'yicha harakatlar rejasি va boshqalar.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorgarlik rejasи, inson huquqlarini himoya qilish siyosati, gender tenglikka asoslangan va ta'qib qilish siyosati, COVID-19 xavfini baholash va boshqalarni amalga oshirish orqali boshqarilishi kerak bo'lgan jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'siri

Loyihada ishlaydigan ishchilar uchun xavf-xatarlarni oldini olish, ya'ni mehnat salomatligi va xavfsizligi, COVID-19 bilan bog'liq sog'liq uchun xavflar, mehnat sharoitlari va boshqalar inobatga olinadi. O'zbekiston va kreditorlarning mehnat talablarini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi.

Qurilish jarayonida

Qurilish bosqichi davridagi odatiy ta'sirlar (ya'ni chang, shovqin, yorug'lik, transport, va h.k.) ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash loyihasiga ko'ra milliy va xalqaro samarali amaliyotlarga muvofiq ravishda boshqariladi;

Noma'lum arxeologik ob'ektlarga HEUT qurilishi jarayonida nobudgarchilliklarga olib kelishi mumkin. Imkoniyatlarni topish tartibini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi

Landshaftning o'zgarishi va mavjud infratuzilmaning buzilishi

KUTILAYOTGAN SALBIY TA`SIRLAR

HEUTni ekspluatatsiya qilish bosqichida



Servitut sababli yerdan foydalanishni cheklasnishlar turmush darajasini tiklash dasturi orqali boshqariladi.

Faoliyat ko'rsatish jarayonida

Aholi salomatligi va xavfsizligi xavfi, ya'ni elektr toki urishi, yong'in xavfi, loyihalashtirish va qurilish talablariga rioxo qilish orqali tartibga solinadi

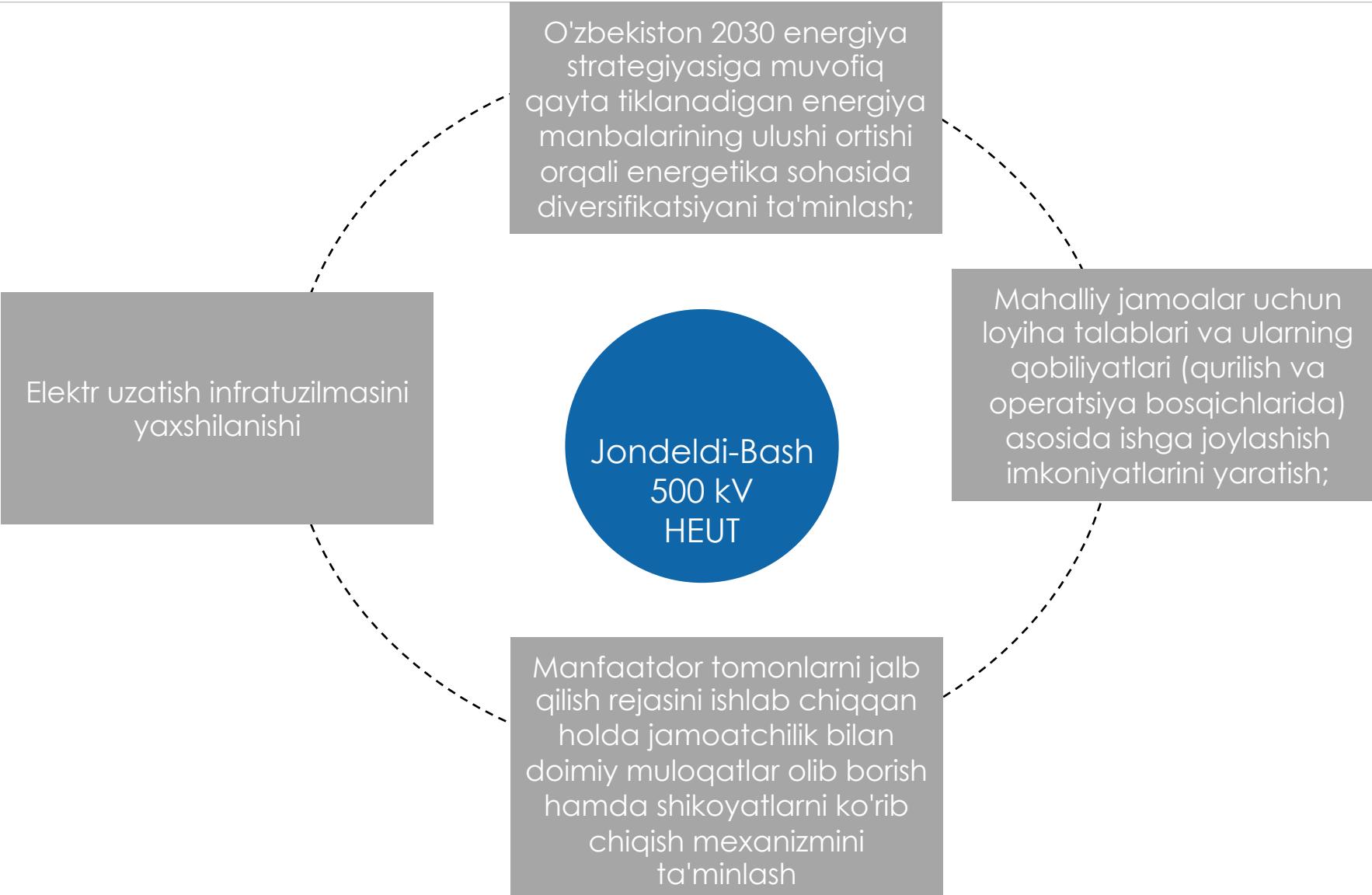
Landshaftning visual o'zgarishi

Biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi: qushlar va ko'rshapalaklar elektr toki urishi va to'qnashuvlar orqali ta'sir tufayli, qushlarni vizual o'zgartirgichlar orqali boshqarish, xavf zonalari bo'ylab uchishni kamaytirish uchun yashash muhitini o'zgartirish, qushlar xavfsizligini birlashtirish uchun loyihalashtirish va boshqalar.

EMM (Elektr va Magnit Maydon) -tayanch ustunlarning tashqi ikki tmonidan O'zbekiston talablariga mos ravishda 30 m minimal sanitariya muhofaza zonasi o'rnatiladi

Minor impacts relating to : gaseous emissions from vehicles, corona effect, accidental leaks & spillages, contamination of irrigation canals etc to be managed and monitored through the implementation of the OESMP and relevant E&S management plans

HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH TARMOG`LARIADN KUTILAYOTGAN IJOBIY TA`SIR



Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi orqali barcha manfaatdor tomonlar loyiha haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot olishlari va sharhlar yoki shikoyatlarni taqdim etishlari mumkin.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul va shaffofdir.

1

2

3

4

5

6

Shikoyatlar va ularni ko'rib chiqish muddatlari

Bosqichlari

Shikoyat qabul qilinishi

Shikoyat ro'yhatga olinib tasdiqlanishi

Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi

Shikoyat javob xati shikoyatchiga yetkazilishi

SHIKOYAT JAVOB XATIDAN QONIQMAGAN HOLATDA

Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi qaror qabul qilish/ariza beruvchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar amalga oshiriladi.

Ikki tomon o'rtasida shikoyatni hal qilish mumkin bo'limgan taqdirda, mediator (loyiha hududidagi mahalliy rahbarlardan biri) ishtirok etadi.

Ko'rib chiqish muddati

-

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 1 hafta ichida

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 3 hafta ichida

Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida

Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida

Qo'shimcha savollar va izohlar uchun biz bilan bog'laning

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Tel: (+998) 71 202 04 40

BUGUNGI KUNDAGI MAVJUD MA`LUMOTLAR

- Fikr-mulohaza bildirishni xar-xil shakllari;
- Lohiyani notexnik hujjatining ikkala tilda, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida nusxalar mavjudligi;
- Loyiha varaqalari va broshyuralari mavjudligi

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

APPENDIX B – SAMPLE NOTIFICATION LETTER

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

No: **JEC-OUT-22-XXX**

Date: **XX.06.2022**

To stakeholders:

LLCs and clusters

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500MW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW OHTL

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).

Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW wind farm Projects' ESIA documents were finalized and publicly disclosed on the official sites of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

As such, Juru Energy is officially informing all stakeholders as they are potentially impacted by the Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farms and OHTL Projects.

Please kindly find the links for ESIA disclosures on EBRD and ADB given below.

1. Bash WF:

<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html>
<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html>

2. Dzhankeldy WF:

<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia>
<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia>

Moreover, to provide information on process of wind turbine installation we would like to share a video which can be found by following linkhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fI6BMVw_B-Y

List of potentially impacted LLCs and clusters is given in Annex 1.

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

Yours Sincerely,

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

List of affected LLCs and clusters

No.	Name of district	LLC/cluster
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

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

No: JEC-OUT-22-229

Date: 06.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500MW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW 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.

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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

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

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'rkol and Do'mron 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

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: 2020800400502375001

Naz: JEC-OUT-22-229

Buxoro viloyati hokimi
B.K. Zaripovga

Sana: 06.06.2022

Ma'lumot:

Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500MW HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 500MW HEUT

Humzatli Botir Komilovich

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-soni "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500MW qvvatl shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-soni "Buxoro viloyati Gijduvon tumanida 500MW qvvatl shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) Xks "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr solib olish bo'yicha shartnomma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnomma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va Gijduvon tumanlarida 500MW qvvatl shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlanish, moliyalashtrish, qunsh va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi 500 kV kuchlanishi bir yo'nalishi 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 tarmogi orqali mavjud Qorako'l podstansiyasiga uylanadi. Havo elektr uzajish liniyalarining yo'nalishi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Uiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Uiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlarna Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalar (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtrishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institut arning talablaridan ketib chiqqan holda Loyihalarning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjallari bo'ycha ma'lumotlami jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalo etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning mol yaviy 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 uchrasnuvlarida Gijduvon, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondon, va Qorako'l tumanlari manfaatdor tashkilot hamda malha la vakillarini ishtirokin ta'shkil etishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz.

Illova 1 varanda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchilik bildiram z

Hurmat bilan,

Direktor

MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"

J.Ismailov



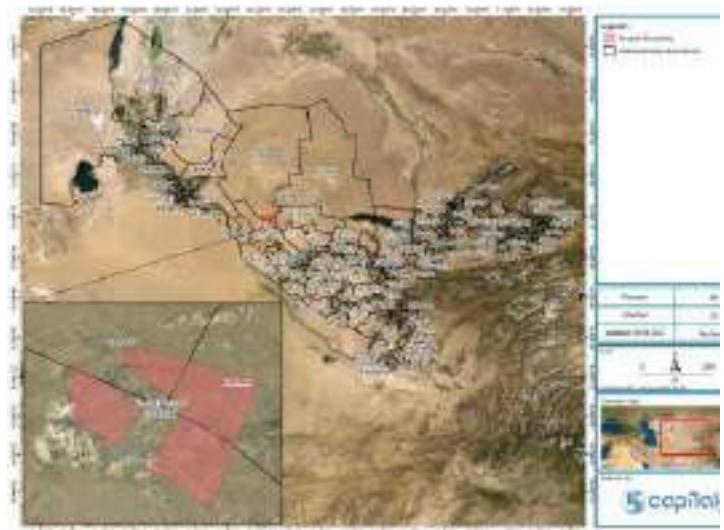
Ijrochi: Zilola Kuzakova
z.kuzakova@juruenergy.com
tel. +998 93 515 03 92
tel. +998 71 212 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIKLER/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'ilma qishlog'i	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Mahalliy mekteb binosi	Turli guruh vakillari ishtirokida alohida uchrashuvlar o'tkazish: erkaklar, ayollar, zaif guruh vakillari (qanyolar, nogaonligi bolgan shaxslar va o'qir sharoitdagi oislar)
G'ijduvon tuman hokimiyyati	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralarli: 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 hokimiyyati	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralarli: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Peshku davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Shofirkon tuman hokimiyyati	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralarli: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Shofirkon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari va ta'sir ostidagi fermar xo'jaliklari
Jondor tuman hokimiyyati	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralarli: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Jondor tuman davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Remitan tuman hokimiyyati	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralarli: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Qorako'l tuman hokimiyyati	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralarli: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Sho'rko'l and Do'mnon mahalla aholisi vakillari va Qorako'l pod-stansiyasi yagonida joyleshgan mahalliy tadbirkorlar	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoatchilik vakillari: Ayollar va zaif aholi guruhu vakillari bilan alohida uchrashuv o'tkazish
Jonkeldi 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Mahalliy mekteb binosi	Qishlog aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zaif guruh vakillari
Qalata qishlog'i	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Mahalliy mekteb binosi	Qishlog aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zaif guruh vakillari

APPENDIX C - FINAL ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BROCHURE AND PRESENTATION SLIDES

WIND FARM BROCHURE



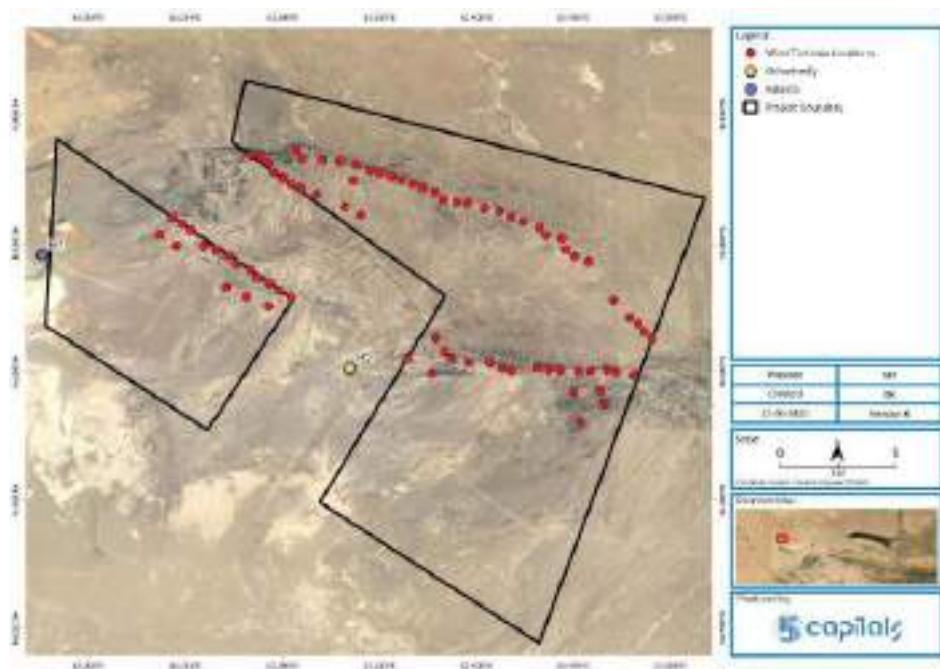
DZHANKELDY 500MW WIND FARM

Introduction

The Uzbekistan Government Energy Strategy is set to increase renewable energy in Uzbekistan in order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district of Bukhara region. The Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5 MW each.

The Project also includes the development of a 128.5 km Dzhankeldy-Bash Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV, together with a grid interconnection with Bash Project with a 162 km OHTL with the rating of 500kV connecting both projects.

Wind Turbine Layout (79 wind turbines)



What is a Wind Turbine?

A wind turbine is a power generating device that converts energy from the wind into electricity as wind turns the blades of the turbine, which is connected to a generator. The generator feeds into the sub-station through a series of cables and then onwards into the National Grid.

Construction Activities

Construction activities will include the transportation of wind farm components to the site, site preparation, construction of temporary facilities like offices, accommodation facilities, land clearance at the wind turbines footprint and erection of the wind turbines.

Operational Phase activities

The project will generate 500MW of power that will connect into the national grid and will be operational for 25 years.

The tentative key timelines and dates are provided in the table below.

Key project milestones and dates (tentative)

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What will be the positive impacts of the project?

The positive construction and operational phase impacts of the Wind Farm will include:

- Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas energy production which generate air emissions such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to climate change. The clean renewable energy will contribute towards national & global climate change goals.
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on the project requirements (refer to FAQ 7 below for more details).
- Purchase of construction materials and food resources locally (based on project needs) and due to spending from the 700 – 1000 workers during the construction phase.

2. What will be the ecological impacts of the Project?

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- There will be habitat loss of less than 1% of the 280 hectares allocated to the Project due to construction of access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation etc.
 - To manage this, the project will adhere to strict buffer zones around the turbines, access roads & sub-station areas etc.
 - In addition, post-construction habitat restoration of all affected areas will be undertaken to restore the natural habitat condition.

- Biodiversity loss in relation to flora and fauna will be minimised by:
 - Undertaking pre-construction surveys and monitoring to better inform the appropriate mitigation.
 - Collection & translocation of any remaining sensitive species such as reptiles before the start of construction.
 - Flora conservation through seed collection & restoration of areas after the construction phase.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- Collision of birds & bats with the wind turbines to be managed through:
 - Location of wind turbines at least 750m from known active nesting birds of prey and where not possible ACWA Power has committed to upfront shut down on demand.
 - Livestock Management Plan (in consultation with all herders & Dzhankeldy LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks within the area of wind turbines.
 - Adaptive management & monitoring of turbine operation to prevent/minimise collisions.

3. What will the noise impacts be during the operational phase of the wind farm?

The noise impact on communities living near the Project site (Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages) will be unlikely as shown by noise assessments and modelling undertaken for the wind farm. It will be possible to hear the turbines if you are in close proximity to the site but this will not be harmful to people or animals.

Noise impacts on herders with structures within the project site will be managed through the implementation of the Uzbekistan 1km Health Protection Zone & resettlement to suitable alternative grazing land.

4. What will be landscape & visual, shadow & flicker impacts?

These impacts would potentially impact herders with structures within the project site, however these will be resettled, with their agreement, to suitable alternative land before the start of the construction process.

5. Will the project have any community health & safety impacts?

Potential impacts relating to safety security such as movement of traffic, moving of heavy equipment and machinery(during construction) will be managed through community safety campaigns and access restriction to construction areas. In addition, the communities will have access to a grievance mechanism to report any health & safety concerns or any other grievances.

During the operational phase, risks associated with ice on the wind turbines blades will be managed through installation of ice detectors on the blades and posting of warning signs.

6. What will be the potential workforce influx risks to communities?

The social risks relating to worker influx could potentially include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture and gender-based violence & sexual harassment etc, in the absence of any controls. These impacts will be prevented through local recruitment and implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.

There will be zero tolerance to any form of gender-based violence & harassment (GBVH) and/or any retaliation and harassment towards communities. ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of such instances & providing support to those involved and ensuring that their dignity, respect & confidentiality is maintained. There will be no retaliation

and harassment to those who report any cases. This process has been managed successfully by ACWA Power on many other project sites.

7. Will there be local employment opportunities?

The project is expected to employ a workforce of about 700 – 1000 personnel during the construction phase. About 350-500 will be employed from within Uzbekistan and local communities will also be considered in the recruitment process based on their skills and qualifications. The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages on the employment of local workers. ACWA Power and Contractor will also notify local communities on job announcements and the application process.

The operational phase will employ approximately 35-40 personnel for the wind farm. The recruitment process will also be based on qualification.

There will be an implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns etc during the construction & operational phase of the Project.

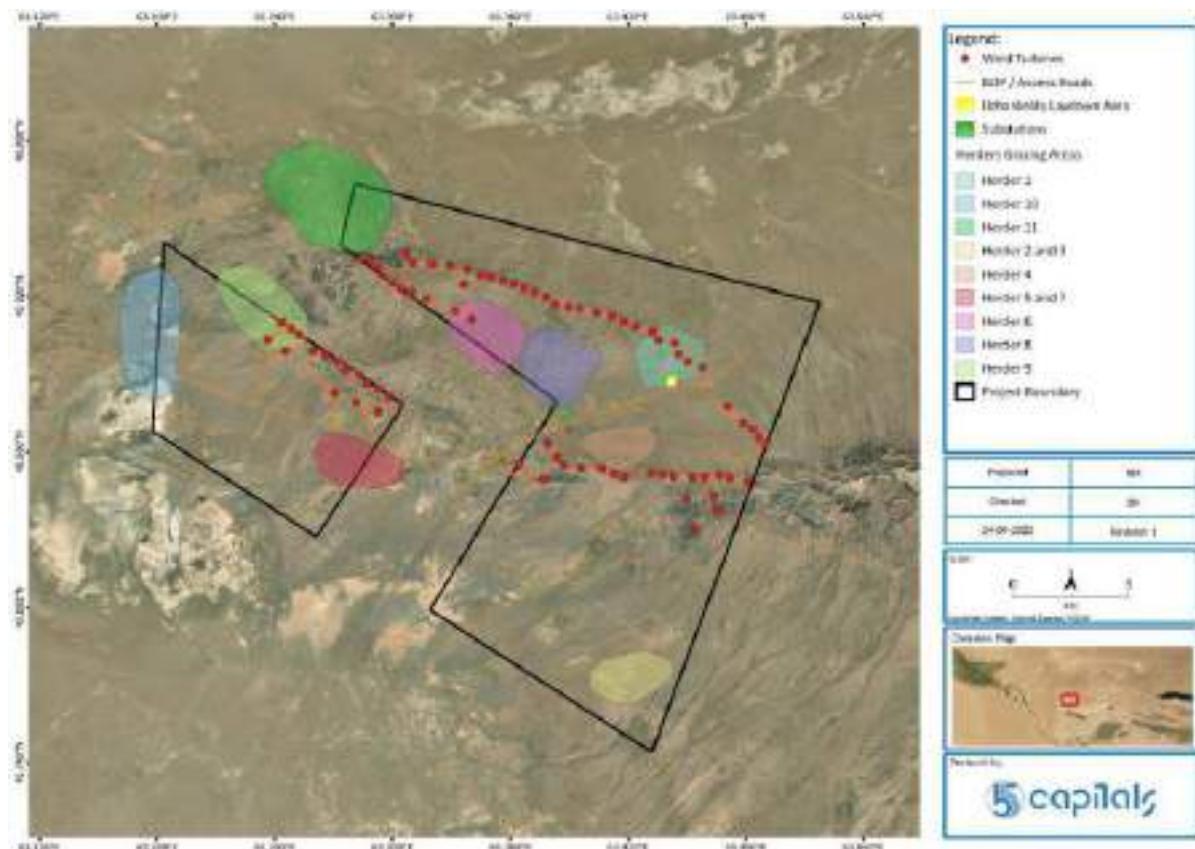
8. Will the construction of the wind farm impact grazing land?

Access to the project site will be temporarily restricted during the project construction phase which will last for 2 years due to health and safety risk posed to herders and their livestock by moving equipment and machinery. Temporary restriction to the site will also limit interactions between the 700-1000 workers and local communities.

The physical and economic displacement of herders with structures within the site & loss of grazing land will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of grazing land. The herders will also be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan.

The permanent land impact from the construction of the wind farm facilities will only account for 0.01% of the available grazing land. Grazing of livestock will be possible outside of the areas within the project structures such as wind turbines, sub-station etc.

Location of the project facilities within grazing areas



Grievances & Feedback

There will be on-going dialogue with communities through Stakeholder Engagement Plan & provision of a grievance mechanism.

- The grievance mechanism will be available throughout the construction & operational phase of the project & will be free of charge, transparent & without any fear of reprisal to those who use it.
- The Project will also hire a Community Liaison Officer who will engage the communities regarding different issues and also address their complaints.

If you have any comments, complaints, concerns or require additional information regarding the project, please contact the project personnel through the details provided below.

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email : Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work : +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13 th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 905150392	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
Zilola Kazakova – Principal Consultant	Work: +998 712020440	
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Social Specialist	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 914777090 Work: +998 712020440	

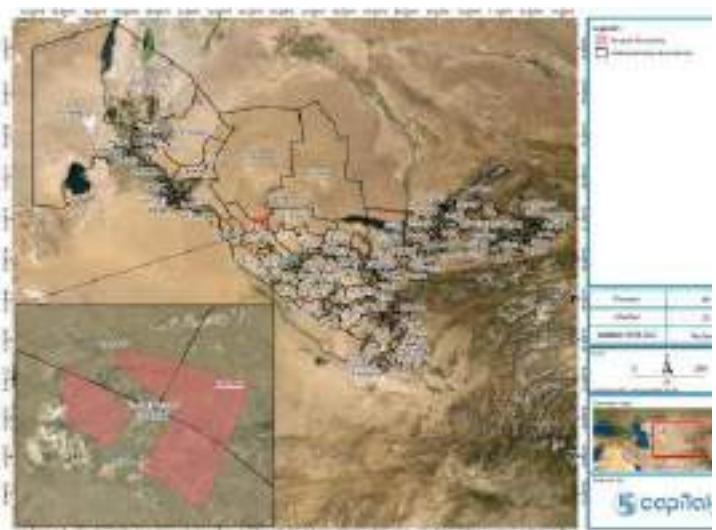
Project Information

Hard copies of the Environmental & Social Impact Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be found in the following areas.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Kalaata Village	Activist of Kalaata village, Contact person Boltaboyev Turixan
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Uaysov Perdesh's settlement/home
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality Contact Person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners

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/esi/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/usb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



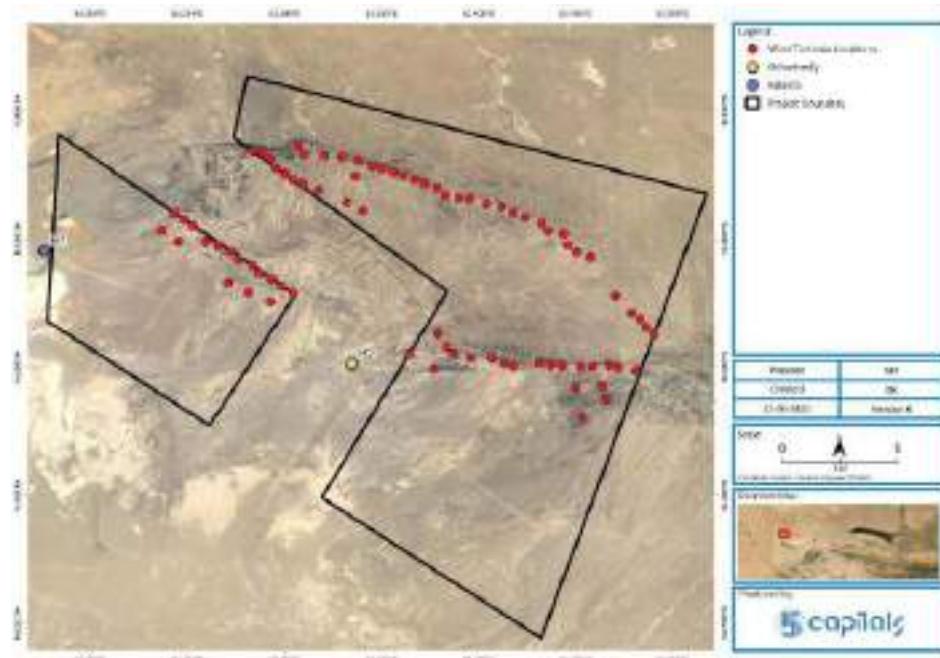
JONKELDI 500MVt SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

Kirish

O'zbekiston hukumati ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarni ishlatishdan voz kechish/kamaytirish maqsadida O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini ko'paytirishni maqsad qilgan. Ushbu islohot doirasida ACWA Power kompaniyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshku tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasini ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyiha har biri 6,5 MVt quvvatga ega 79 ta shamol turbinasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Loyiha, shuningdek, quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l havo elektr uzatish (HEUL) liniyasi va unga quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 128.5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish (HEUL) liniyasini birlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Shamol turbinalarining joylashish sxemasi (79ta shamol turbinasi)



Shamol turbinasi nima?

Shamol turbinasi - bu energiya ishlab chiqaruvchi qurilma bo'lib, shamol, generatorga ulangan turbinaning parraklarini aylantirganda shamol energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantiradi. Generator bir qator kabellar orqali kichik stansiyaga ulangan bo'lib, xosil bo'lgan elektr energiya avval kichik stansiyaga keyin esa milliy tarmoqqa ulanadi.

Qurilish jarayoni

Qurilish faoliyati shamol stansiyasining tarkibiy qismlarini ob'ektga olib borish, maydonni tayyorlash, ofislar, turar joy binolari kabi vaqtinchalik ob'ektlarni qurish, shamol turbinalari joylashadigan joyni tozalash va shamol turbinalarini o'rnatishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Eksploatatsiya jarayoni

Loyiha milliy tarmoqqa ulanadigan quvvati 500 MVtga teng elektr energiya ishlab chiqaradi va 25 yil davomida ishlaydi.

Loyihaning amalga oshirish asosiy sanalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Loyihaning asosiy bosqichlari va taxminiy sanalari

BOSQICHLAR	SANA
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi, Investitsiya shartnomasi)	24-Yanvar 2021
Prezident qarori	22-Fevral 2021
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	19 va 23 Mart 2021
Davom etish uchun cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	1-Aprel 2022
Davom etish uchun to'liq bildirishnoma (FNTP)	1-iyul 2022
Mobilizatsiya	8-iyul 2022
Shamol turbinalarni o'rnatish	2-Noyabr 2022
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	1-Dekabry 2022
Podstantsiyani simlash (elektr tarmog'ini o'rnatish)	1-Aprel 2023
Tarmoqqa ularish	23-iyul 2023
Rejalashtirilgan tijorat faoliyati sanasi (COD)	31-Dekabry 2023
Loyihaning to'liq ishga tushish vaqt (COD)	31-Mart 2024

Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

1. Loyihaning ijobiy ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Shamol stansiyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichlarining ijobiy ta'sirlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga muvofiq, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali quvvatni diversifikatsiya qilish.
- Iqlim o'zgarishiga asosiy hissa qo'shadigan karbonat angidrid kabi havo emissiyasini keltirib chiqaradigan ko'mir va gaz energiyasi ishlab chiqarish kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga bo'lgan zaruratni kamaytirish. Toza qayta tiklanadigan energiya milliy va global iqlim o'zgarishi maqsadlariga hissa qo'shadi.
- Loyiha talablari asosida mahalliy aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (ko'p berilgan savollarning 7 bo'limiga qarang).
- Qurilish materiallari va oziq-ovqat resurslarini mahalliy darajada sotib olish (loyiha ehtiyojlardan kelib chiqqan holda) va qurilish bosqichida 700-1000 ishchidan sarflangan mablag'lari hisobidan.

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

QURILISH JARAYONIDA

- Loyihaga ajratilgan 280 hektar yer maydoni, yani ushbu maydonning 1% dan kamroq'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:
 - Loyiha turbinalarini uya quruvchi yirtqich qushlar uyalari joylahsuvidan kamida 750 metr uzoqlikda joylashtirish. Buning imkoni bo'limgan joylarda ACWA Power turbinanining faoliyat ko'satishini, oldindan, to'xtatish majburiyatini olgan.
 - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasiga (barcha chorvadorlar va Jonkeldi MChJ bilan kelishilgan holda) shamol turbinalari hududida kalxatlar yashash tarzi va ular bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun.
 - Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish/minimallashtirish uchun turbinanining ishlashini kuzatish.

3. Shamol elektr stansiyasining ishlash bosqichida shovqin ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Shamol stansiyasining shovqinini baholash va modellashtirish natijasiga ko'ra loyiha maydoniga yaqin joylashgan (Jonkeldi va Qalaata qishloqlari) aholi punktlariga shamol elektr stansiyasidan shovqin ta'siri bo'lishi ehtimoli deyarli yo'q. Agar siz loyiha hududiga yaqin bo'lsangiz, turbinalarni ishlash jarayonidagi shovqinni eshitishingiz mumkin, ammo bu odamlar yoki hayvonlar uchun zararli bo'lmaydi.

Loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga shovqin ta'siri 1 km uzoqlikdagi sanitariya himoya hududini qo'llash va tegishli muqobil yaylovlarga ko'chirish orqali boshqariladi.

4. Landshaft va vizual, soya bilan bog'liq qanday ta'sirlar bo'ladi?

Ushbu ta'sirlar loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin, ammo ular qurilish jarayoni boshlanishidan oldin ularning roziligi bilan boshqa mos keladigan muqobil yerlarga ko'chiriladi.

5. Loyiha jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'sir qiladimi?

Qurilish jarayonida transport harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning harakatlanishi kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi kampaniyalari va qurilish maydonlariga kirishni cheklash orqali boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, jamoalar har qanday sog'liq va xavfsizlik muammolari yoki boshqa shikoyatlar haqida xabar berish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ekspluatatsiya jarayonida shamol turbinalari qanotlaridagi muz bilan bog'liq xavflar parraklarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish va ogohlantirish belgilarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi.

6. Loyihaning ijtimoiy xavflari qanday bo'ladi?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik, jinsiy zo'ravonlik va hokazolarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bunday ta'sirlar mahalliy ishga yollash va mahalliy madaniyat hamda turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish orqali oldini olinadi.

Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning (GBVH) har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik ta'minlanadi. ACWA Power genderga asoslangan har qanday zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish majburiyatini oladi, shu bilan birga bunday holatlar haqida xabar berishni rag'batlantiradi va ishtirokchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi hamda ularning qadr-qimmati, hurmati va maxfiyligi saqlanishini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu jarayon ACWA Power tomonidan ko'plab boshqa loyiha maydonlarida muvaffaqiyatlari boshqarildi.

7. Mahalliy aholi uchun ish joylari bo'ladi?

Loyiha qurilish bosqichida taxminan 700-1000 nafar ishchi kuchini jalb qilish kutilmoqda. Bundan taxminan 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan ishga olinadi va mahalliy jamiyat vakillari ularning bilim-ko'nikmalari va malakasi asosida ishga qabul qilish jarayonida hisobga olinadi. Ijrochi Jonkeldi va Qalaata qishloqlaridagi mahalliy ma'muriyat va mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ish bilan ta'minlash masalalari bo'yicha maslahatlashishi talab qilinadi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasining ishlash bosqichida taxminan 35-40 kishi jalb qilinadi. Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni ham ishchilarning malakasi asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat, tashvish va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi amalga oshiriladi.

8. Shamol stansiyasining qurilishi yaylovlarga ta'sir qiladimi?

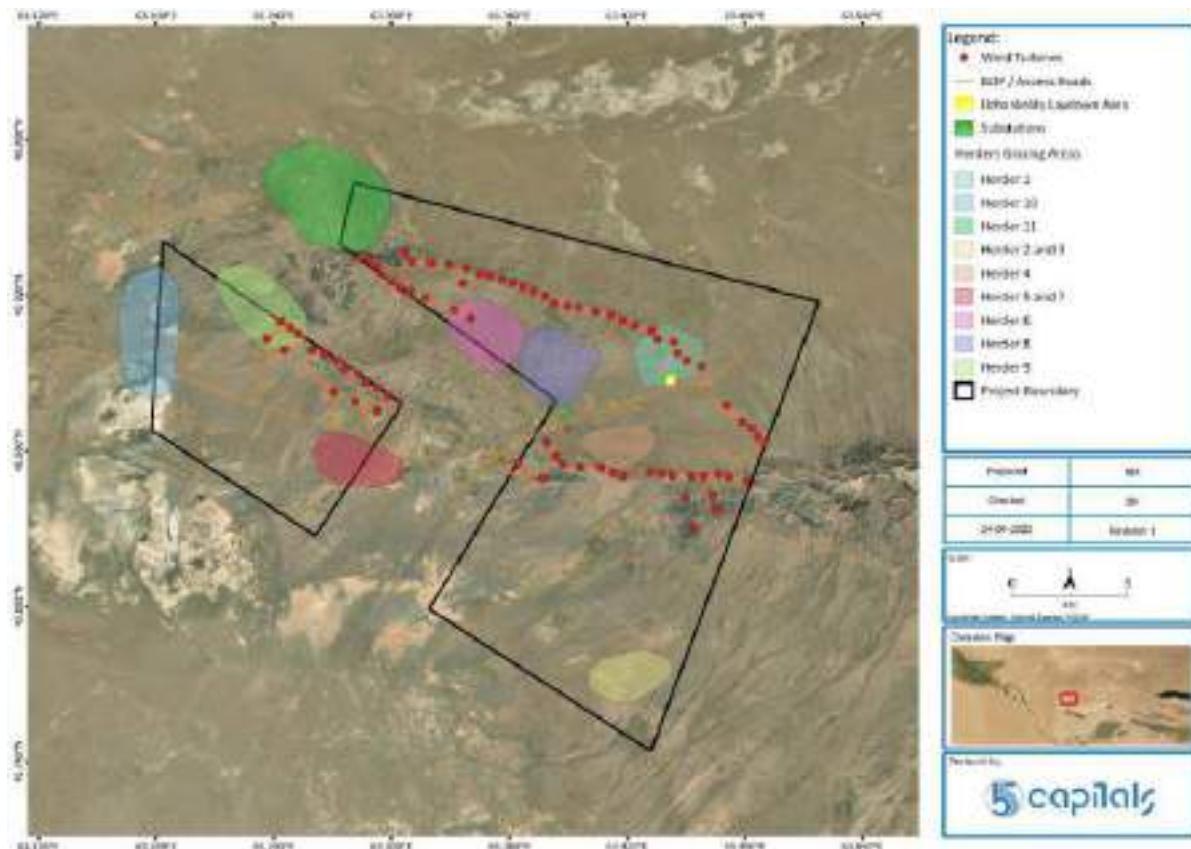
2 yil davom etadigan loyiha qurilish bosqichida chorvadorlar va ularning chorva mollari uchun harakatlanadigan asbob-uskunalar va mexanizmlar, sog'lig'i va xavfsizligiga xavf tug'dirishi sababli loyiha maydoniga kirish vaqtincha cheklandi. Loyiha maydoniga vaqtinchalik cheklov, shuningdek, 700-1000 ishchi va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni ham cheklaydi.

Loyiha yuzasidan jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chish ta'siri ostida bo'lgan chorvadorlarning mulki qoplanib berish hamda mahrum yerlarining evaziga yangi yaylov yerlariga ko'chirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha yuzasidan chorvadorlarning turmush tarzi buzulmasligi maqsadida ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi.

Shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish natijasida yaylov maqsadida ishlatiladigan yerning 0,01% ga tasir qiladi.

Chorva mollarini boqish shamol turbinalari, kichik stansiya va boshqa loyiha tuzilmalari hududidan tashqarida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Loyiha ob'ektlarining yaylov maydonida joylashishi



Shikoyat va fikr-mulohazalar

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ta'minlash orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot olib boriladi.

- Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va foydalanish bosqichida mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu tizim mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday choralar qo'llanilmaydi.
- Loyiha shuningdek, turli masalalar bo'yicha mahalliy aholini jalb qiladigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha xodimni yollaydi.

Agar sizda loyihaga bog'liq biror fikr, shikoyat, xavotiringiz bo'lsa, yoki loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumotga ega bo'limoqchi bo'sangiz, quyida keltirilgan ma'lumotlar orqali loyiha hodimlariga murojaat qiling.

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA	MANZIL
ACWA Power (Loyihani ishlab chiquvchi) Sherzod Onarkulov Biznesni rivojlantirish boyicha bosh menejer	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefon raqami: +998 71 238 9960 Uyali aloqa: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 107-B, Amir Temur ko'chasi, Toshkent, Uzbekistan
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Pudratchi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh konsultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 905150392 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi,, Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 914777090 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

Ma'lumot

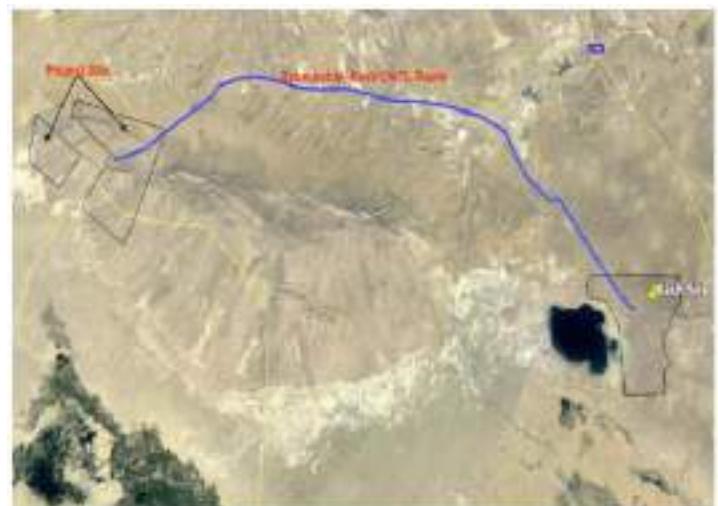
Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirning texnik bo'Imagan xulosasi (NTS), manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi (SEP) va ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi (RAP) bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha loyiha ma'lumotlarini quyidagi manzillardan topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Aloqa uchun: Mahalla raisi – Muhammad Kamolov
Qalaata qishlog'i	Qalaata qishlog'i faoli – Boltaboyev Turixon
Loyiha hududi cho'ponlari	Hisobotni Uaysov Perdesh cho'pon xonadonidan olishingiz mumkin
Peshko' tumani hokimiyati	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiya boshqarmasi Aloqa Uchun Shaxs: Sultonov Abdulaziz
Loyiha hududiga yaqin konlar	AITB hisoboti to'plamining rasmiy web sahifalari har bir kon egalariga xatlar orqali yuborildi.

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

	VEBSAYT
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/iesia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/usb-56086-001-iesia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

OHTL BROCHURE



DZHANKELDY 500MW WIND FARM (DZHANKELDY-BASH 500KV SINGLE CIRCUIT OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE)

Introduction

The Uzbekistan Government Energy Strategy is set to increase renewable energy in Uzbekistan in order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district and Bash 500MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. Each Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5MW each.

The Projects also include the development of Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km and Bash-Karakul 162 km Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL) that will be shared between ACWA Power Bash 500MW and ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farms. The OHTL will go through eight districts which will include Peshku, Konimekh, Gijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts as shown in the figure below.

Location of the Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL 128.5km and Bash– Karakul 162km OHTL



The OHTL alignment has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to a substation in Bash 500 MW Wind Farm.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction activities will include transportation & delivery of equipment/machinery and OHTL components, site preparation, construction of platforms for overhead transmission line towers, assembly of the towers etc.

The tentative key timelines and dates are provided in the table below.

Key project milestones and dates (tentative)

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

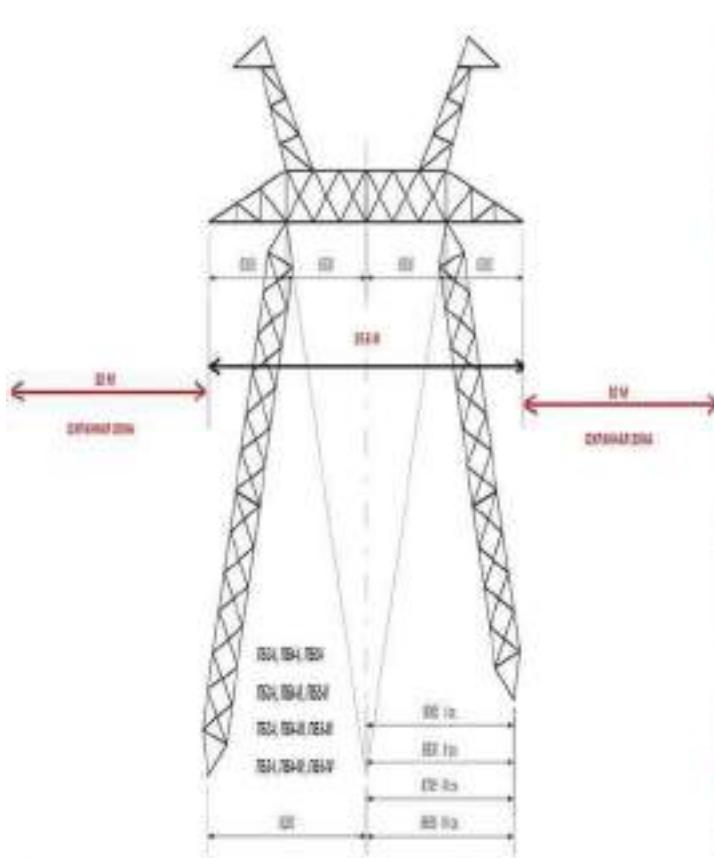
OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES

The OHTL will be operated & maintained by NEGU. Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required for this purpose, however, both preventive & corrective maintenance will be undertaken at the OHTL.

RIGHT OF WAY

A right of Way (RoW) will be implemented in order to provide a safety margin between the high-voltage lines and surrounding structures & vegetation. It will also provide a path for ground-based inspections, access to transmission towers and other line components if repairs are needed. The Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL will have a RoW of 85m which will also include the 30m health protection zone as required by law.

Illustration of the Width of Right of Way



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What will be the positive impacts of the overhead transmission line?

The positive construction and operational phase impacts of the transmission line will include:

- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on the project requirements (refer to FAQ 4 below for more details).
- Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

2. What will be the ecological impacts of the Project?

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- There will be habitat loss relating to land impacts & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line (OHTL) tower locations. These will be managed through:
 - The OHTL is aligned in areas with modified habitat (such as access roads, existing OHTL) as far as practicable to minimise disturbance of new habitat.
 - Pre-construction surveys to identify animals along the overhead transmission line footprint & suitable areas to relocate them.
 - Construction areas will be restricted to areas of tower location.
 - Restoration of habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

There will be potential risk for birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL. These will be managed through:

- Inclusion of bird visual diverters;
- Integration of bird-safe design for appropriate wire spacing;
- Insulator types to provide safe perching platforms; and
- Implementation of post-construction monitoring.

3. Will the landscape change as a result of the construction of the OHTL?

Yes, the erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape although the OHTL is mostly routed through uninhabited desert districts.

4. Will there be employment opportunities for the local communities?

The construction of the OHTL will require approximately 50-100 personnel during the construction phase. In addition to this, the construction of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm will employ between 700 -1000 workers during the construction phase. About 350-500 of these will be employed from within Uzbekistan (including communities along the OHTL) based on their skills and qualifications. The contractor will be required to consult

with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in the employment of local workers. ACWA Power and Contractor will also notify local communities on job announcements and the application process.

Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase.

There will be an implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns etc during the construction & operational phase of the Project.

5. Will the project have any community health & safety impacts?

Potential impacts relating to safety security such as movement of traffic, moving of heavy equipment and machinery (during construction) will be managed through community safety campaigns and access restriction to construction areas. In addition, the communities will have access to a grievance mechanism to report any health & safety concerns or any other grievances.

During the operational phase, there will be potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines. Such risk will be managed through ensuring that the OHTL is designed in accordance with Uzbek requirements and maintained regularly. In addition, safety signals will be posted along the OHTL route.

6. What will be the potential workforce influx risks to communities?

The social risks relating to worker influx could potentially include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture and gender-based violence & sexual harassment etc, in the absence of any controls. These impacts will be prevented through local recruitment and implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.

There will be zero tolerance to any form of gender-based violence & harassment (GBVH) and/or any form of retaliation and harassment towards communities. ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of such instances & providing support to those involved and ensuring that their dignity, respect & confidentiality is maintained. The process will also ensure there is no retaliation and harassment to those who report cases of GBVH. This process has been managed successfully by ACWA Power on many other project sites.

7. Will the construction & operation of the OHTL impact how I use my land?

The construction of the OHTL towers will lead to economic displacement. This will impact herders grazing along the alignment. Due to the small footprint of the OHTL towers it is expected that the impacts will be minor.

The minor impacts will be managed through compensation & implementation of livelihood programmes under the Project specific Resettlement Action Plan. Land use activities such as grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.

8. Will it be safe to live near the OHTL?

During the operational phase the OHTL will produce the normal Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) which are invisible lines of force that surround any electric device such as power lines. These will be managed through:

- Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductors in line with Uzbekistan law.
- Land users close to the 30m buffer will be provided with information on EMF risks.

Grievances & Feedback

There will be on-going dialogue with communities through Stakeholder Engagement Plan & provision of a grievance mechanism.

- The grievance mechanism will be available throughout the construction & operational phase of the project & will be free of charge, transparent & without any fear of reprisal to those who use it.
- The Project will also hire a Community Liaison Officer who will engage the communities regarding different issues and also address their complaints.

If you have any comments, complaints, concerns or require additional information regarding the project, please contact the project personnel through the details provided below.

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email : Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work : +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Principal Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 905150392 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Social Specialist	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 914777090 Work: +998 712020440	

Project Information

Hard copies of the Environmental & Social Impact Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be found in the following areas.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality. Contact person: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality, Contact person: Sultonov Abduaiz
Dzhankeldy village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality, Contact person: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC, Contact person: Hojaboyev Almurod and Yersailov Jenis
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat and Suleymanov Mirzobek

All project documents can also be accessed through the links provided below.

	WEBSITE LINK
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/usb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



JONKELDI 500MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI (JONKELDI-BASH 500KV BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI)

Kirish

O'zbekiston hukumati ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarni ishlatishdan voz kechish/kamaytirish maqsadida O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini ko'paytirishni maqsad qilgan. Ushbu islohot doirasida ACWA Power kompaniyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshko' tumanida quvvati 500 MWT bo'lgan Jonkeldi Shamol elektr stansiyasini va G'ijduvon tumanlarida quvvati 500 MWT bo'lgan Bash shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihalarini ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyihalarning har biri 6,5 MWT quvvatga ega 79 ta shamol turbinasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Loyiha, shuningdek, quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) va quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l HEULni o'z ichiga oladi va bu HEULLari ACWA Power Bash 500 MWT ShES va ACWA Power Jonkeldi ShES o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. HEUL quyidagi rasmida ko'rsatilganidek, Peshko', Konimex, G'ijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshko', Romitan, Jondor va Qorako'l tumanlarini o'z ichiga olgan sakkizta tumandan o'tadi.

Jonkeldi – Bash 128,5 km HEUL va Bash– Qorako'l 162 km HEULning joylashuvi



"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" aksiyadorlik jamiyati tomonidan elektr tarmog'ining trassasi tasdiqlangan va Bash 500 MWT ShESning podstansiyasiga ulanadi.

QURILISH FAOLIYATI

Qurilish ishlari asbob-uskunalar/mashinalar va HEUL komponentlarini tashish va yetkazib berish, elektr minoralari maydonini tayyorlash, havo uzatish liniyasi minoralari uchun platformalar qurish, minoralarni yig'ish va hokazolarni o'z ichiga oladi.

HEUL qurilishi uchun taxminiy sanalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Loyihaning asosiy bosqichlari va taxminiy sanalari

BOSQICHLAR	DATE
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi, Investitsiya shartnomasi)	24-Yanvar 2021
Prezident qarori	22-Fevral 2021
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	19 va 23 Mart 2021
Davom etish uchun cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	1-Aprel 2022
Davom etish uchun to'liq bildirishnoma (FNTP)	1-iyul 2022
Mobilizatsiya	8-iyul 2022
Shamol turbinalarni o'rnatish	2-Noyabr 2022
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	1-Dekabr 2022
Podstantsiyani simlash (elektr tarmog'ini ornatish)	1-Aprel 2023
Tarmoqqa ularish	23-iyul 2023
Rejalashtirilgan tijorat faoliyati sanasi (COD)	31-Dekabr 2023
Loyihaning to'liq ishga tushish vaqt (COD)	31-Mart 2024

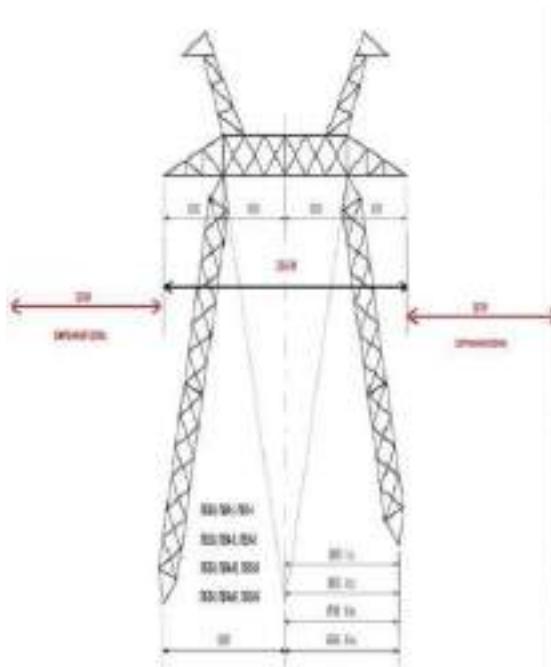
EKSPLUATATSIYA BOSQICHI

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. Jonkeldi-Bash HEUL uchun 85 metrlik servitut qo'llaniladi, shuningdek, u qonunchilikka binoan 30 m sog'liqni saqlash zonasini ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Servitut kengligi tasviri



Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

1. Havo uzatish liniyasining ijobiy ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Elektr uzatish liniyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichining ijobiy ta'siri quyidagi larni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish.
- Loyha talablari asosida mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (batafsilroq ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi FAQ 4-ga qarang).
- O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga muvofiq qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining ulushini oshirish orqali energiyani diversifikatsiya qilish.

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

QURILISH BOSQICHI JARAYONIDA

- Havo elektr uzatish liniyalari minoralari joylashgan joyda quruqlikka ta'sir qilish va yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylari ta'sir ostida qoladi va bu jarayon quyidagicha nazoratga olinadi:
 - HEUL yangi yashash muhitlariga ta'sirni kamaytirish maqsadida yashash muhit o'zgargan maydonlarda (kirish yo'llari, mavjud HEUL) joylashtiriladi.
 - Elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ta'sir ostida qoladigan hayvonlarni aniqlash va ularni muqobil yer maydoniga ko'chirish.
 - Minoralar qurilish maydonlari o'rab olinadi va harakatlanish cheklanadi.
 - Qurilish bosqichi tugagandan so'ng yashash muhitini 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 dizaynnini 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'rnatalishi landshaftning o'zgarishiga olib keladi.

4. Mahalliy aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari mavjudmi?

HEULni qurish bosqichi taxminan 50-100 xodimni talab qiladi. Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda, Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasining qurilish bosqichida 700-1000 ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanadi. Ulardan 350-500 nafari mahorati malakasiga ko'ra O'zbekiston hududidan (shuningdek, HEUL yo'nalishi bo'ylab joylashgan mahalliy aholidan) ishga jalgan etiladi. Pudratchi mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirishda mahalliy hokimiyat va mahalla raislari bilan maslahatlashuvlar olib borsihni talab etiladi. ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'lonlari va ariza berish jarayoni haqida habardor qiladi.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichda maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi xodimlar talab qilinmaydi. Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyatlari, havotirlari va boshqa murojaatlarini yuborishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi amalga oshiriladi.

5. Loyiha jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'sir qiladimi?

Avtomobillar harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning harakatlanishi (qurilish vaqtida) kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq potentsial ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi harakatlari va qurilish maydonlariga kirishni cheklash orqali boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, mahalliy aholi har qanday sog'liq va xavfsizlik muammolari yoki boshqa shikoyatlar haqida xabar berish uchun shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichida yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan bevosita aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki ta'siri ostida qolish bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf mavjud. Bunday potensial ta'sirlar HEULning mahalliy talablarga ko'ra loyihalashtirish va doimiy nazorat qilish orqali nazorat qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, HEUL yo'nalishi bo'y lab xavfsizlik belgilari o'rnataladi.

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-qimmati, hurmati va maxfiyligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Bu jarayon maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlari haqida xabar berganlarga nisbatan ta'qiblarni oldini olishni taminlaydi. Ushbu jarayon ACWA Power tomonidan boshqa ko'plab loyiha ob'ektlarida muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilgan.

7. HEUL qurilishi va ekspluatatsiyasi mening yerdan foydalanishimga ta'sir qiladimi?

HEUL minoralarining qurilishi iqtisodiy siljishga olib keladi. Bu HEUL bo'y lab joylashgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir qiladi. HEUL minoralarining maydoni kichik bo'lganligi sababli, sezilarli ta'sir bo'lmaydi. Ta'sirlar kompensatsiya to'lash va Loyihaning ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi loyihasi doirasida turmush tarzini tiklash dasturini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi. HEULning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida yaylovlardan chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

8. HEUL yaqinida yashash xavfsizmi?

Operatsion bosqichda HEUL elektr va magnit maydonni (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular elektr uzatish liniyalari kabi har qanday elektr moslamasini o'rab turgan ko'rinnmas kuch chiziqlaridir. Bular quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonida 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshirish.
- 30 m bufer bo'y lab yaqin joylashgan yerdan foydalanuvchilarga EMF risklari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Shikoyat va fikr-mulohazalar

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasи va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ishga tushurish orqali mahalliy aholi bilan doimiy muloqot yo'lga qo'yiladi.

- Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va operatsion bosqichida faoliyat ko'rsatadi va u bepul, shaffof va foydalanuvchilar uchun mutlaqo tahlikasiz.
- Loyha 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 shikoyatlariningiz bo'lsa qo'shimcha ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi mas'ul shaxslarga va manzillarga murojaat qilishingiz mumkin.

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR	MANZILI
ACWA Power (Loyihani ishlab chiquvchi) Sherzod Onarkulov Biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bosh menejer	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefon raqami : +998 71 238 9960 Uyali aloqa: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 107-B, Amir Temur ko'chasi, Toshkent, O'zbekistan
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa hodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Pudratchi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh konsultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 905150392 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekiston
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 914777090 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot

Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirning texnik bo'limgan xulosasi (NTS), manfaatdor tomonlarni jalg qilish rejasi (SEP) va ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi (RAP) bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha loyiha ma'lumotlarini quyidagi manzillarda topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
G'ijduvon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Sultanov Abduaiziz
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Aloqa uchun: Mahalla raisi – Muhammad Kamolov
Konimex tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Shamsiyev Mustafa
Karak-Ata MChJ	MChJ vakili Aloqa uchun: Hojaboyev Almurod va Yersailov Jenis
HEUL bo'ylab faoliyat yurituvchi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat va Suleymanov Mirzobek chorvadorlarning vaqtinchalik yashash binolarida tanishish mumkin

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

	WEB SAHIFA
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esi/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/usb-56086-001-esi
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

WIND FARM PRESENTATION



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

June 2022

PURPOSE OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

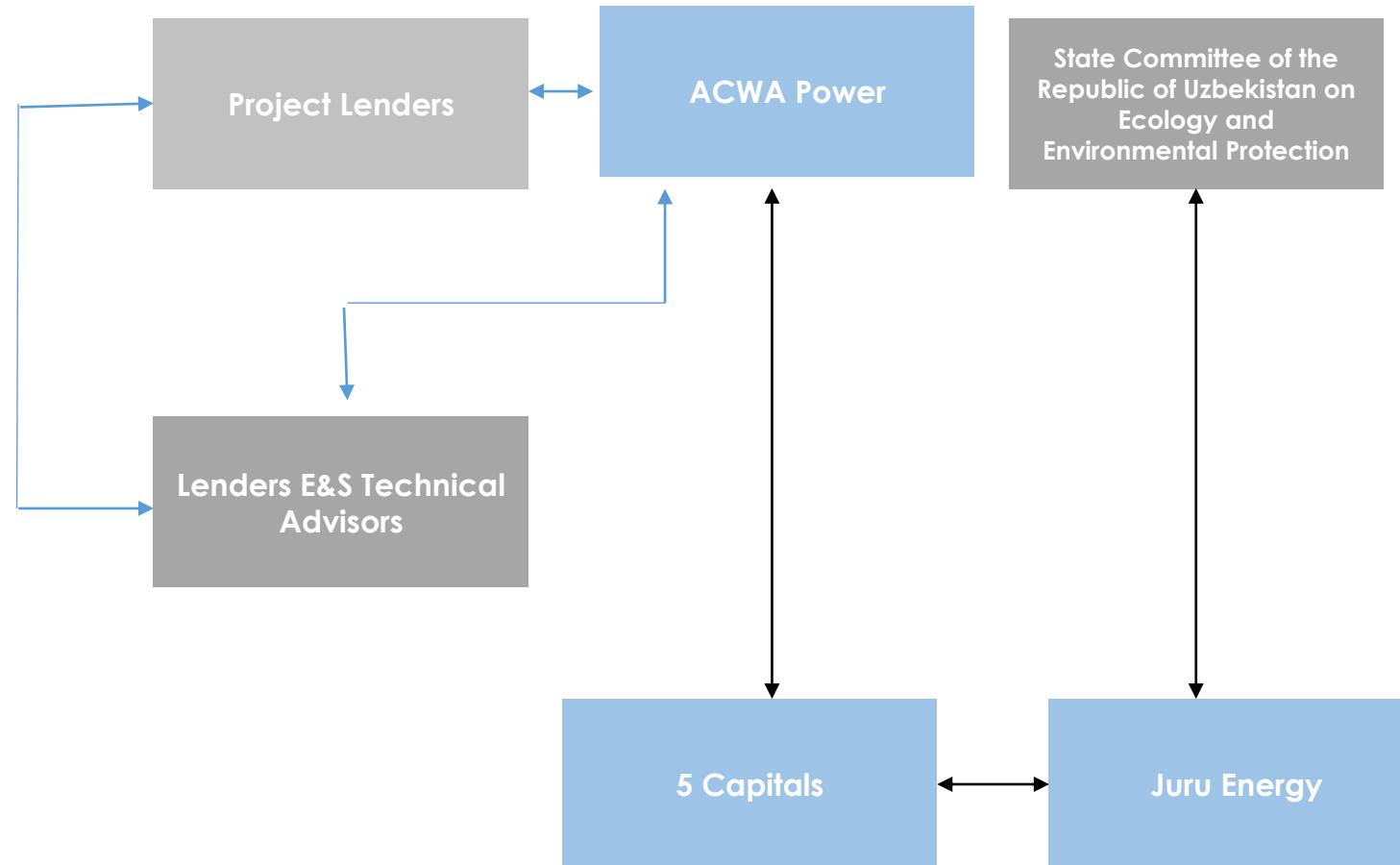
- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for the Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- To give an opportunity for national and local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To give an opportunity for affected Stakeholders and interested parties to comment on the ESIA findings; and

To provide project information on:

- Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
- Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
- Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits; and
- Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism.



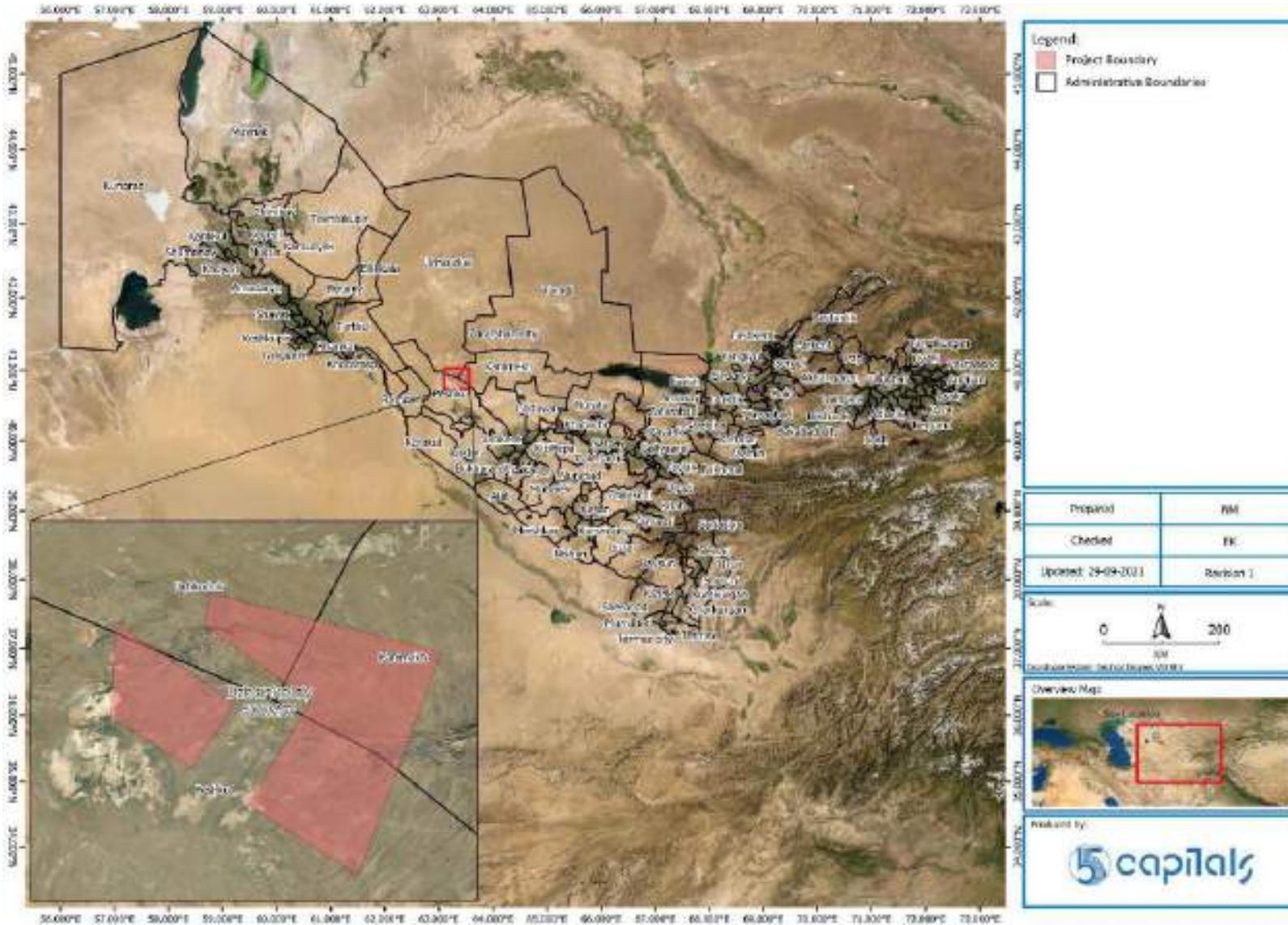
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Peshku district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
OFF-TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed (TBC)
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Lead Consultant) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION



Geographical Location

Total Area

280 hectares.

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF is located on two land plots in Peshku district.

Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Peshku district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The western plot is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and approximately 370m west of Kalaata village.

Boundaries

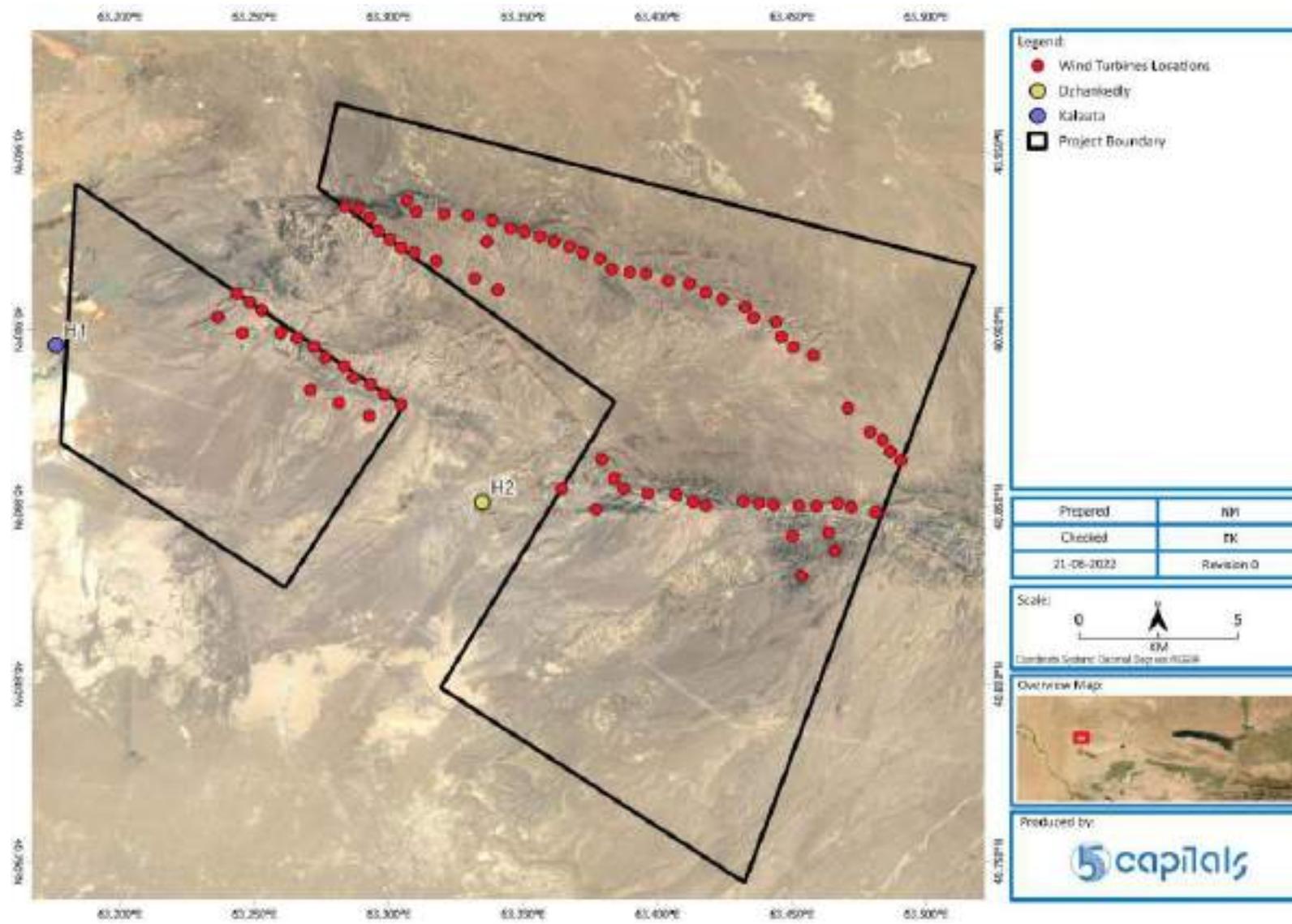
Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in the Peshku district of Bukhara region.
- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- Realisation of this Project is a part of wide modernization in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow increasing energy production as well as reduce the fuel consumption. In addition, the Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

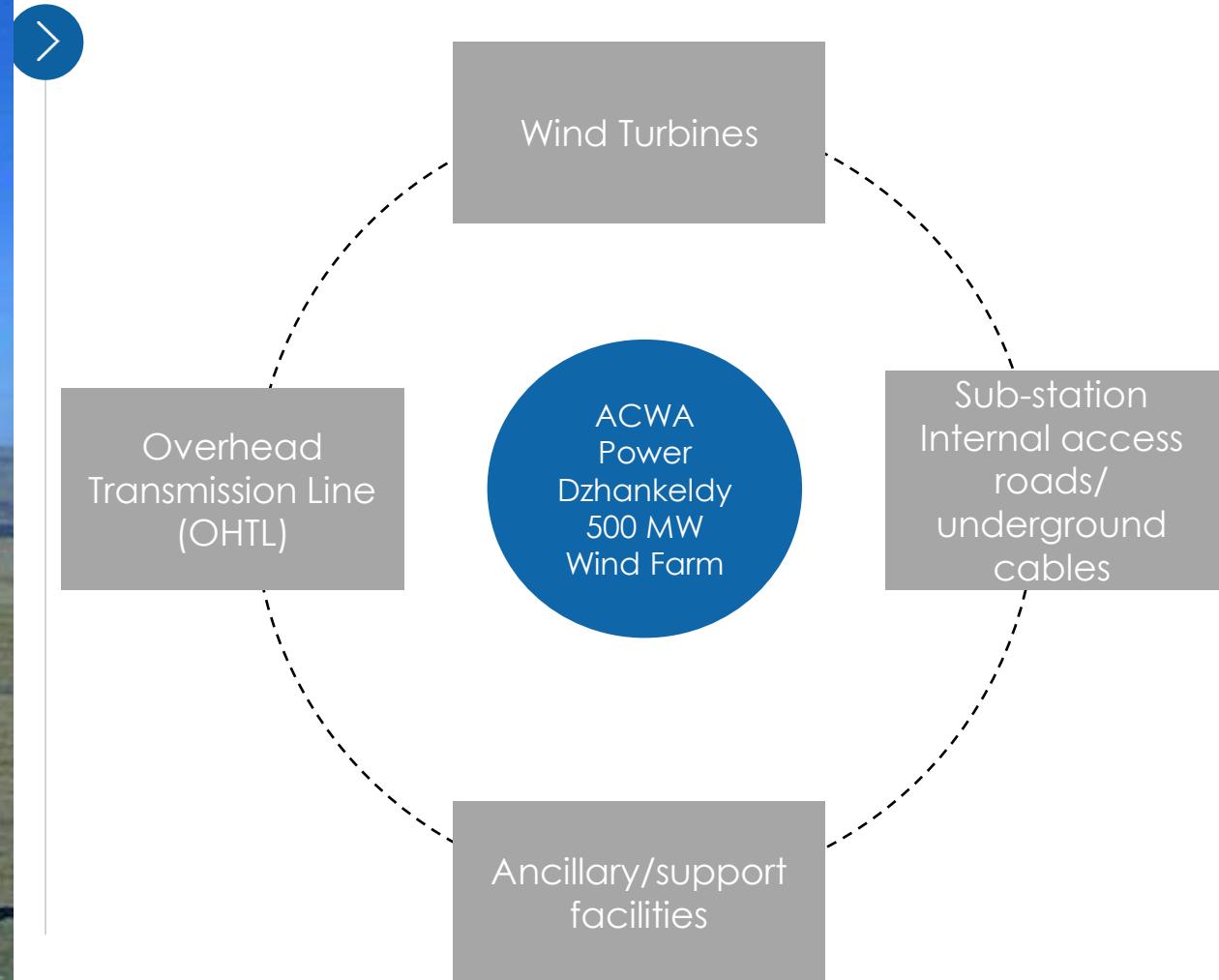
- **WTG platforms** (this includes foundation and crane pad area);
- **Substation** and any storage facilities;
- **Trenches** for underground cables; and
- **Access roads.**

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

Technical Specification of WTGs:

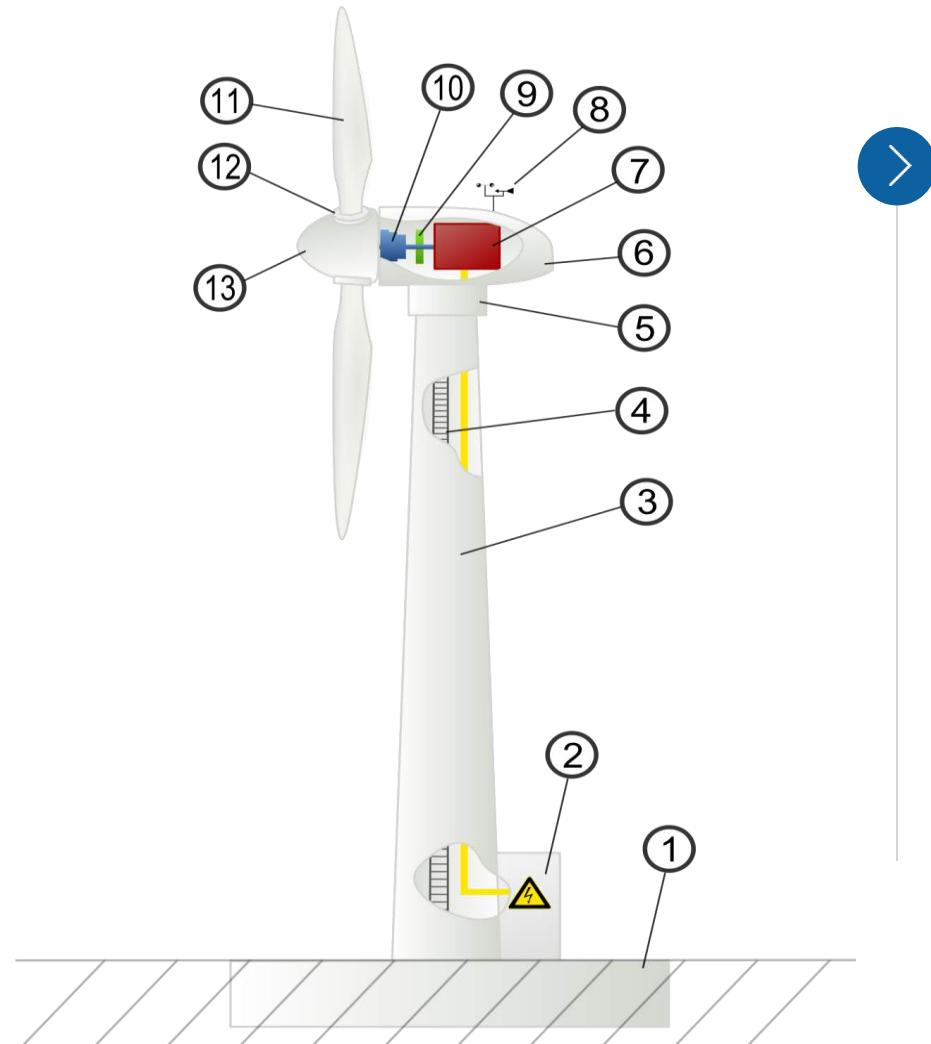
- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Rated Power: 6.5 MW
- **Rotor Diameter: 171 m**
- **No. of blades: Three (3)**

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine



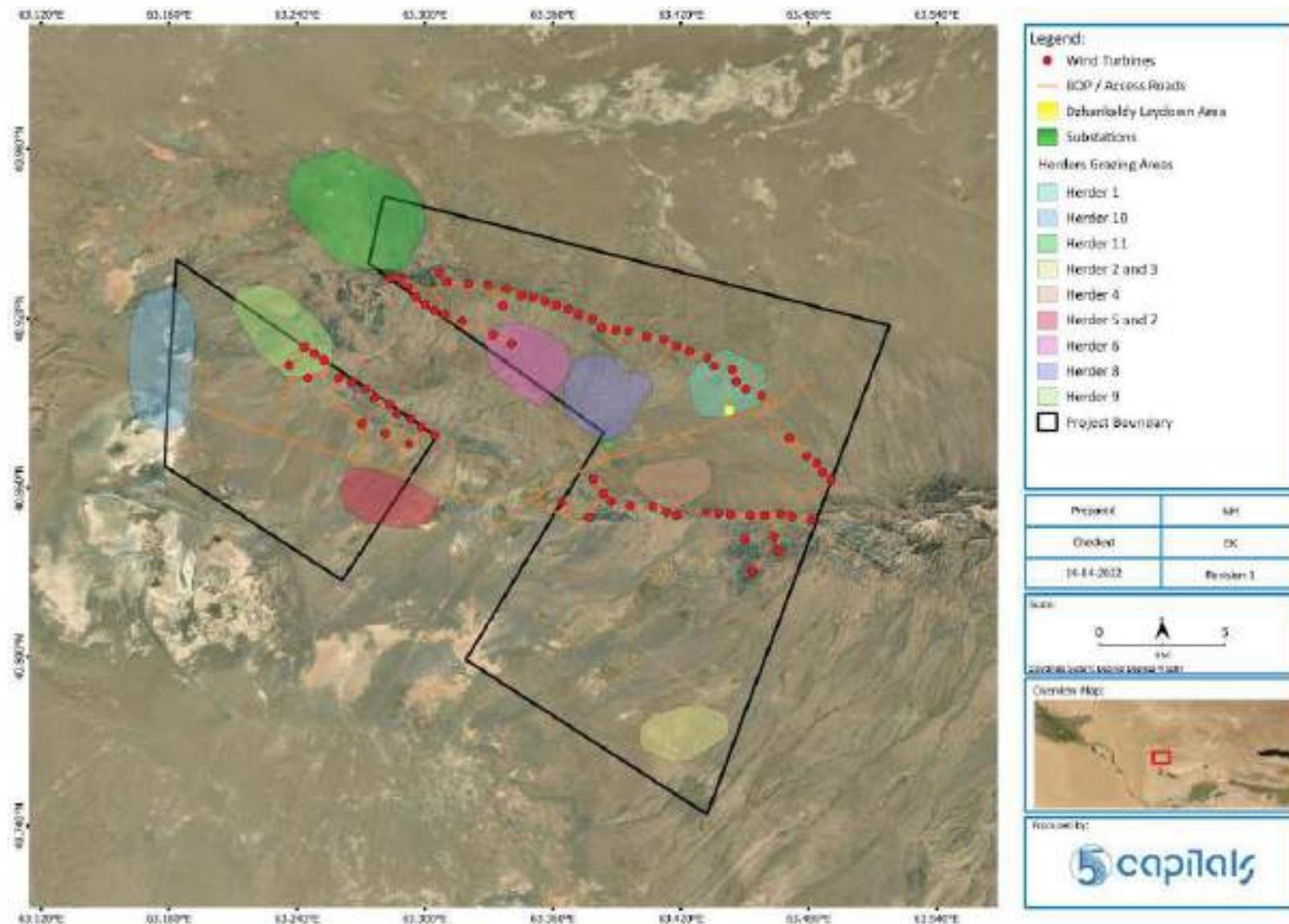
The basic components of a wind turbine include the following components:

- Conical tubular tower sections made of steel;
- Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres;
- Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox;
- Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle;
- Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity;
- Gearbox;
- Converter; and
- Transformer.

HOW TO INSTALL WIND TURBINES?



LAND USE MAP



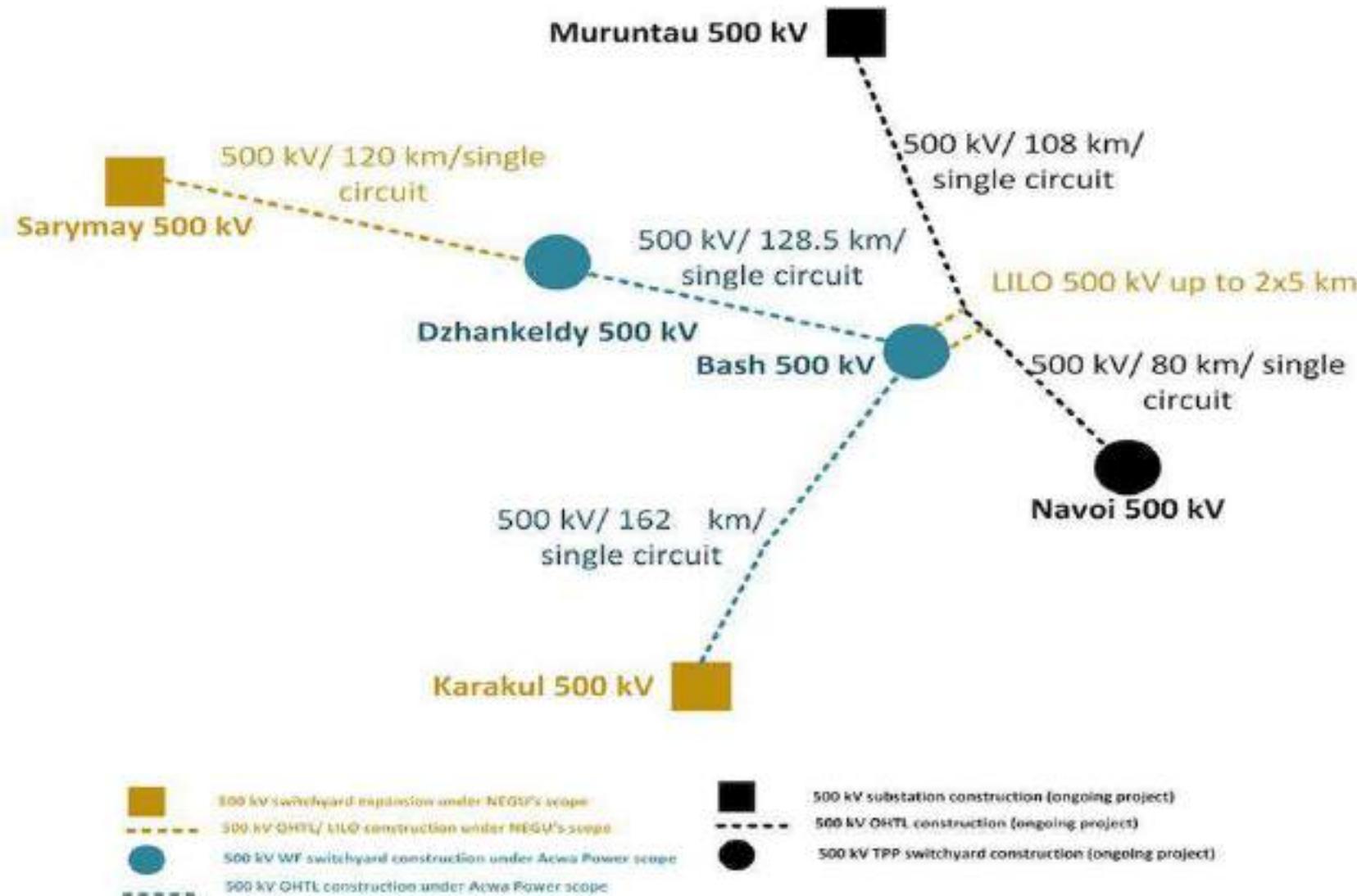
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (3) districts of Bukhara and Navoi region:

- Gijduvon district and
- Peshku district of Bukhara region;
- Konimekh district of Navoi region.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKELDY



TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES



MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (Fntp)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW



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 30th 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.

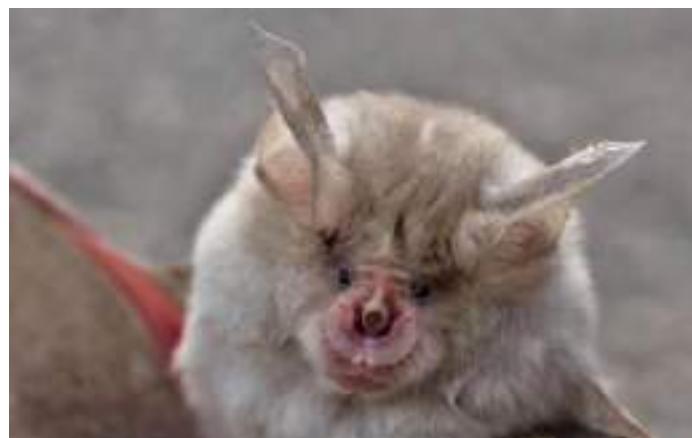
BASELINE SURVEYS

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

Site Surveys		
	Landscape Survey	
	Ecology Surveys	Bats Monitoring
	Installation of bat detectors on wind mast	Summer
	Flora survey	Autumn
	Reptile survey	Noise Monitoring Survey
	Invertebrates	Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
	Mammals	Detailed Noise Survey
	Bat roost search	Air Quality Monitoring Survey
	Houbara survey	Continuous Monitoring
	Raptor Nest survey	Particulate Matter Monitoring
		Soil Survey
		Socio Economic Survey
		Household Surveys
		Herders Survey
		Archaeological Survey
		Stakeholder Consultations
	Bird Survey	Public Consultations as part of the National EIA
	Spring	
	Summer	
	Autumn	
	Winter	Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)
Resettlement Action Plan		
Resettlement Surveys		Completed

- **Biodiversity:**

- The findings of the biodiversity baseline studies confirmed that the project area has a diverse and abundant distribution of flora and fauna species:
 - 49 plant species;
 - 10 mammalian species, including 6 species of bats;
 - 12 Tier 1 bird species, 8 Tier 2 bird species and 11 Tier 3 bird species;
 - 26 insect species; and
 - 12 herptile species.



KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	There will be minor habitat loss due to access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation construction, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will adhere to strict buffer zones around the turbines and other project facilities. Avoid exceptionally disturbing works during sensitive ecological periods (breeding seasons, etc). During construction: EPC will employ a full-time site-based Ecologist, implementation of CESMP, Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (BMEP) for ongoing monitoring of translocation/relocation success, chance find procedures, target species impacts, etc.
	Biodiversity loss in relation to flora & fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking pre-construction surveys and monitoring to better inform the appropriate mitigation. Collection & translocation of any remaining sensitive species such as reptiles before the start of construction. Flora conservation through seed collection & restoration of areas after the construction phase.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Operational phase)	Collision of birds & bats with the wind turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of wind turbines at least 750m from known active nesting birds of prey and where not possible ACWA Power will implement upfront shut down on demand. Implementation of livestock management plan which will include carcass clearing from the project site (in consultation with all herders & Dzhankeldy LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks with the area of wind turbines. Adaptive management & monitoring of turbines operation to prevent/minimize collisions.
Landscape & Visual Impacts	<p>The installation of towers, turbines & the shape or colour will result in visual intrusion at receptors in proximity of the project.</p> <p>There are also herders with structures within the project boundaries)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herders with structures within the project site will be, with their agreement, be relocated to alternative suitable grazing land. Planting of native and vegetation in appropriate areas such as the project boundary. A 1km health protection zone will be maintained between the wind turbines and any human settlements. Light fittings will be directional as deemed appropriate for their use and intended areas of illumination.

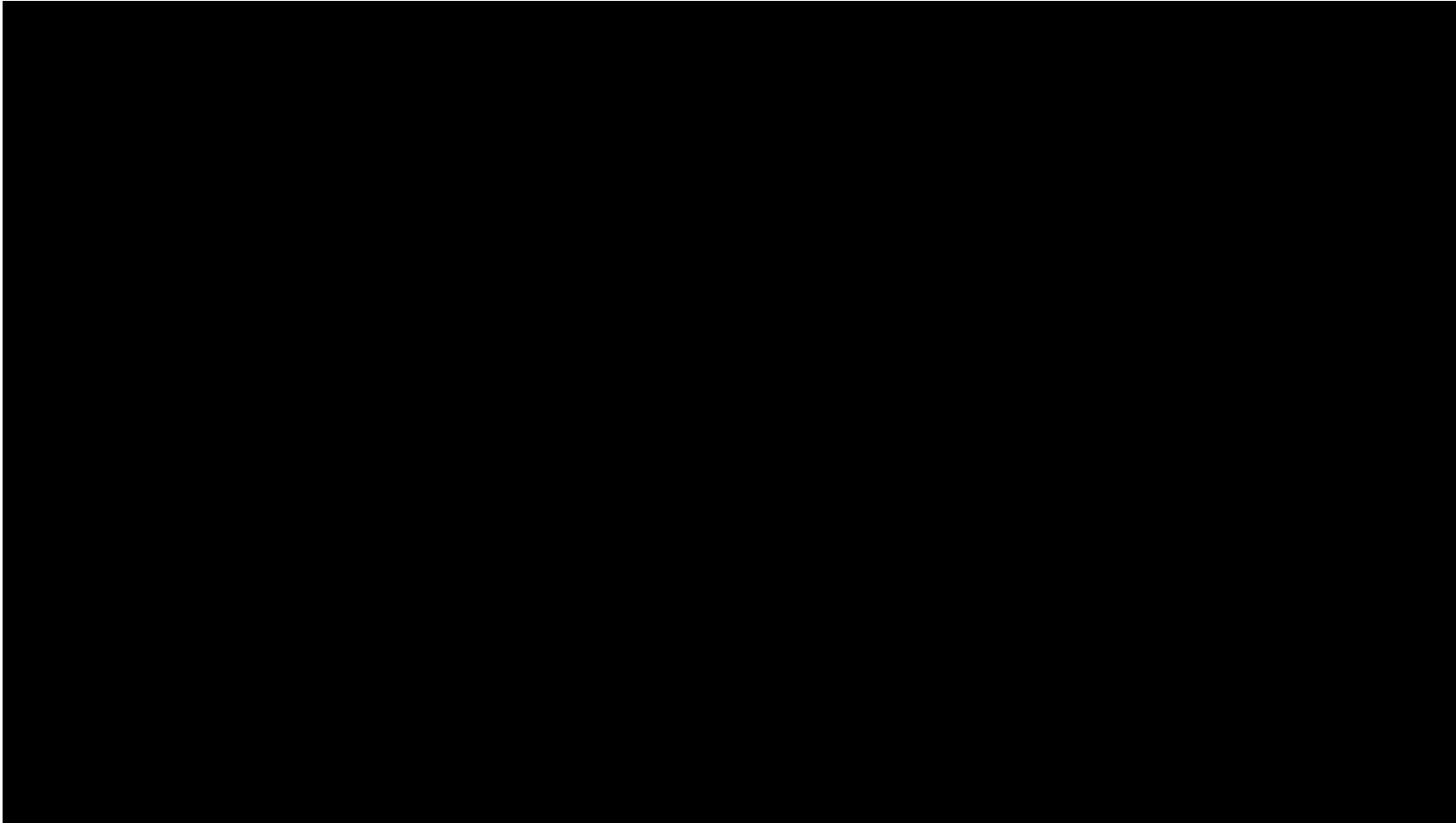
POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Noise (construction)	<p>Construction site noise – noise generated from general construction activities, movement of vehicles.</p> <p>Construction noise is expected to be negligible to minor on the nearest receptors (Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided and if undertaken, night work permits will be obtained. • Notice will be provided to the sensitive receptors as early as possible (minimum one-week notice) for periods of noisier works in regards to certain construction activities & for how long such activities will be likely to last. • Implementation of the grievance mechanism so that communities/receptors near the project site can submit their complaints, concerns etc.
Noise (Operational phase)	<p>Noise from the operational phase of the wind turbines.</p> <p>This is expected to be unlikely for villages near the wind farm and moderate to Major for herders with structures within the project site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders with structures within the project site will be resettled in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan. • Access to the grievance mechanism to receptors using the project site and neighbouring communities in order to make any complaints regarding noise during the operation phase.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Shadow Flicker (Operational phase)	<p>Shadow Flicker – occurs during the operational stage of a wind farm when the sun passes behind the turbine and casts a shadow. As the blade rotates, shadows pass over the same point causing an effect known as 'shadow flicker'</p> <p>- Impact on herders with structures within the project site will be minor to moderate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of herders with structures within the project site in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan. The grievance mechanism will be available to all receptors within the project site and communities living near the project site.
Soil & groundwater (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross contamination of soil Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. Inadequate waste management <p>Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. Implementation of Waste Management Plan which will include waste segregation, use of licensed waste transporters & waste management facilities.
Soil & groundwater (Operational phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental minor leaks & spillage <p>Impact is expected to be negligible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. Implementation of a Spill Response & Contingency Plan.

SHADOW FLICKER



POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on existing archaeology and cultural items. - Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. <p>There are known archaeological sites within the project site. The impact is expected to be minor to moderate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siting of the turbines, cable routes, roads etc will adhere to buffer zones set by the Cultural Heritage Agency. • A full time Archaeologist will be present during the construction phase of the project. • Implementation of a Cultural Management Plan. • Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.
	Impact on intangible cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Workers Code of Conduct which will include measures regarding respect of beliefs, customs, rituals of local communities. • Recruitment of local workers who already understand the culture. • Interaction between the workers and the local communities will be kept to a minimum in order to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Operational Phase)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational phase will not result to further impacts on archaeology. However, a Cultural Management Plan will be developed to ensure protection of the known archaeological sites.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Air Quality	Increased dust generation and gaseous emissions. Impacts are expected to be minor in significance .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads. - Impact on access roads within the project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a Traffic & Transportation Management Plan which will outline how turbine components will be delivered to site, management of construction traffic, personnel etc. Safety awareness campaigns with schools, kindergartens & with communities within the community to create awareness on potential traffic risks and basic safety precautions to be taken. Identification of alternative suitable access roads for communities and land users using existing access roads. Rehabilitation of any roads damaged as a result of transporting project materials. A grievance mechanism will be established to allow local communities to make complaints relating to project drivers.

KEY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Land Use Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary & permanent impact on land users. - Temporary impacts will include site access restriction during the 2 years of construction. - The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for approximately 0.01% of the total grazing land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact accounts for approximately 0.002%. - Grazing will be possible during the operational phase but no settlements can be established within 1 km health protection zone to the wind turbines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic displacement of herders with structures within the project site will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of suitable alternative land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation & resettlement will be undertaken before the start of construction. • Herders will be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project. • These measures will be implemented in line with the Resettlement Action Plan. • All land users will have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints, concerns, impacts on their livelihoods etc.
Employment Opportunities (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is expected that the project will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages on the employment of local workers. • ACWA Power & Contractor will notify local communities on job announcement and the application process. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the construction phase of the project.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Employment Opportunities (Operational Phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational phase will employ approximately 35 - 40 personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recruitment process will be based on qualification. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the operational phase of the project.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety campaigns relating to traffic. • The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No security personnel will be armed. • Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan • Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks associated with ice throw – where snow & ice builds on a blade during the winter months & is suddenly propelled into the air without warning. - The ice could hurt someone standing close to the turbine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of the wind turbines ensures a setback distance of over 500m for both blade throw & ice throw. • To be managed through installation of ice detectors on the blades. • Warning signs will be posted across the wind farm. • Access to the grievance mechanism.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Worker Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Potential risks relating to worker influx include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture & gender based violence & sexual harassment (GBVH), etc in absence of any controls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of Local Recruitment Plan that will ensure the recruitment of local workers who already understand the local culture and way of life.• Implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.• Implementation of a Gender Based Violence & Harassment Prevention & Response Action Plan.• Zero tolerance to any form of gender based violence & harassment or any form of retaliation & harassment.• ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of instances & providing support to those involved & ensure their dignity is maintained.• There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases.• EPC Contractor will develop a COVID-19 Risk Assessment at the start of construction phase and implement COVID-19 measures in line with Uzbek government and WHO guidance.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Labour & Working Conditions	<p>The nature of construction work means that construction workers (esp. unskilled, semi-skilled) can be exposed to certain working conditions that could potentially impact their human rights. The potential risks may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health & safety risks • Forced labour & child labour • Lack of worker representation & restrictions on trade unions. • Compulsory overtime & excessive working hours. • Provision of inadequate accommodation facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC Contractor will establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system taking into account specific risks associated with the project, legal requirements and duty of care. • The project will have zero tolerance to forced labour and will only engage with registered recruitment agencies and no persons under 18years will be employed at the project. • HR policies will include the ability of workers to form or join all types of associations, trade unions etc. • All workers will be informed about their working conditions, wage entitlements, overtime arrangements, overtime compensation, benefits such as holiday leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity etc. • Accommodation areas will be managed in accordance with EBRD & IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. • There will be zero tolerance to gender discrimination in employment, wages, working conditions, benefits etc. • All workers will have access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints, concerns.
Social Risks associated to the Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child & forced labour • Gender based violence & harassment • Lack of written work contracts etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Supply Chain Management Plan for all its suppliers and monitor/audits. This will include reporting to lenders on any cases or allegations of forced/child labour raised in relation to core suppliers.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Expected Positive Impacts
Summary of Other Positive Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.• Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas energy production which generate air emissions such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to climate change. The clean renewable energy will contribute towards national & global climate change goals.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A grievance mechanism is to be established to allow all stakeholders to request for further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints.

The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

GRM Process and Timeline

Stage

Grievance Received/Submitted

Grievance logged and acknowledged

Grievance investigated

Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant

Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision

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.

Timeline

-

Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted

Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*

Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted

IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT

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 Zilola Kazakova – Principal Social Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Social Specialist	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PROJECT INFORMATION



INFORMATION AVAILABLE

- **SEP**, in Russian
- **RAP report in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **NTS copies in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **Feedback Forms**

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Kalaata Village	Activist of Kalaata village, Contact person Boltaboyev Turixan
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Uaysov Perdesh's settlement/home
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality Contact Person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners

Thank you for your attention!



JONKELDI 500 MVT SHAMO ELEKTR STANSIYASI

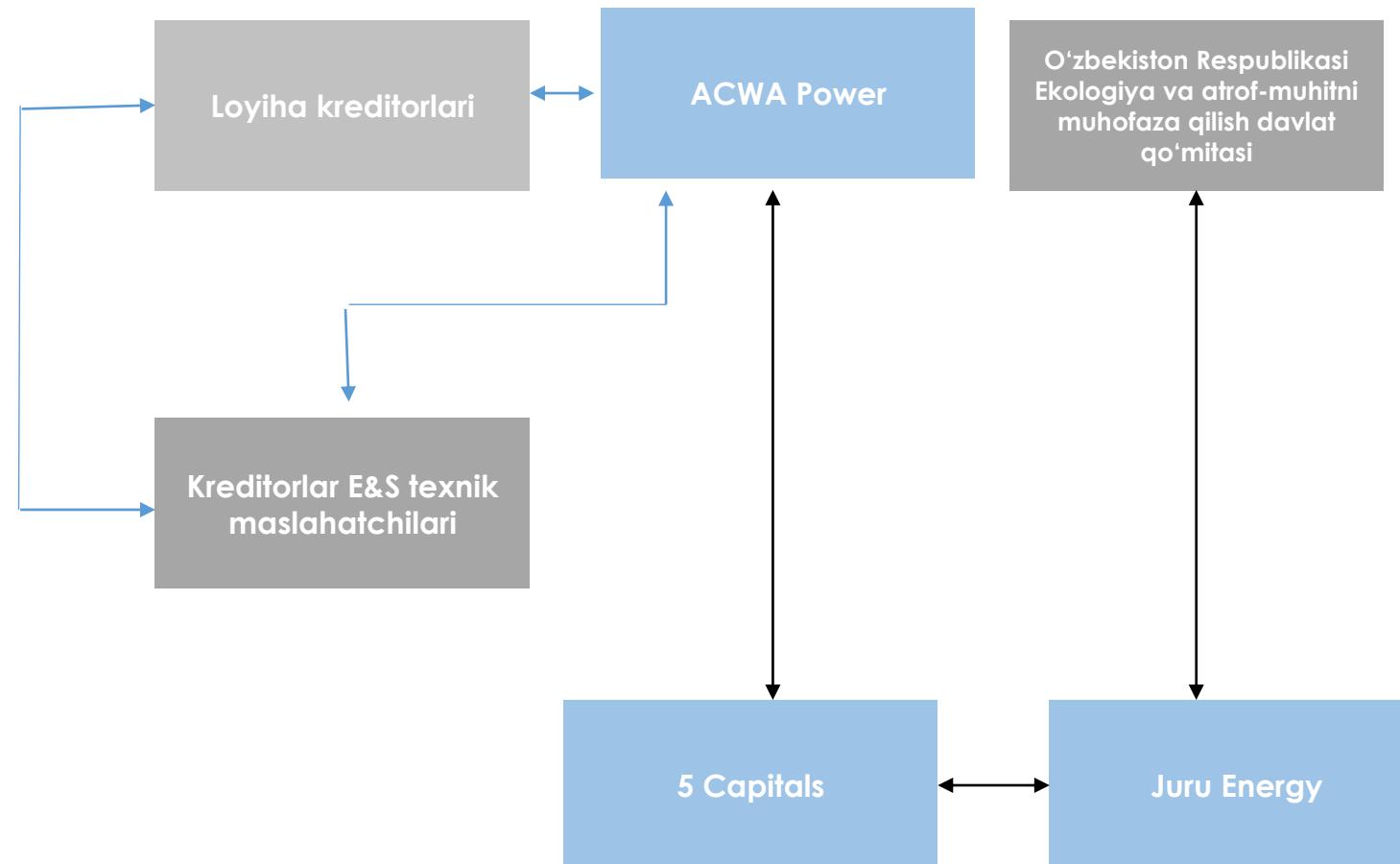
**(JONKELDI-BASH 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**

2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Jonkeldi 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellashtirish va ta'sirni baholash ishlari, atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini batafsil ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy boshqaruv organlariga, mahallalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash natijalari (ESIA) bo'yicha o'z fikrlarini bildirish imkoniyatini berish;
- Ta'sir ostidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga (ijtimoiy va ekologik ta'sirni baholash loyihasi) natijalari bo'yicha fikr bildirish imkoniyatini berish; va

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot berish uchun:

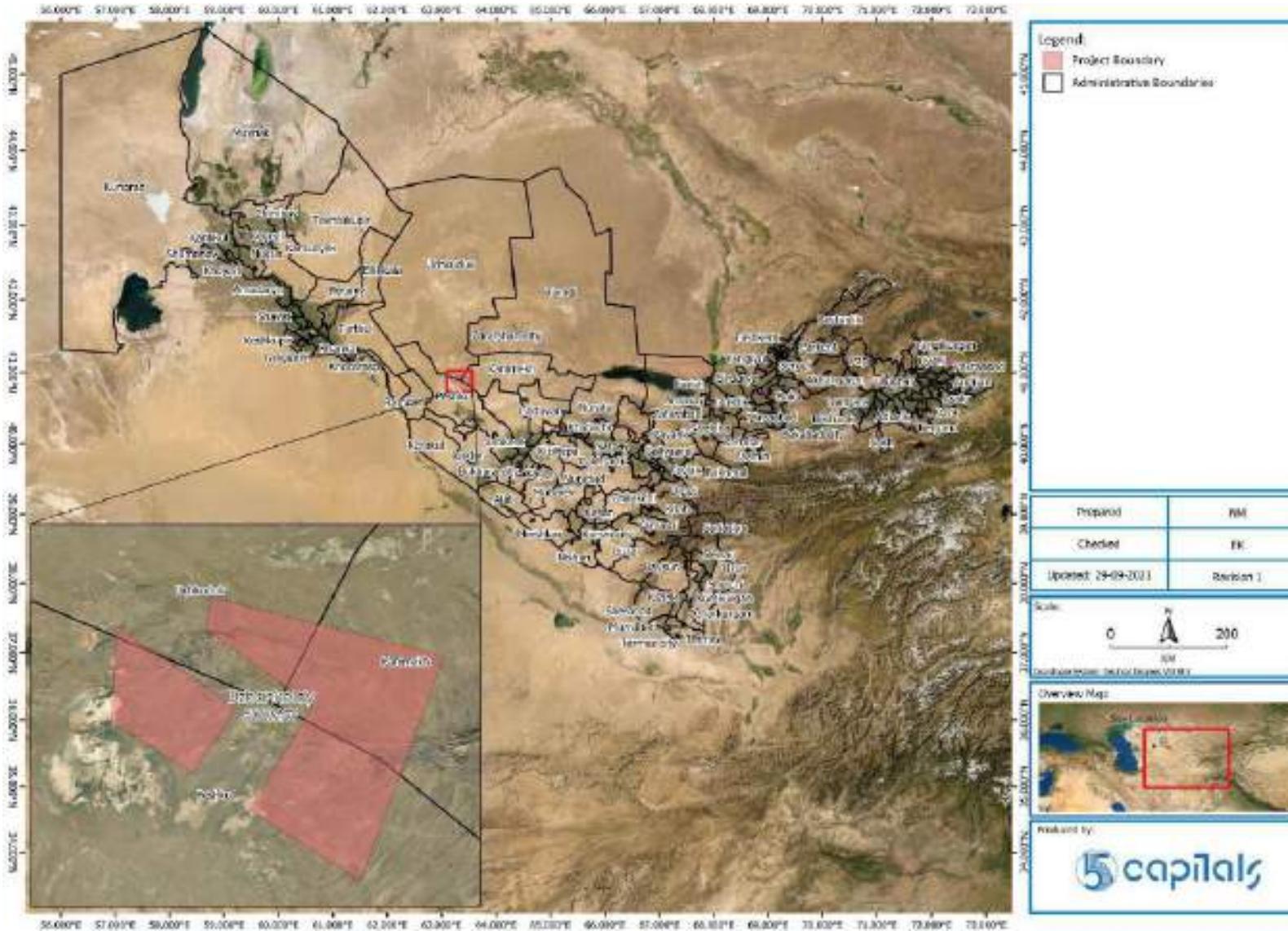
- Loyihaning maqsadi, tabiatni va ko'lami;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining davomiyligi (qurilish va foydalanish);
- Havotirlarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar va imtiyozlar; va
- Jamoatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkldi 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH 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, Dubay, BAA Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Faks: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Mahalliy konsultant) Chust ko'chasi. 10, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Faks: +998 71 2020440
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	Ken Veyd (Direktor) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 hektar.

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko' tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

Ajratilgan yer

500 MWT quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Peshko' tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 2,5 km sharqda va Qalaota qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbida joylashgan.

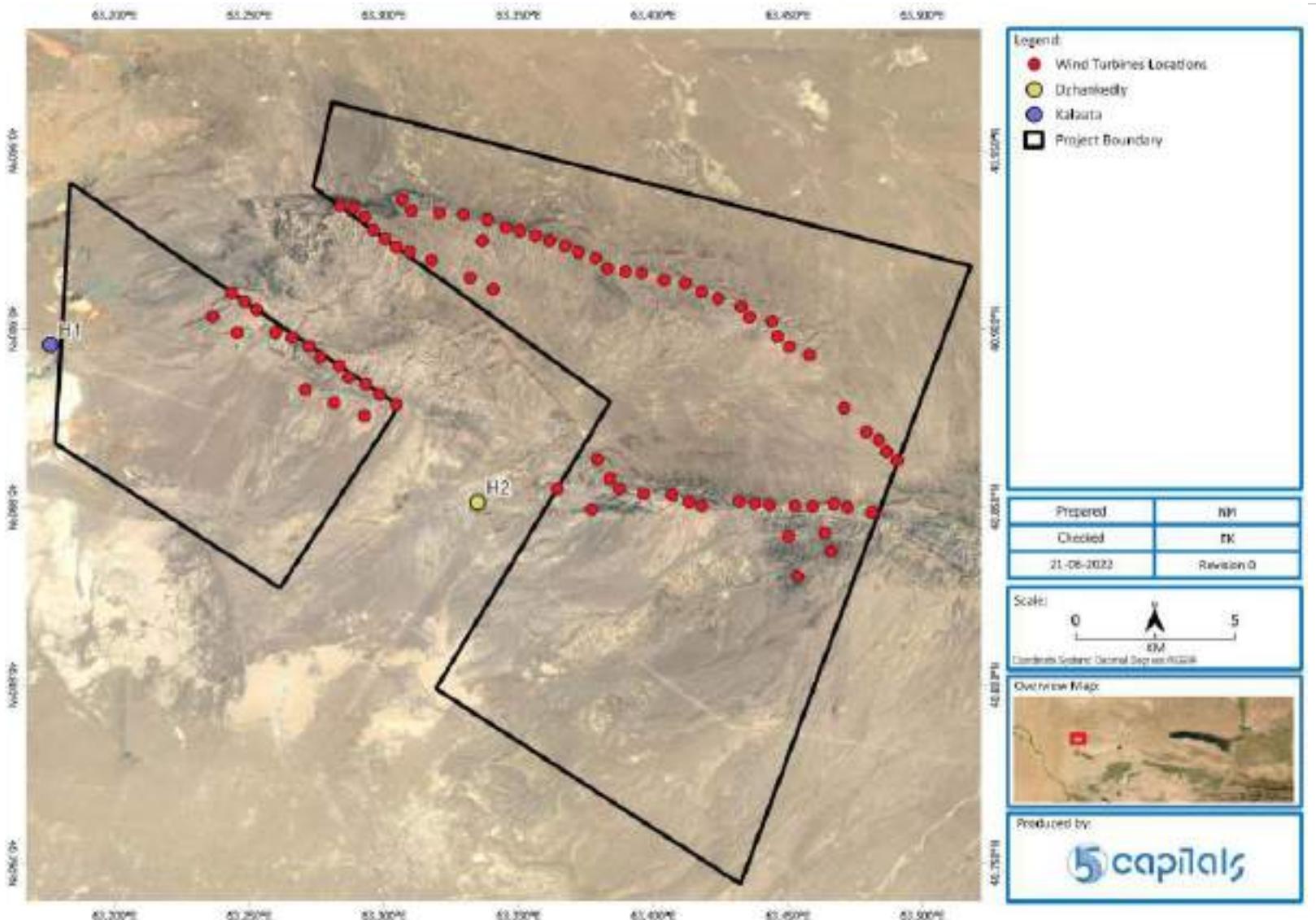
Chegaradoshligi

G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'liga nisbatan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "Peshko'tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5001-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish sharhnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu sharhnomada 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.
- Loyiha, shuningdek, 500 kV kuchlanishli bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasini ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. "O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish liniyasining trassasi tasdiqlangan.
- Loyihani amalga oshirish O'zbekiston energetika tarmog'ini keng modernizatsiya qilishning bir qismi bo'lib, energiya ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish hamda yoqilg'i sarfini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, Loyiha atrof-muhit va mahalliy jamiyat uchun foydali bo'ladi.

LOYIHA TARTIBI



Loyiha quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- **Turbina generatorlari platformalari** (bu poydevor va kran yostig'i maydonini o'z ichiga oladi);
- **Podstansiya** va boshqa saqlash joylari;
- **Yer osti** kabellari uchun xandaklar; va
- **Kirish yo'llari.**

Loyiha maksimal 79 ta **shamol turbinasi generatoridan** iborat bo'ladi.

WTG ning texnik tavsifi:

- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Nominal quvvati: 6,5 MWT
- **Rotor diametri: 171 m**
- **Parraklar soni: uchta (3)**

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



Yordamchi/qo'shi
mcha inshootlari

Substantsiya Ichki
kirish yo'llari / yer
osti kabellari

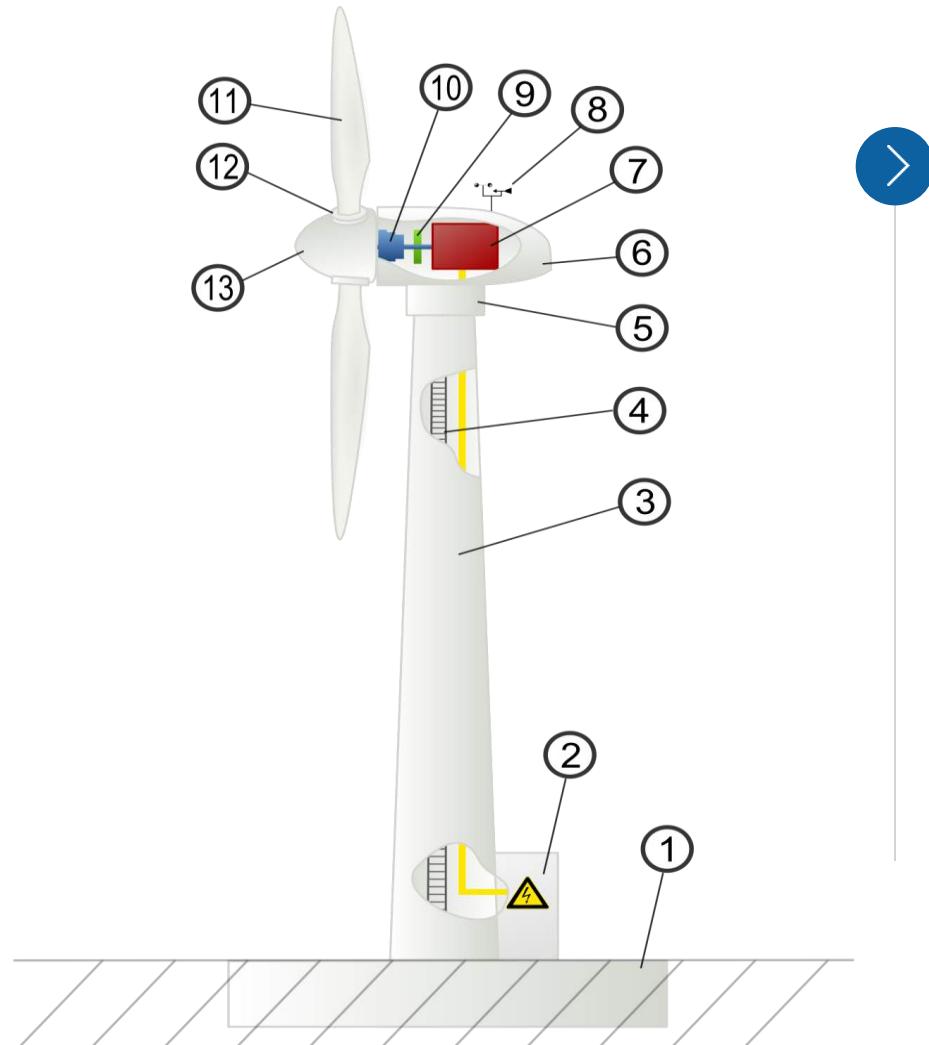
ACWA
Power
Dzhankeldy
500 MWT
ShES

Shamol
turbinalari

Havo elektr
uzatish liniyasi
(HEUL)

SXEMATIK TASVIR

Shamol turbinasining sxematik tasviri



Shamol turbinasining asosiy komponentlari quyidagi komponentlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

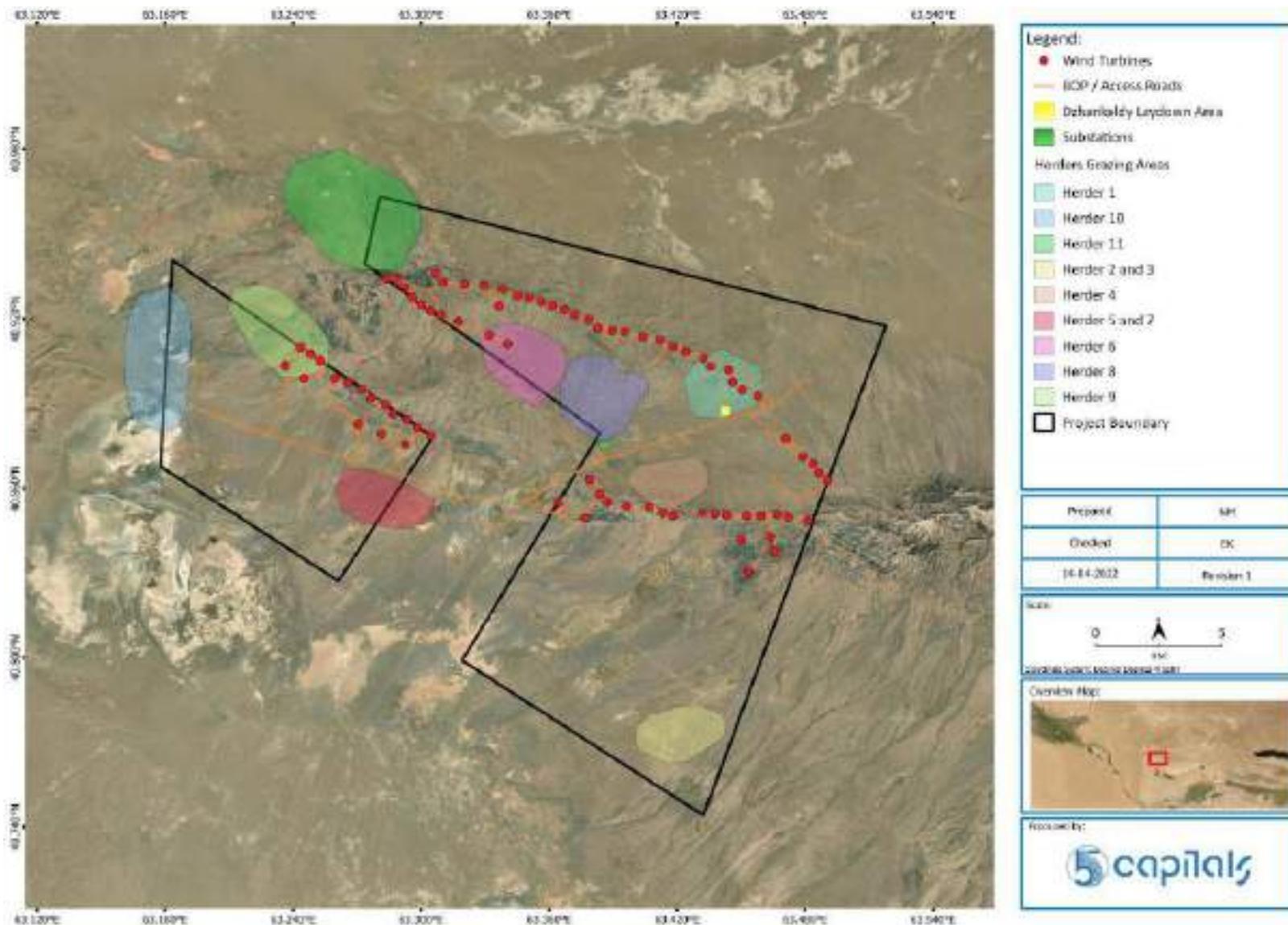
- Po'latdan yasalgan konussimon quvurli minora qismlari;
- Rotor pichoqlari, shisha tolali, mustahkamlangan epoksi va uglerod tolalaridan tayyorlangan;
- Generator va uzatmalar qutisi joylashgan gondola;
- Uchta qanotning gondola bilan bog'langan markaziy nuqtasi bo'lgan hub;
- Mexanik energiyani elektr energiyasiga aylantiruvchi generator;
- Uzatish qutisi;
- Konverter; va
- Transformator.

SHAMOL TURBINALARI QANDAY O'RNATILADI?

5 capitals Juru Energy



YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI

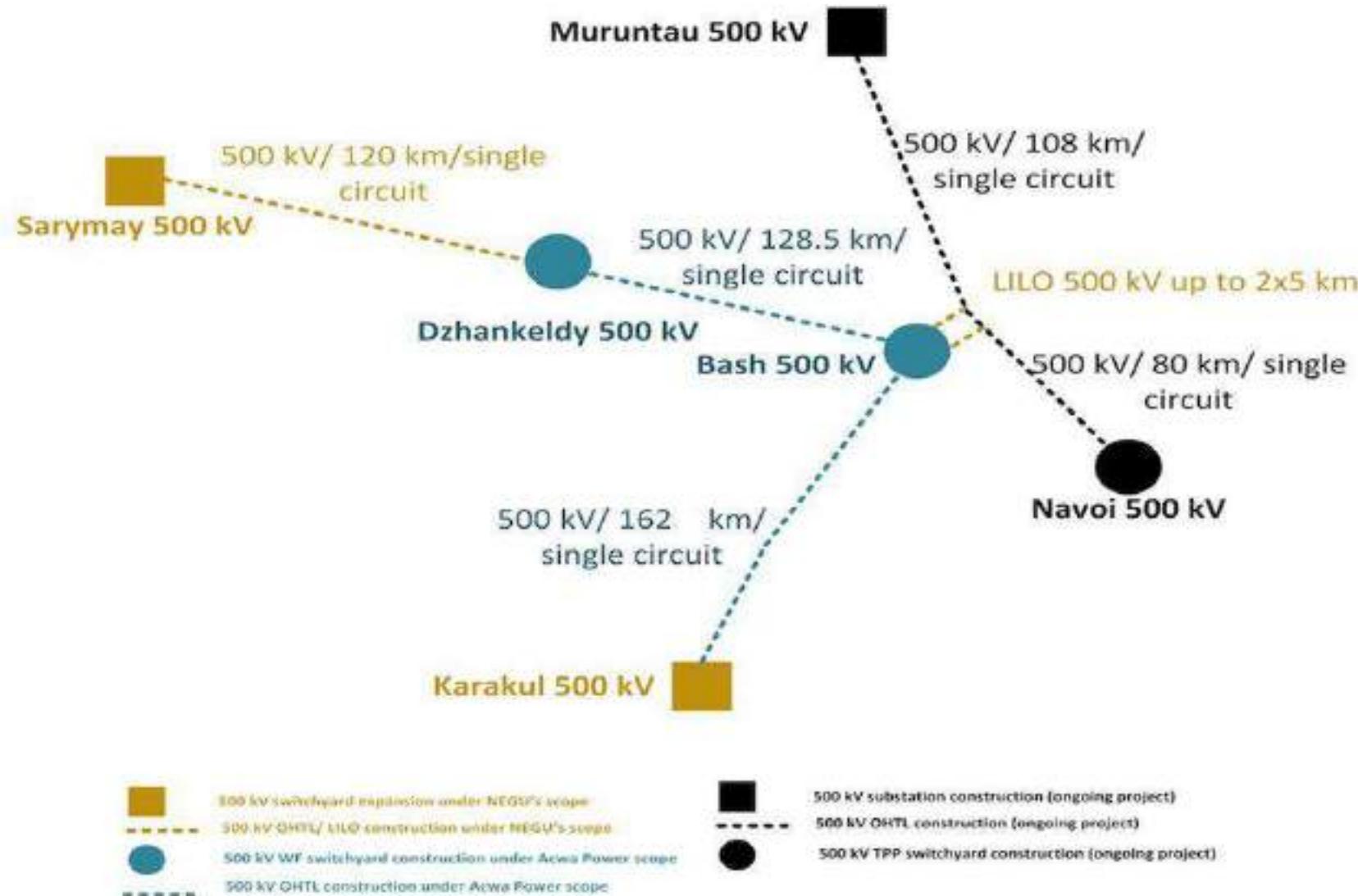




Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi (3) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshko' tumanlari;
- Navoi viloyatining Konimex tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



LOYIHANING TAXMINIY BOSQICHLARI



BOSQICHLARI	SANALARI
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Davlar xususiy shrikchilik shartnomasi; Investitsiya shartnomasi)	2021 yil 24 yanvar
Prezident farmonlari	2021 yil 22 fevral
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi qarorlar	2021 yil 19 va 23 mart
Ish boshlash haqida cheklangan xabarnoma (LNTP)	2022 yil 1 aprel
Ish boshlash haqida to'liq xabarnoma (FNTP)	2022 yil 1 iyul
Mobilizatsiya	2022 yil 8 iyul
Shamol turbinasi generatorini o'rnatish	2022 yil 2-noyabr
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	2022 yil 1 dekabr
Podstansiyada elektr o'rnatish	2023 yil 1 aprel
Tarmoqqa ulanish	2023 yil 23 iyul
Qisman ish boshlash sanasi (COD)	2023 yil 31 dekabr
To'liq ish boshlanishi	2024 yil 31 mart

Milliy standartlar	Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi	Osiyo taraqqiyot banki	Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki	Umumiy talablar	
    	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OTB Xavfsizlik siyosati bayonoti (SPS 2009);• OTB ijtimoiy himoya strategiyasi (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki Ekologik va ijtimoiy siyosat (2019);• Yevropa Ittifoqining amaldagi ekologik standartlari	<p>Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi va Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki xodimlarining turar joyi, jarayonlari va standartlari (2009)</p>

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)

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

III

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

Loyiha Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan 2021-yil 30-sentabrda ijobili 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.

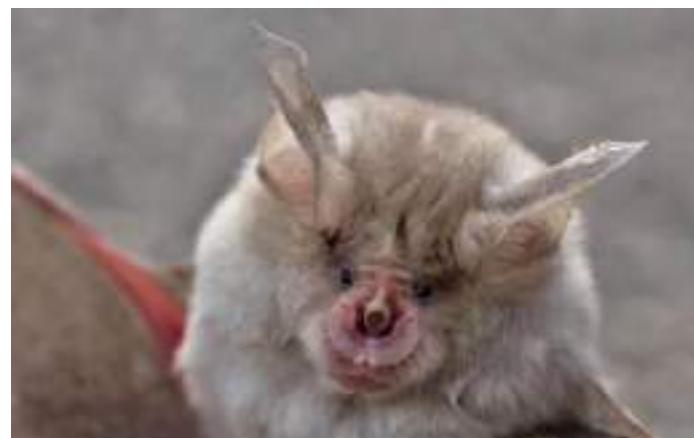
DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR

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 uvalari
	Bahor mavsumi izlanishlar
	Yoz mavsumi izlanishlari
Qushlar bo'yicha izlanishlar	Kuz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Qish mavsumi izlanishlari
Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	Yozgi monitoring
	Qishki monitoring
Shovqin	Qurilish davomidagi shovqin monitoringi
	Batafsil shovqin tadqiqotlari
Havo sifati monitoringi	Uzluksiz monitoring
	Chang zarralari monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Itimoiy-iktisodiy o'rganishlar	Xonadonlar o'rganish ishlari
	Chorvadorlar o'rganish ishlari
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	
Milliy atrof-muhitni baholash doirasidagi jamoat eshittiruvlari	
Ekologik va itimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash doirasidagi maslahatlashuvlar (loyiha maydonidagi)	

Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasি	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasি o'rganish ishlari	Yakunlangan

• Biologik xilma-xillik :

- Biologik xilma-xillikni tadqiq qilish natijalari loyiha hududida flora va fauna turlarining xilma-xil va keng tarqalganligini tasdiqladi:
 - 49 o'simlik turi;
 - Sutemizuvchilarning 10 turi, shu jumladan ko'rshapalaklarning 6 turi;
 - 1-darajali qushlarning 12 turi, 2-darajali qushlarning 8 turi va 3-darajali qushlarning 11 turi;
 - 26 turdagи hasharotlar; va
 - Sudralib yuruvchilarning 12 turi.



ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish davomida)	Loyihaga ajratilgan maydonning kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga yashash sharoitining minimal yo'qotilishi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loyiha turbinalar va boshqa loyiha ob'ektlari atrofidagi qat'iy bufer zonalarga amal qiladi.Nozik ekologik davrlarda (naslchilik fasllari va h.k.) favqulodda bezovta qiluvchi ishlardan saqlaning.Qurilish jarayonida: Pudratchi to'liq vaqtli saytga asoslangan ekologni ishga oladi, qurilish atrof-muhitni boshqarish rejalarini amalga oshirish (CEMP), ko'chirish/ko'chirish muvaffaqiyatining doimiy monitoringi uchun bioxilma-xillikni monitoring qilish va baholash dasturi (BMEP), tasodifiy topish tartiblari, maqsadli turlarning ta'siri va boshqalar.
	O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga nisbatan biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tegishli yumshatish bo'yicha yaxshiroq ma'lumot berish uchun qurilish oldidan so'rovlari 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.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

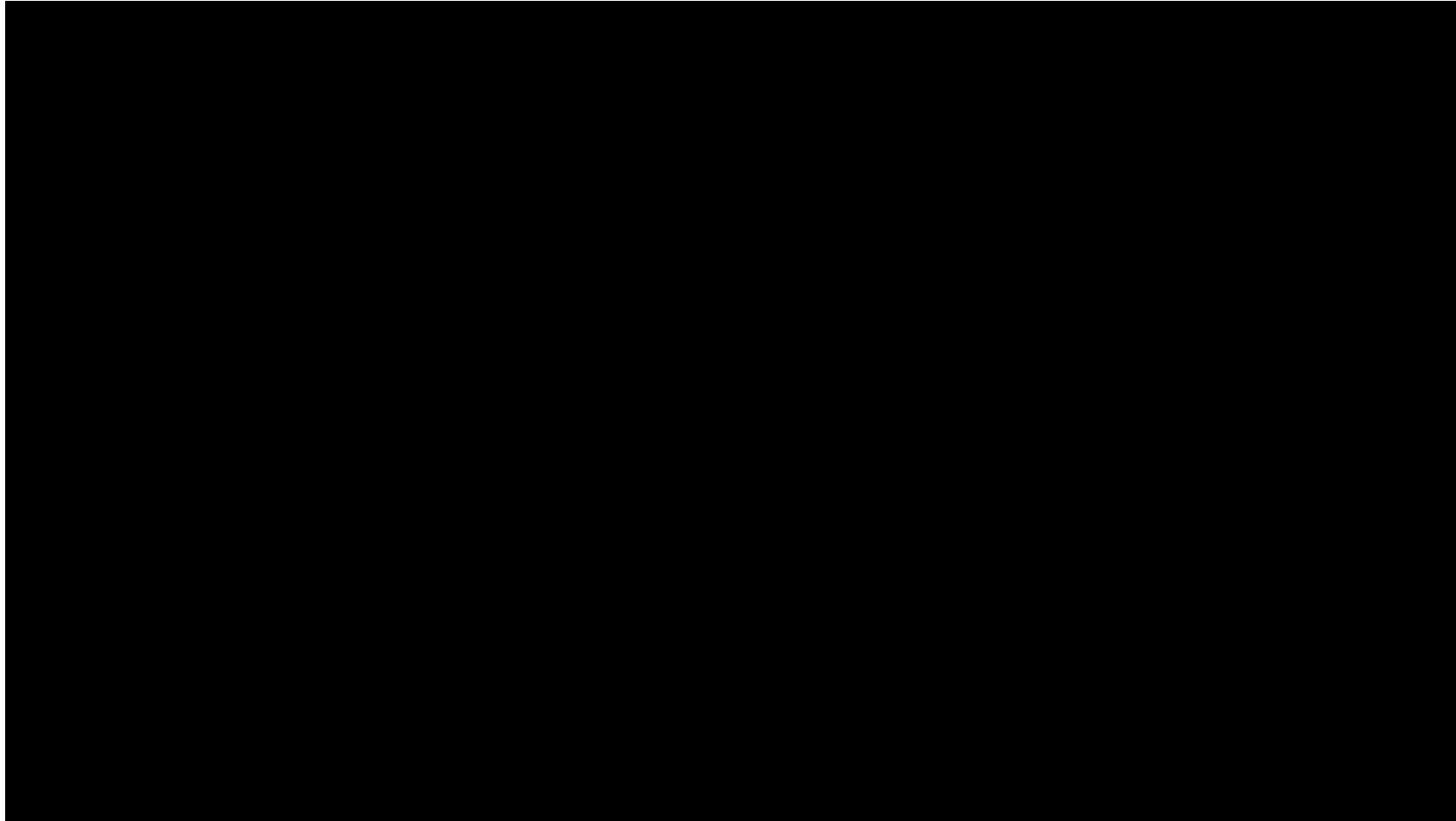
Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Bioxilma-xillik (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Qushlar va yarasalarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shamol turbinalari joylashuvi iloji boricha mavjud qushlar inlaridan 750 metr uzoqlikda joylashtiriladi va bunday imkoniyat mavjud bo'lmaganda, ACWA Power tahdid ostidagi qushlar turlariga turbinalarning ta'sirini oldini olish uchun maxsus tanlangan texnologiyalar orqali turbinalarni to'xtatib qo'yish metodikasini qo'llashni rejalashtirgan. Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu loyiha maydonidan chorvaning jasadini tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Jonkeldi" MChJ bilan maslahatlashgan holda) yirtqich qushlarning shamol turbinalari maydoni bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun. Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish minimallashtirish uchun turbinalar ishlashini kuzatish.
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar	<p>Minoralar, turbinalarning shakli yoki rangi o'rnatilishi loyihaga yaqin joylashgan retseptorlarga vizual o'zgarishi/ta'siriga olib keladi.</p> <p>(Loyiha maydoni ichida inshootlari mavjud chorvadorlar ham mavjud)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar, ularning roziligi bilan, boshqa tegishli yaylovlarga ko'chiriladi. Loyiha chegarasi kabi tegishli hududlarda mahalliy o'simliklarni ekish. Shamol turbinalari va har qanday aholi punktlari o'rtasida 1 km uzunlikdagi sog'liqni saqlash zonasi saqlanadi. Yoritish moslamalari ulardan foydalanish va mo'ljallangan yoritish joylari uchun mos keladigan yo'nalishli bo'ladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Shovqin (qurilish daomida)	<p>Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiylar qurilish ishlari va transport vositalarining harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin.</p> <p>Qurilish shovqini eng yaqin retseptorlarda (Jonkeldi va Qalaota qishloqlari) juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tungi qurilish ishlari, ayniqsa, loyiha chegarasi yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi va agar amalga oshirilsa, tunda ishslash uchun ruxsathnomalar olinadi. Muayyan qurilish ishlari bilan bog'liq shovqinli ishlar va bunday faoliyatlar qancha davom etishi mumkinligi to'g'risida imkon qadar tezroq (kamida bir haftalik ogohlantirish) sezgir retseptorlarga xabar beriladi. Loyiha hududi yaqinidagi jamoalar/reseptorlar o'z shikoyatlarini, tashvishlarini va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini amalga oshiriladi.
Shovqin (Amaliy bosqich davomida)	<p>Shamol turbinalarining faoliyati bosqichidagi shovqin.</p> <p>Bu shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi qishloqlar uchun deyarli ta'sirsiz va loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlar uchun o'rta meyorgacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar loyiha uchun maxsus ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq ko'chiriladi. Ishslash bosqichida shovqin bo'yicha har qanday shikoyat qilish uchun loyiha maydonidan foydalanadigan retseptorlarga va qo'shni mahallalarga shikoyat qilish mexanizmiga kirish.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Soya miltillashi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<p>Soya miltillashi - quyosh turbinaning orqasidan o'tib, soya solganda shamol fermasining ekspluatatsiya bosqichida sodir bo'ladi. Parraklar aylanayotganda, soyalar bir xil nuqtadan o'tib, "soya miltillashi" deb nomlanuvchi effektni keltirib chiqaradi.</p> <p>- Loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir deyarli sezilmaydi yoki o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyihaga oid ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarni ko'chirish. • Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyiha hududidagi barcha retseptorlar va loyiha maydoniga yaqin joyda yashovchi mahalliy aholi uchun mavjud bo'ladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi - Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. - Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish <p>Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz yoki juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. • Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenziyalangan chiqindilarni tashuvchilar va chiqindilarni boshqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish <p>Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. • To'kilishga qarshi choralar va favqulodda vaziyatlar rejasini amalga oshirish.



ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mavjud arxeologiya va madaniy obyektlarga ta'siri. - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy ta'sir. <p>Loyiha hududida ma'lum arxeologik joylar mavjud. Ta'siri kam va o'rtacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbinalar, kabel yo'llari, kirish yo'llar va boshqalarni joylashtirish madaniy meros agentligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan bufer zonalarga mos keladi. • Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam ravishta arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	<p>Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalliy jamoalarning e'tiqodlari, urf-odatlari va marosimlarini hurmat qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan ishchilarning axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Madaniyatni tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollash. • Tushunmovchiliklar yoki nizolarning oldini olish uchun ishchilar va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar minimallashtiriladi.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga ta'sir ko'satmaydi. Biroq, ma'lum bo'lgan arxeologik yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlash uchun Madaniy boshqaruv rejasini ishlab chiqiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Havo sifati	Chang va gaz chiqindilarining ko'payishi. Ta'sirlar ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash" (ESIA) va "Qurilishning ekologik va ijtimoiy boshqaruv rejasi" (CESMP)/ boshqa boshqaruv rejalarida ko'rsatilgan yumshatish va boshqarish choralari bilan boshqariladi.
Trafik va transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi. - Loyiha hududidagi kirish yo'llariga ta'siri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbina komponentlarini saytga qanday yetkazilishini, qurilish transportini boshqarish, xodimlarni va boshqalarni ko'rsatadigan Yo'l harakati va transportni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. Mumkin bo'lgan yo'l harakati xavf-xatarlari va olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xavfsizlik choralari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun maktablar, bolalar bog'chalari va mahalliy aholi bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish ishlari olib boriladi. Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda mahalliy aholi va yerdan foydalanuvchilar uchun muqobil mos keladigan kirish yo'llarini aniqlash. Loyiha materiallarini tashish natijasida ta'sir ostida qolgan yo'llarni qayta tiklash. Mahalliy aholiga loyiha haydovchilari ustidan shikoyat qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi shikoyat mexanizmi yaratiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL IJTIMOIY TA'SIRLAR

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Vaqtinchalik ta'sirlar qurilishning 2 yili davomida loyiha maydoniga kirish cheklovlarini o'z ichiga oladi. - Shamol elektr stansiyasini qurish natijasida yuzaga keladigan loyiha uchun MChJdan doimiy olinadigan yer atigi 0,01%ni o'z ichiga oladi, vaqtinchalik qurilish paytidagi ta'sir ostidagi yer maydoni atigi 0,002% ni tashkil qiladi. - Operatsion bosqichda chorva o'tlatish mumkin bo'ladi, ammo shamol turbinalarigacha bo'lgan 1 km sog'liqni saqlash zonasida aholi punktlarini joylashuvi mumkin emas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chishi ta'sirlangan aktivlar uchun kompensatsiya to'lash va tegishli muqobil erlarni taqdim etish orqali boshqariladi. • Kompensatsiya va ko'chirish qurilish boshlanishidan oldin amalga oshiriladi. • Chorvadorlarning turmush tarziga loyiha salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi uchun ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi. • Ushbu chora-tadbirlar ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. • Barcha erdan foydalanuvchilarga har qanday shikoyatlar, tashvishlar, ularning turmush tarziga ta'siri va hokazolarni yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi mavjud.
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loyihada 700-1000 nafar ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanishi kutilmoqda. - Ularning 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan bo'ladi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pudratchi ishchi kuchini yollayotganida Jonkeldi va Qalaota qishloqlari raislari bilan maslahatlashuvlar olib boradi. • ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va tashvishlarni bildirishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operatsion bosqichda taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni malakaga asoslanadi. • Ishchilarning loyihaning operatsion bosqichida har qanday shikoyat yoki tashvishlarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etiladi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l harakatining kuchayishi xavfsizlikka ta'sir qiladi. - Qurilish maydonlarida faoliyat olib boradigan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflari. - Xavfsizlik xodimlari va jamoalar o'rtasidagi xavfsizlik hodisalari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik kampaniyalari. • Loyiha Xavfsizlikni baholash ishlarini amalga oshiradi va xavfsizlik xodimlari qabul qilinadigan xulq-atvor kodeksi bo'yicha o'qitiladi. • Hech qanday xavfsizlik xodimlari qurollanmaydi. • Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi rejasini amalga oshirish; • Shikoyat mexanizmini joriy qilish.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muz ko'chishi bilan bog'liq xavflar - qish oylarida qor va muz parraklar ustida hosil bo'lib, to'satdan ko'chish xavfi paydo bo'ladi. - Muz turbinaga yaqin turgan odamga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shamol turbinalarining tuzilishi parraklar va muzni otilishi uchun 500 m dan ortiq bo'lgan masofani ta'minlaydi. • Parraklarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi. • Shamol stansiyasi bo'ylab ogohlantiruvchi belgilar o'rnatiladi. • Shikoyat mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishchilar oqimi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflar: mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik va boshqalar kiradi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollashni ta'minlaydigan mahalliy ishga qabul qilish rejasini amalga oshirish.• Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish.• Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va ularga javob berish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini amalga oshirish.• Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning har qanday ko'rinishiga befarq bo'limaslik.• ACWA Power maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish, shu bilan birga holatlar haqida xabar berish va ishtirokchilarga yordam ko'rsatish va ularning qadr-qimmatini saqlashni ta'minlash majburiyatini oladi.• Holatlar haqida xabar berganlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash choralari ko'rildi.• Pudratchi qurilish bosqichining boshida COVID-19 xavfini baholashni ishlab chiqadi va O'zbekiston hukumati va JSST ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq COVID-19 saqlanish choralarini amalga oshiradi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Mehnat & ishlash sharoiti	<p>Qurilish ishlarining tabiatи, qurilish ishchilarining (ayniqsa, malakasiz, yarim malakali) inson huquqlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan mehnat sharoitlariga duch kelishi mumkinligini anglatadi. Mumkin bo'lgan xatarlar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ish faoliyatida salomatlik va xavfsizlikka ta'sir • Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati • Ishchilar vakillarining yetishmovchiligi va kasaba uyushmalariga bo'lgan cheklovlar • Majburiy qo'shimcha ish va ortiqcha ish vaqtি • Yetarli b'Imagan yashash joylari bilan ta'minlash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pudratchi loyiha bilan bog'liq aniq xavflarni, Qonunchilik talablari va majburiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda kasbiy sog'liq va xavfsizlikni boshqarish tizimini yaratadi. • Loyiha majburiy mehnatga qarshi bo'ladi va faqat ro'yxatdan o'tgan kadrlar agentliklari bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'ladi va loyihada 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan shaxslar ishlamaydi. • Kadrlar siyosati xodimlarning barcha turdagи 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'q qo'yilmaydi. • Barcha ishchilar uchun o'z xavotirlari va shikoyatlarini yetkazishlari uchun shikoyat mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yiladi.
Ta'minot zanjiri bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik • Yozma rasmiy shrtnomalarining mavjud emasligi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barcha yetkazib beruvchilar uchun ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruv rejasini amalga oshirish va monitoring/audit yo'lga qo'yiladi. Bu kreditorlarga majburiy/bolalar mehnati to'g'risidagi da'volarni taqdim etishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Aspekt	Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar
Boshqa ijobiy ta'sirlarning qisqacha mazmuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali quvvatni diversifikatsiya qilish O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga mos keladi.Iqlim o'zgarishiga asosiy hissa qo'shadigan karbonat angidrid kabi havo emissiyasini keltirib chiqaradigan ko'mir va gaz energiyasi ishlab chiqarish kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga bo'lgan ishonchni kamaytirish. Qayta tiklanadigan toza energiya milliy va global iqlim o'zgarishi maqsadlariga hissa qo'shadi.

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.

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Shikoyatlar mexanizmi jarayoni va ko'rib chiqish jadvali

Bosqichlari

Shikoyat qabul qilindi/yuborildi

Shikoyat ro'yxatga olinib tasdiqlanishi

Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi

Shikoyat javob xati murojaatchiga yetkazilishi

Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi yechim taklif qilish/shikoyatchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar

Ikki tomon o'rtaida shikoyatni hal qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, vositachi jalb qilinadi, ya'ni Loyiha saytidagi madaniyat va amaliyotni tushunadigan mahalliy rahbarlar.

Ko'rib chiqish muddati

-

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 7 ish kuni ichida

Shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 ish kuni ichida*

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida

Shikoyat javob xatidan qoniqmagan holatda

Shikoyat tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida

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 (Iyojha ishlab chiquvchisi) Sherzod Onarqulov Katta menejer - biznesni rivojlantirish	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefoni: +998 71 238 9960 Qo'l telefoni: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 13-qavat, Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, Toshkent, O'zbekiston
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Ijrochi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh sotsiolog	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	



LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI

5 capitals Juru Energy



- **Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi**, rus tilida
- **Ko'chirish rejasi hisoboti ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida
- **Notexnik hisibot ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida nusxalar
- **Fikr-mulohaza shakllari**

MANZIL	ALOQA TAFSIOTLARI
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Mahallla raisi, Muhammad Kamolov
Qalaota qishlog'i	Qalaota qishlog'i faoli, Baltabayev Turixan
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvdor Uaysov Perdeshning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Peshko' hokimligi	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Sultonov Abduaziz
Konlar	Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash hujjatlariga havolalari ilov qilingan xat har bir kon egalariga yetkazilgan

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL PRESENTATION



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

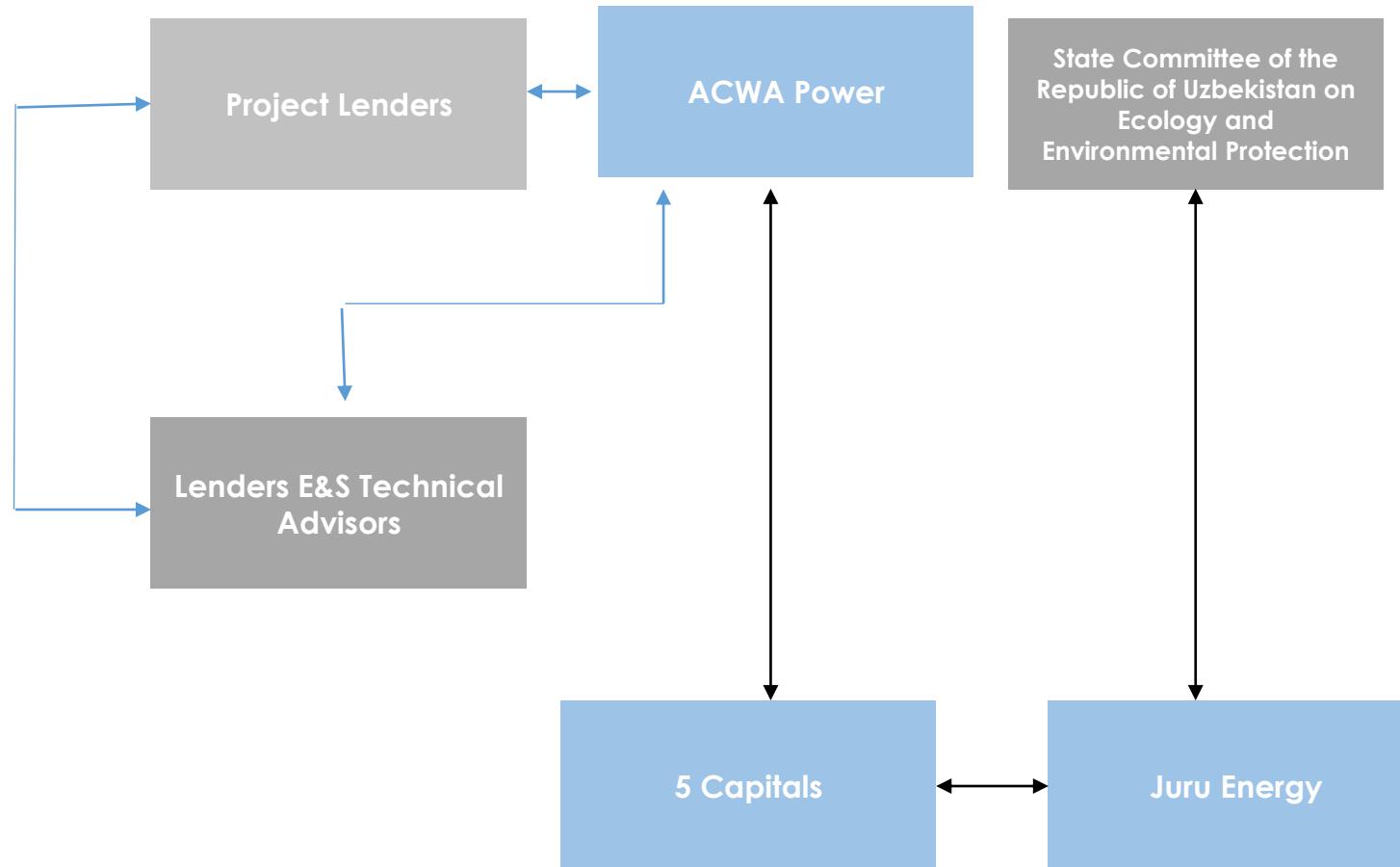
June 2022

PURPOSE OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

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



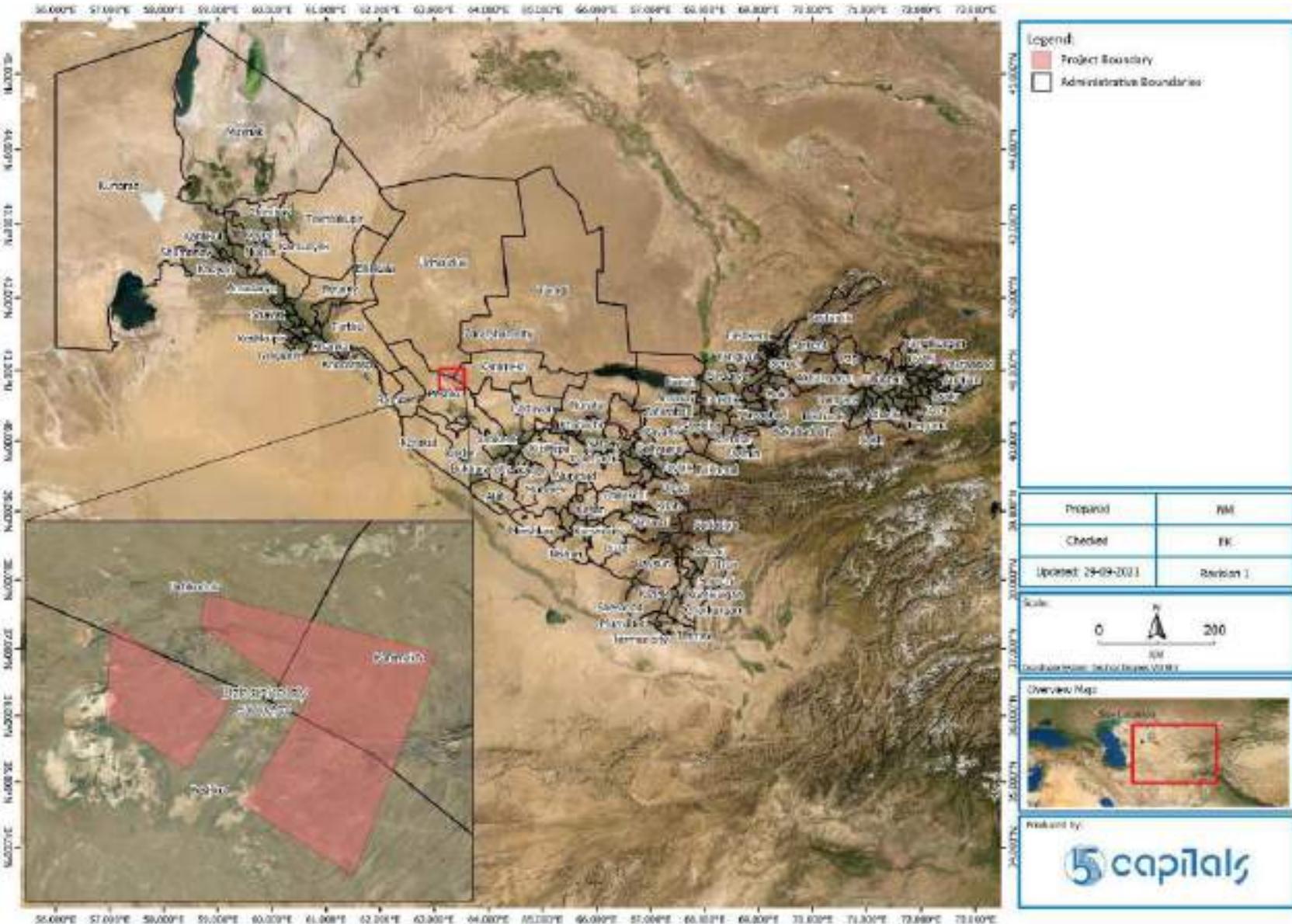
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Peshku district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
OFF-TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed (TBC)
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Lead Consultant) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION



Geographical Location

Total Area

280 hectares.

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF is located on two land plots in Peshku district.

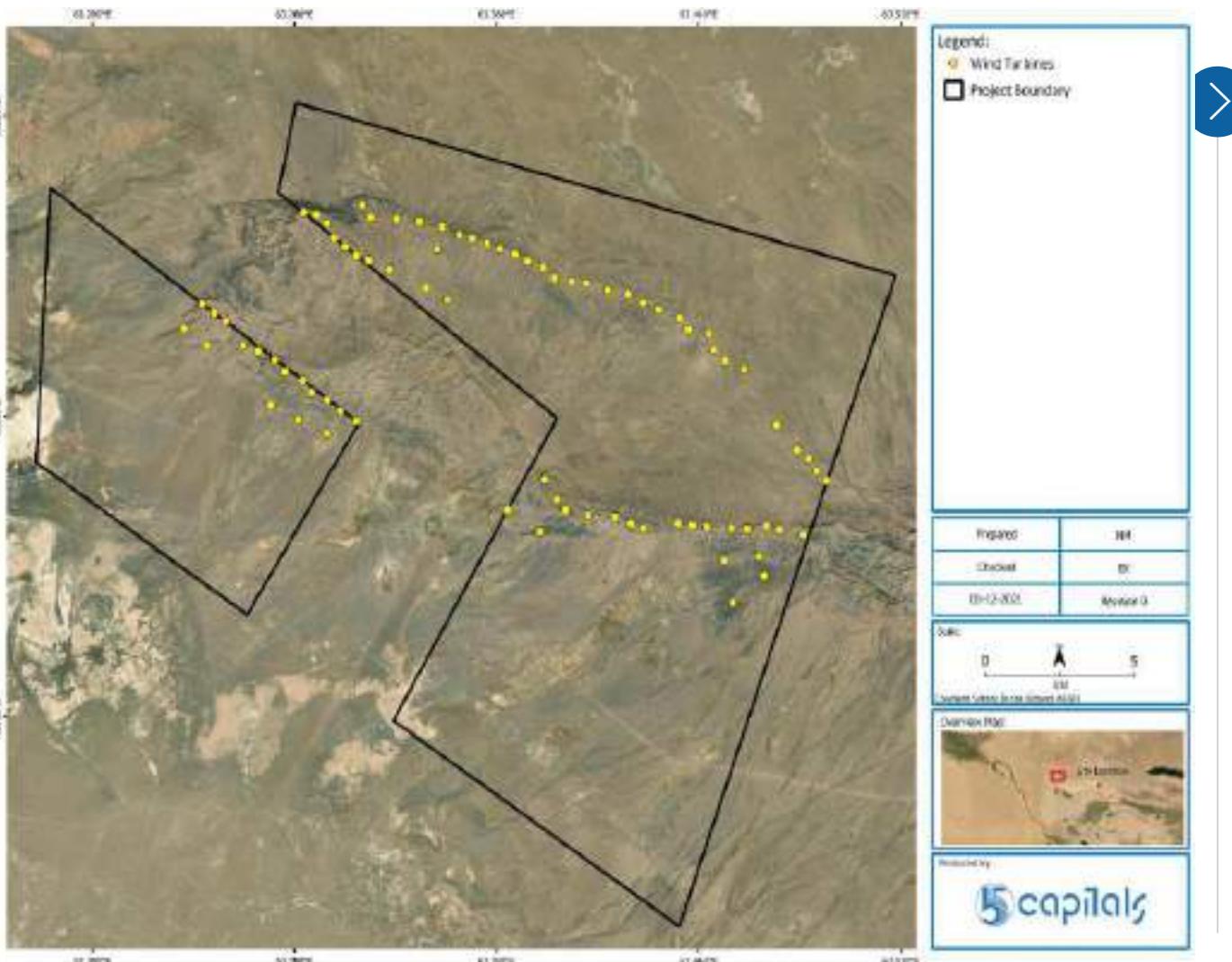
Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Peshku district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The western plot is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and approximately 370m west of Kalaata village.

Boundaries

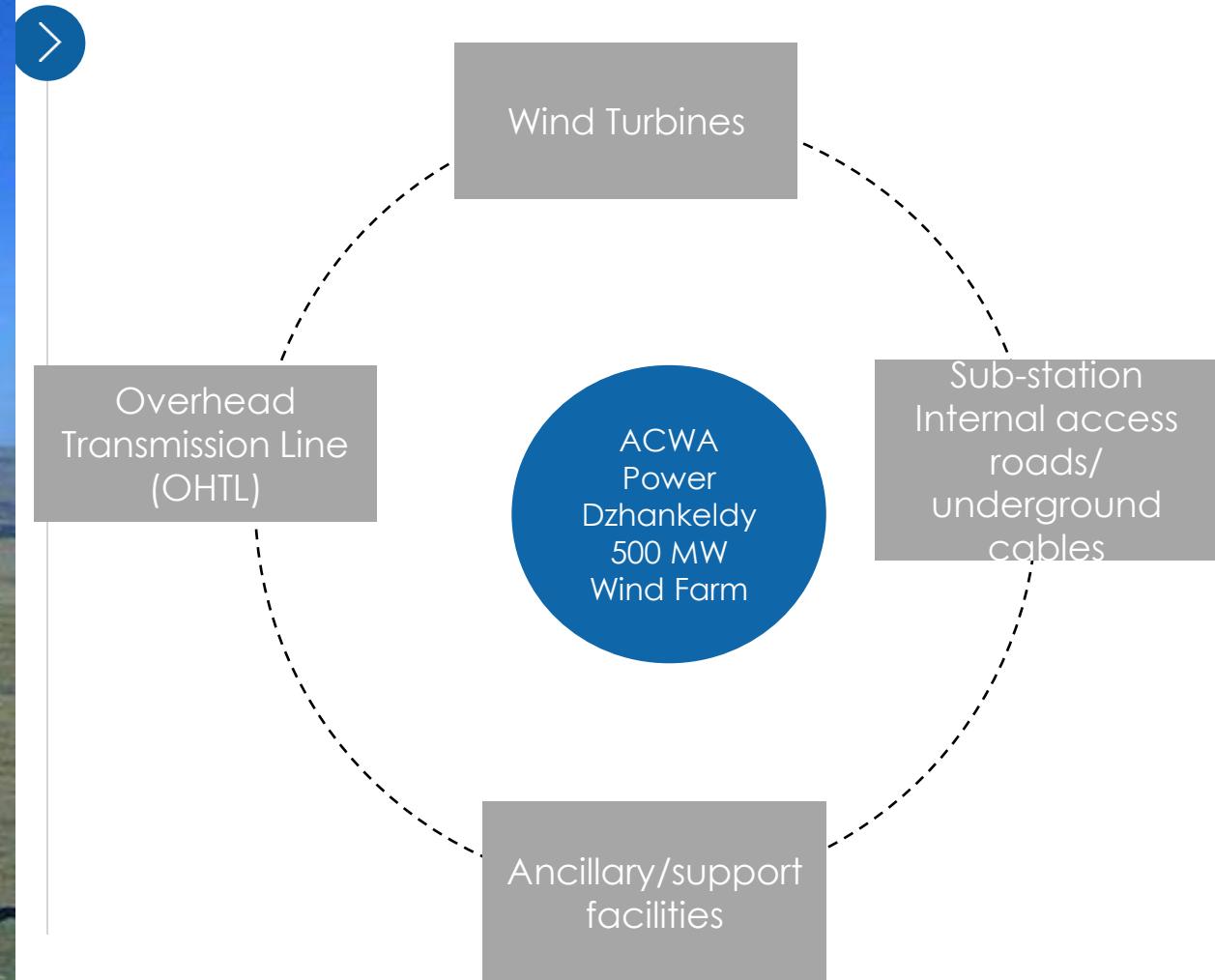
Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in the Peshku district of Bukhara region.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. This OHTL will be connect Dzhankeldy 500MW WF with Bash 500 MW WF.
- The alignment of the Dzhankeldy -Bash 128.5 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- The construction of the OHTL will be undertaken by ACWA Power and the operation will be under NEGU.

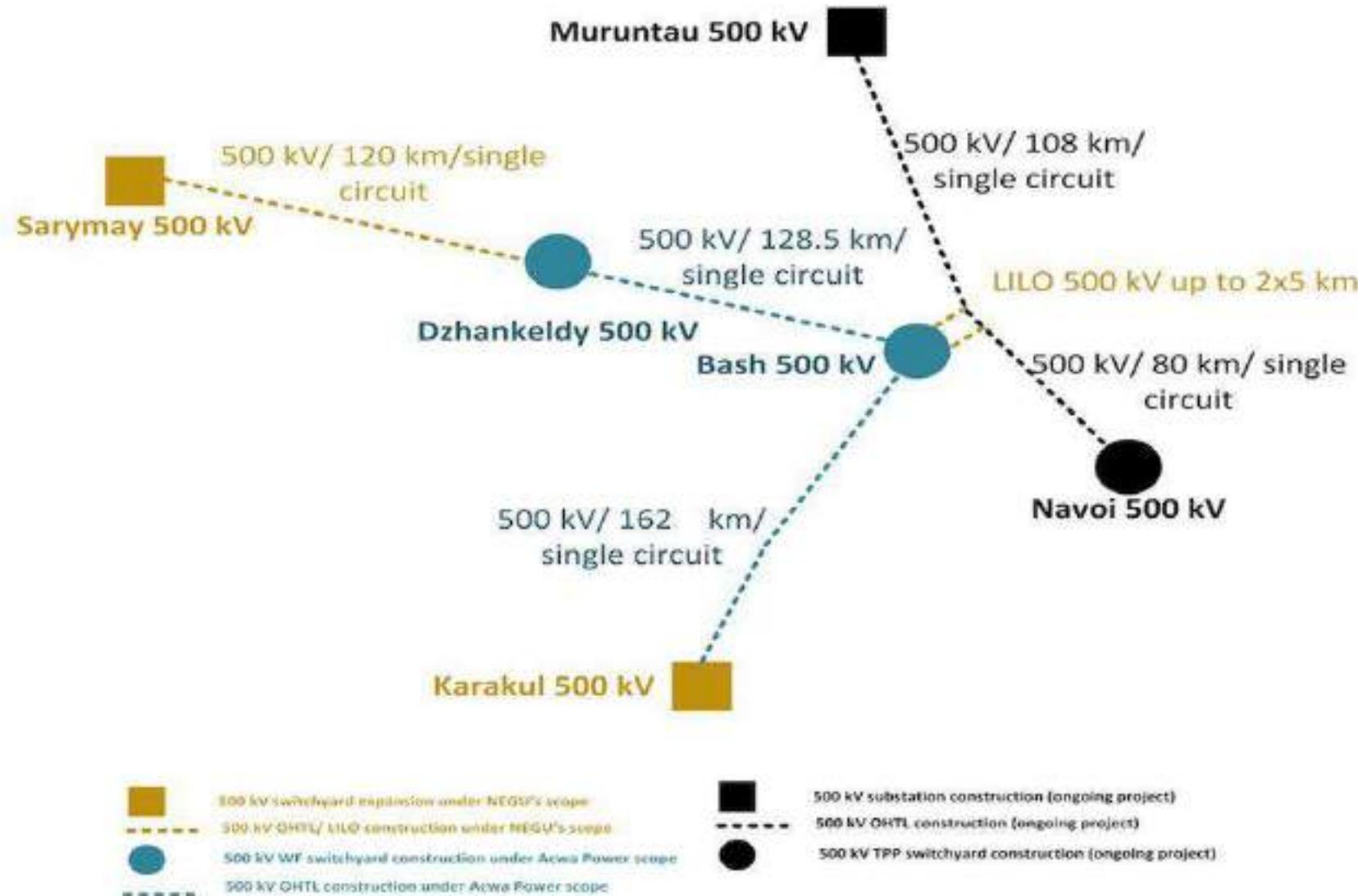
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (3) districts of Bukhara and Navoi region:

- Gijduvon district and
- Peshku district of Bukhara region;
- Konimekh district of Navoi region.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKELDY



OHTL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

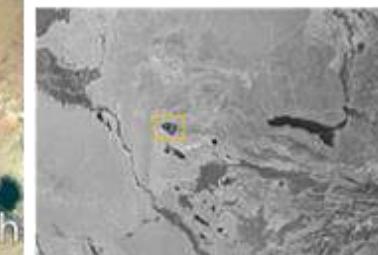


LAND USE / LAND COVER (HABITAT) MAP

- Weakly inclined piedmont plain of relic low mountains
- Outcrops of variegated beds
- Fixed and semi-fixed sands
- Saline lands
- Sandy and sand-loamy desert plains

ECOLOGY BASELINE

Dzhankeldy to Bash OHTL



50m on each side of the OHTL alignment.

TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES



MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (Fntp)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW



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 30th 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)



Juru Energy

Overhead Transmission Line		
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey	17 th – 19 th April 2021
	Flora survey	14 th May 2021 29 th June -1 st July 2021
SITE SURVEYS		
	Reptile survey	3 rd May 2021 28 th – 30 th June 2021
	Invertebrates	3 rd May 2021
	Mammals	24 th -25 th June 2021
	Bird Monitoring	7 th May 2021, June, July, August, September, October and November 2021
	Soil Survey	18 th August 2021
	Landscape Survey	29 th July 2021
	Archaeological Survey Walkover	N/A
	Socio-economic Surveys	To be determined
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders	July 2021 – November 2021
	Public Consultations	3 rd to 7 th October 2021
Resettlement Action Plan		
Resettlement Surveys		Completed

KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	<p>Habitat loss relating to land impact & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations.</p> <p>This is expected to be limited to the tower locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OHTL is aligned in areas with modified habitat (such as access roads, existing OHTL) as far as practicable to minimise disturbance of new habitat. Pre-construction surveys to identify animals along the overhead transmission line footprint & suitable areas to relocate them. Construction areas will be restricted to areas of tower location. Restoration of habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.
Biodiversity (Operational Phase)	<p>Birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of bird visual diverters; Integration of bird-safe design for appropriate wire spacing. Insulator types to provide safe perching platforms; and Implementation of post-construction monitoring.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Noise (construction)	Construction site noise – noise generated from general construction activities, movement of vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night time construction works particularly near communities/land users with settlements near the OHTL alignment will be avoided and if undertaken, night work permits will be obtained. • Notice will be provided to the sensitive receptors as early as possible (minimum one-week notice) for periods of noisier works in regards to certain construction activities & for how long such activities will be likely to last. • Implementation of the grievance mechanism so that communities/receptors near the project site can submit their complaints, concerns etc.
Soil & groundwater (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management <p>Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. • Implementation of Waste Management Plan which will include waste segregation, use of licensed waste transporters & waste management facilities.
Soil & groundwater (Operational phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental minor leaks & spillage <p>Impact is expected to be negligible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Landscape & Visual Impacts (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in landscape character - Disturbance to visual Envelopes of Receptors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearance will be limited to the OHTL tower footprint, laydown areas. • All temporary construction facilities along the OHTL will be removed once each phase is complete and the habitat restored. • When not in use, cranes and other construction plants will be lowered, so they are at their minimum height and do not protrude unnecessarily within the visual envelope of local receptors. • Minimisation of any night time construction works and any floodlights will be directed onto working areas and back spill shields, therefore minimising any unwanted light spills.
Landscape & Visual Impacts (Operational phase)	<p>Erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape though the OHTL will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This impact is expected to be Negligible to Minor and the OHTL has been aligned near existing infrastructure as far as practicable.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. <p>There are no known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full time Archaeologist will be present during the construction phase of the project. • Implementation of a Cultural Management Plan. • Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.
	<p>Impact on intangible cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Workers Code of Conduct which will include measures regarding respect of beliefs, customs, rituals of local communities. • Recruitment of local workers who already understand the culture. • Interaction between the workers and the local communities will be kept to a minimum in order to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Operational Phase)	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational phase will not result to further impacts on archaeology.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Air Quality	Increased dust generation and gaseous emissions. Impacts are expected to be negligible to minor in significance .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a Traffic & Transportation Management Plan which will outline how OHTL components will be delivered to site, management of construction traffic, personnel etc. Safety awareness campaigns with schools, kindergartens & with communities within the community to create awareness on potential traffic risks and basic safety precautions to be taken. Identification of alternative suitable access roads for communities and land users using existing access roads. Rehabilitation of any roads damaged as a result of transporting project materials. A grievance mechanism will be established to allow local communities to make complaints relating to project drivers.

KEY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Land Use Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary impact on land users. - Permanent land impact will be from the location of OHTL towers. <p>Land use activities such grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be undertaken before the start of construction. • Affected land users will be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project. • These measures will be implemented in line with the Resettlement Action Plan. • All land users will have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints, concerns, impacts on their livelihoods etc.
Employment Opportunities (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OHTL will employ between 50-100 workers while the wind farm will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan and communities along the OHTL can also apply based on skills and qualifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in the employment of local workers. • ACWA Power & Contractor will notify local communities on job announcement and the application process i.e., through the community Liaison Officers. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the construction phase of the project.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Employment Opportunities (Operational Phase)	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase of the OHTL by NEGU.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. Security incidents between security personnel & communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety campaigns relating to traffic. The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No security personnel will be armed. Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the OHTL will be designed in accordance with Uzbekistan requirements and maintained regularly. Safety signals will be posted along the OHTL route.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) (Operational phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- During the operational phase the OHTL will produce the normal EMF which are invisible lines of force that surround any electric device such as power lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines in line with the Uzbekistan law.• Land users close to the 30m buffer zone will be provided with information about EMF risks.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Worker Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential risks relating to worker influx include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture & gender based violence & sexual harassment (GBVH) etc in absence of any controls. <p>The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 -100 and their accommodation facilities will be based on the Dzhankeldy WF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Local Recruitment Plan that will ensure the recruitment of local workers who already understand the local culture and way of life. • Implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life. • Implementation of a Gender Based Violence & Harassment Prevention & Response Action Plan. • Zero tolerance to any form of gender based violence & harassment or any form of retaliation & harassment. • ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of instances & providing support to those involved & ensure their dignity is maintained. • There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases. • EPC Contractor will develop a COVID-19 Risk Assessment at the start of construction phase and implement COVID-19 measures in line with Uzbek government and WHO guidance.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Labour & Working Conditions	<p>The nature of construction work means that construction workers (esp. unskilled, semi-skilled) can be exposed to certain working conditions that could potentially impact their human rights. The potential risks may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupational health & safety risks - Forced labour & child labour - Lack of worker representation & restrictions on trade unions. - Compulsory overtime & excessive working hours. - Provision of inadequate accommodation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC Contractor will establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system taking into account specific risks associated with the project, legal requirements and duty of care. • The project will have zero tolerance to forced labour and will only engage with registered recruitment agencies and no persons under 18years will be employed at the project. • HR policies will include the ability of workers to form or join all types of associations, trade unions etc. • All workers will be informed about their working conditions, wage entitlements, overtime arrangements, overtime compensation, benefits such as holiday leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity etc. • Accommodation areas will be managed in accordance with EBRD & IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. • There will be zero tolerance to gender discrimination in employment, wages, working conditions, benefits etc. • All workers will have access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints, concerns.
Social Risks associated to the Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child & forced labour - Gender based violence & harassment - Lack of written work contracts etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Supply Chain Management Plan for all its suppliers and monitor/audits. This will include reporting to lenders on any cases or allegations of forced/child labour raised in relation to core suppliers.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Expected Positive Impacts
Summary of Other Positive Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.• Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.• Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A grievance mechanism is to be established to allow all stakeholders to request for further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints.

The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

GRM Process and Timeline

Stage

Grievance Received/Submitted

Grievance logged and acknowledged

Grievance investigated

Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant

Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision

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.

Timeline

-

Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted

Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*

Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted

IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT

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 Zilola Kazakova – Principal Social Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Social Specialist	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PROJECT INFORMATION



INFORMATION AVAILABLE

- **SEP**, in Russian
- **RAP report in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **NTS copies in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **Feedback Forms**

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality. Contact person: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality, Contact person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat and Suleymanov Mirzobek
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality, Contact person: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC, Contact person: Hojaboyev Almurod and Yersailov Jenis

Thank you for your attention!



**DZHANKELDY 500 MVt
SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI
(JONKELDI-BASH 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**

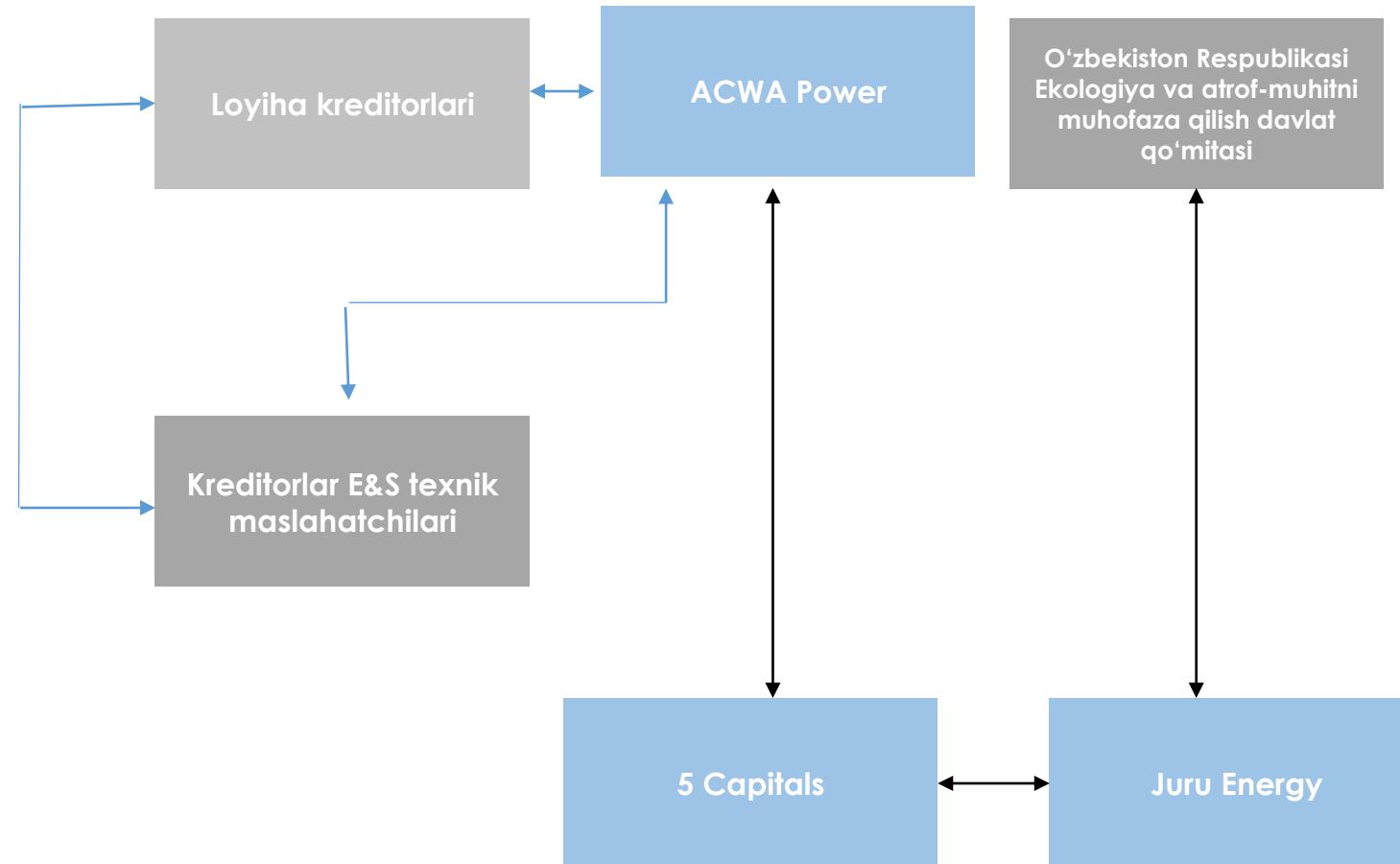
2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Jonkeldi 500 MWh 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, tabiatni va ko'lami;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining davomiyligi (qurilish va foydalanish);
- Havotirlarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar va imtiyozlar; va
- Jamoatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.

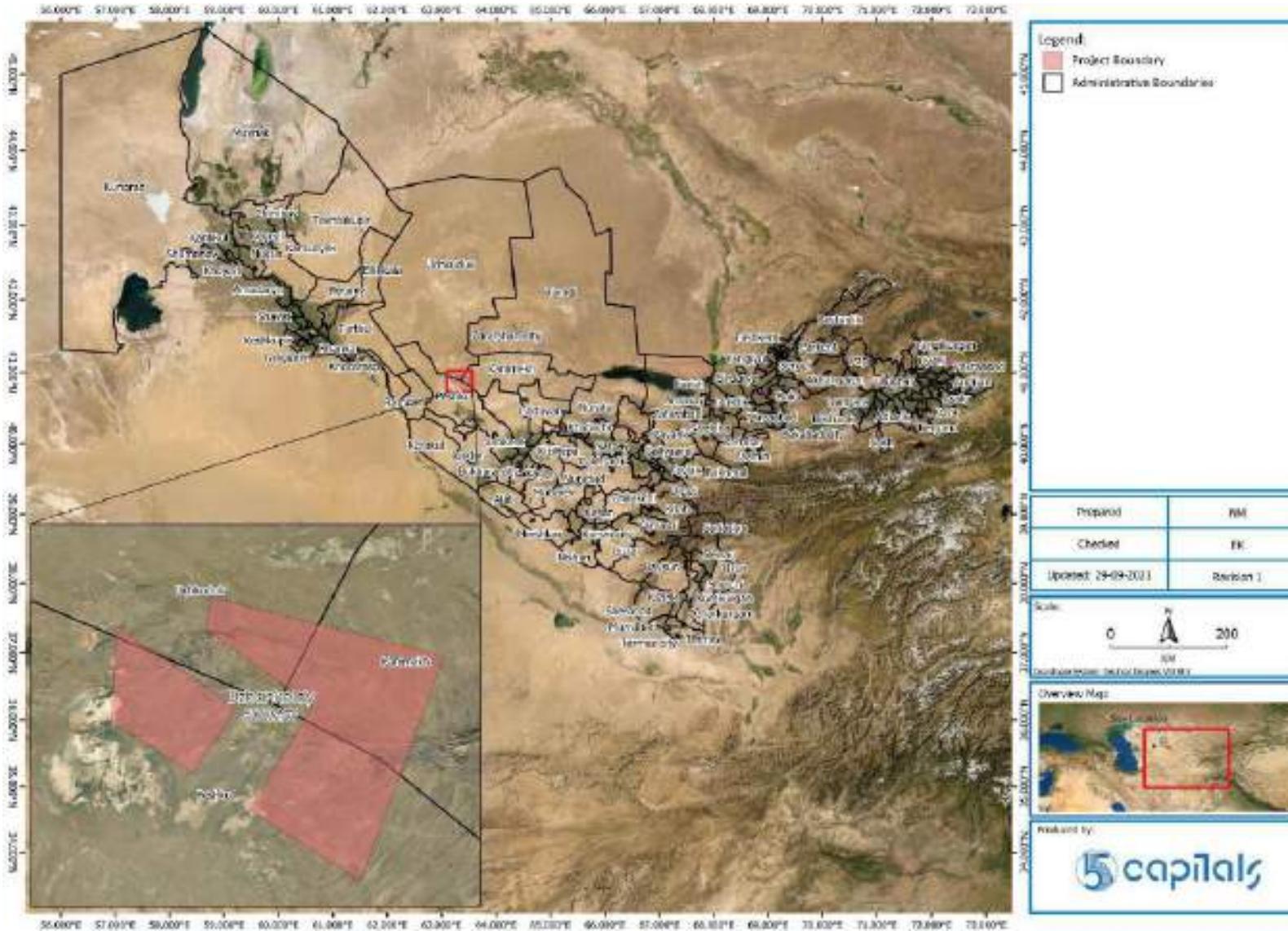
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkeldi 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHICHISI (EPC)	Tasdiqlanishi kutilmoqda
O&M KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ATROF-MUHIT BO'YICHA MASLAHATCHI	<p>5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Bosh konsultant) Pochta: 119899, Dubay, BAA Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Faks: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com</p>
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	<p>Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Mahalliy konsultant) Chust ko'chasi. 10, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Faks: +998 71 2020440</p>
	Ken Veyd (Direktor) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 hektar.

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko' tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

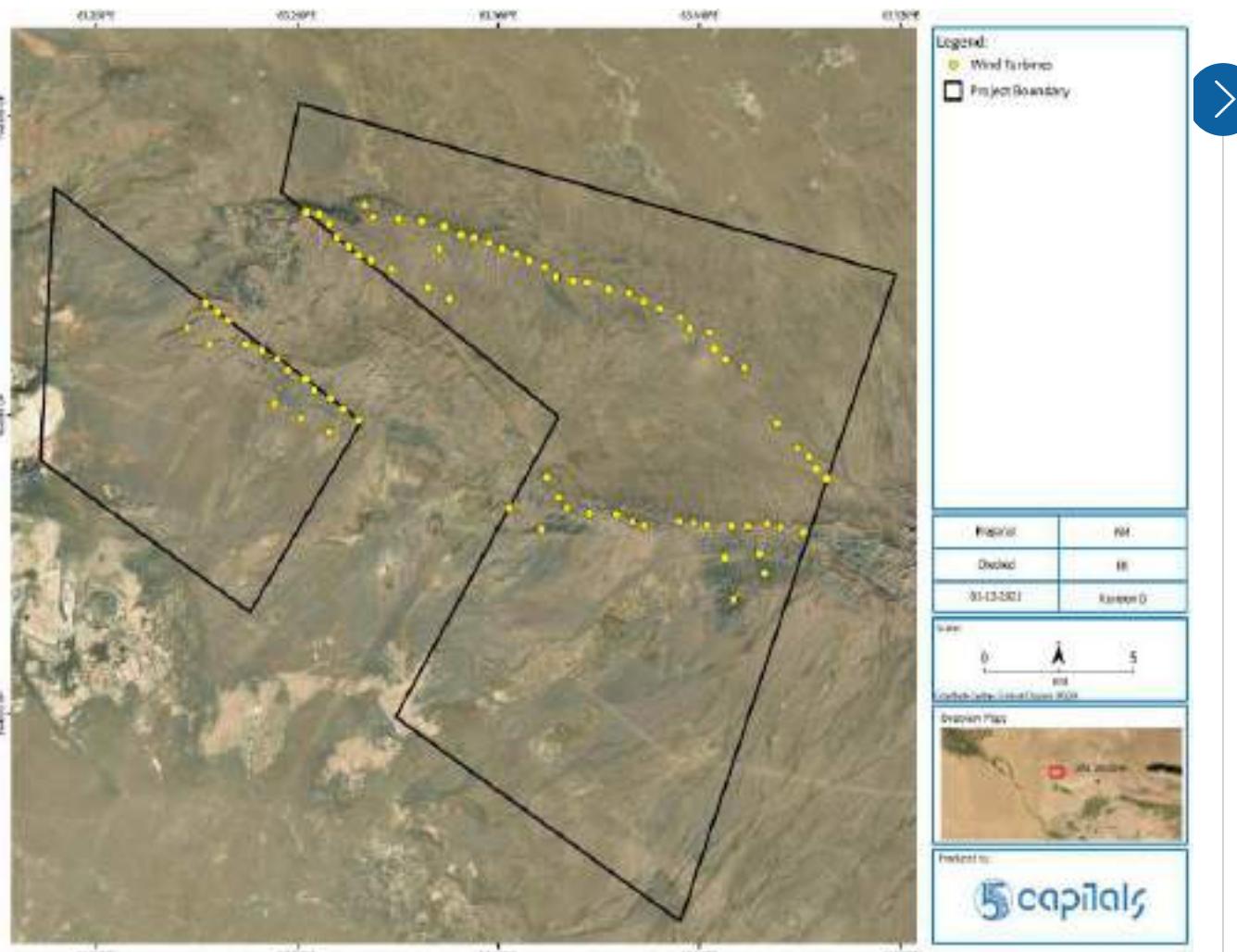
Ajratilgan yer

500 MWT quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Peshko' tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 2,5 km sharqda va Qalaota qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbida joylashgan.

Chegaradoshligi

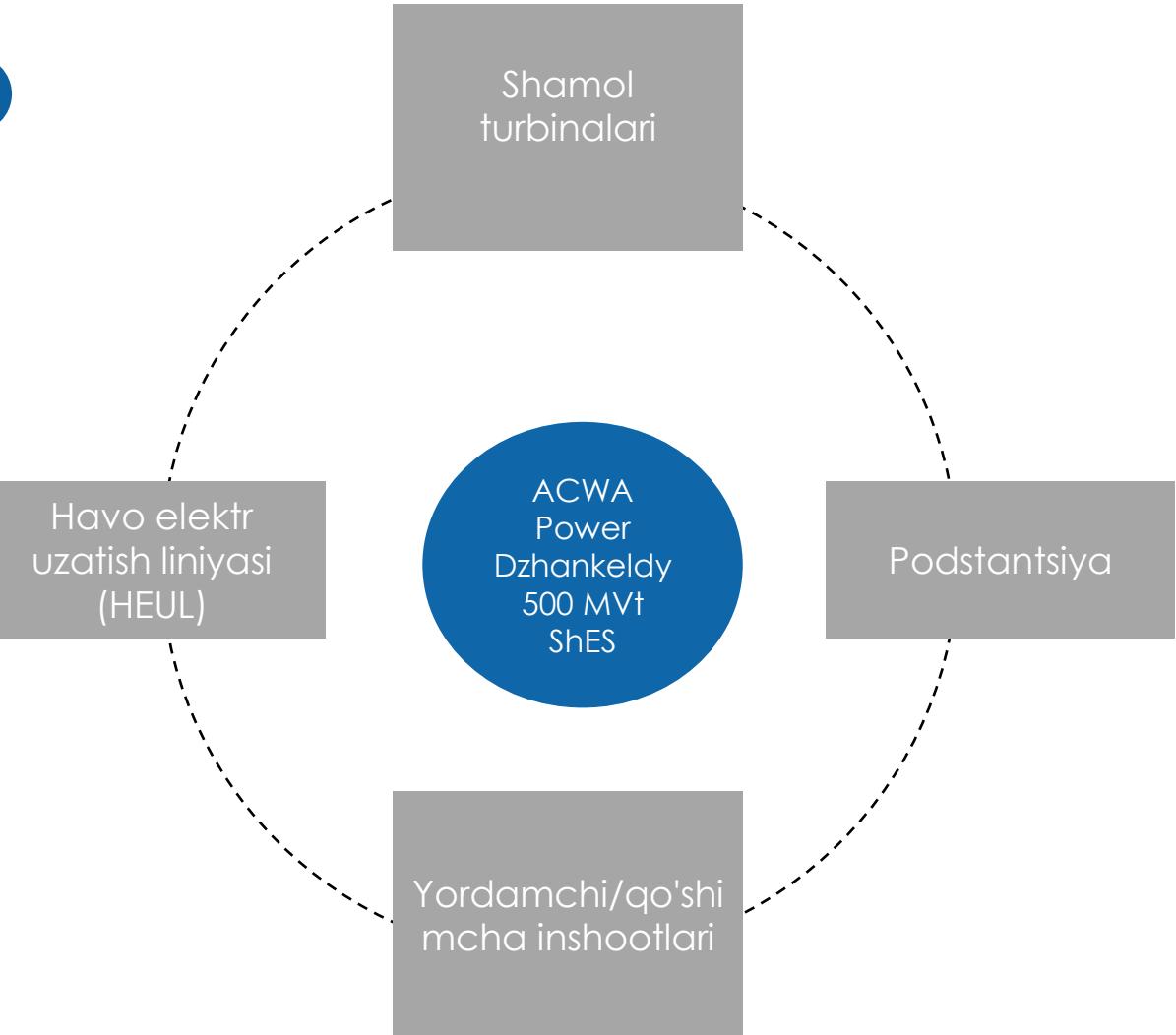
G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'liga nisbatan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.

LOYIHA TAVSIFI



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "Peshko'tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5001-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnomma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.

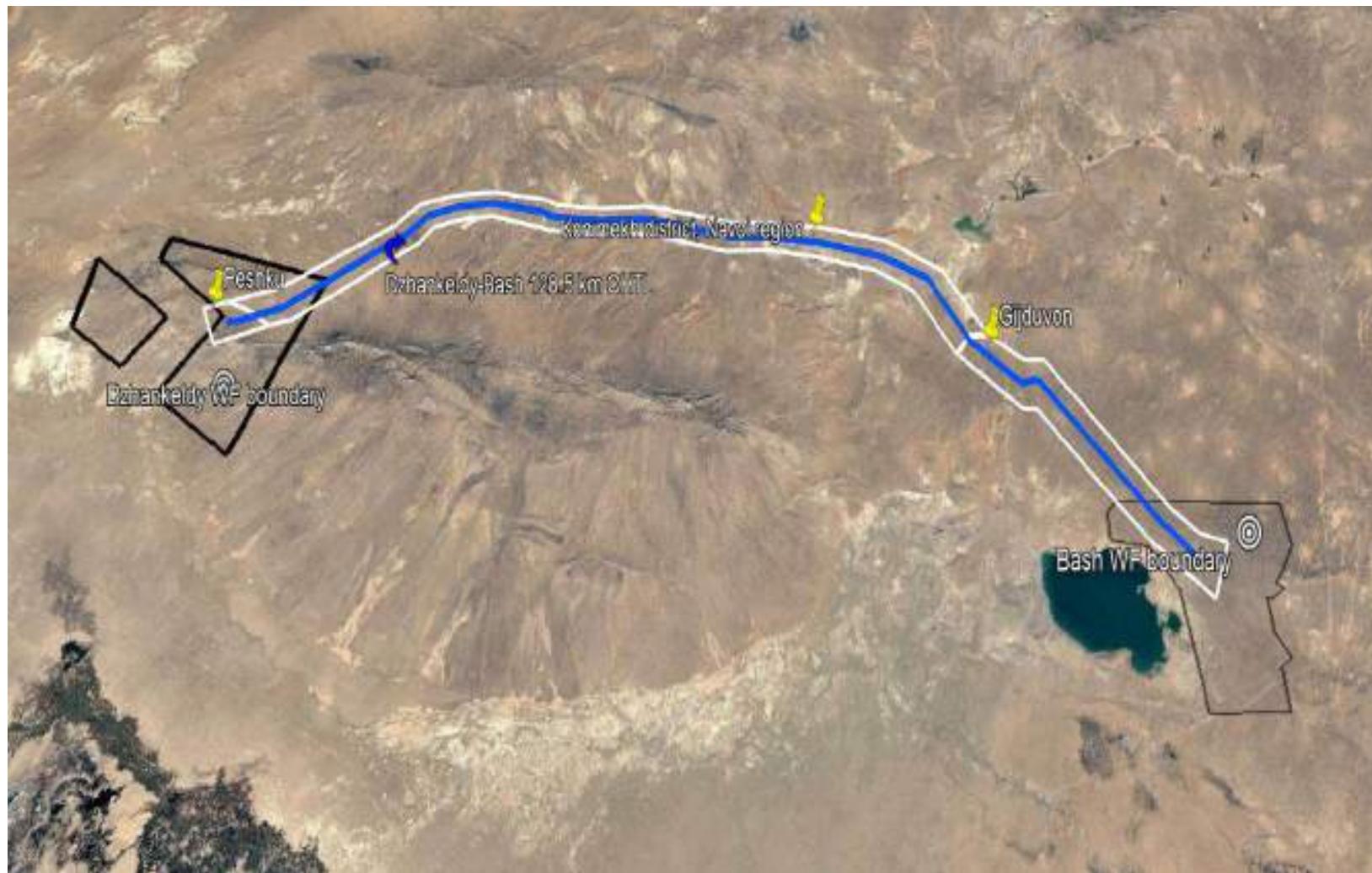
LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



BASH-QORAKO'L HEUL CHIZMASI

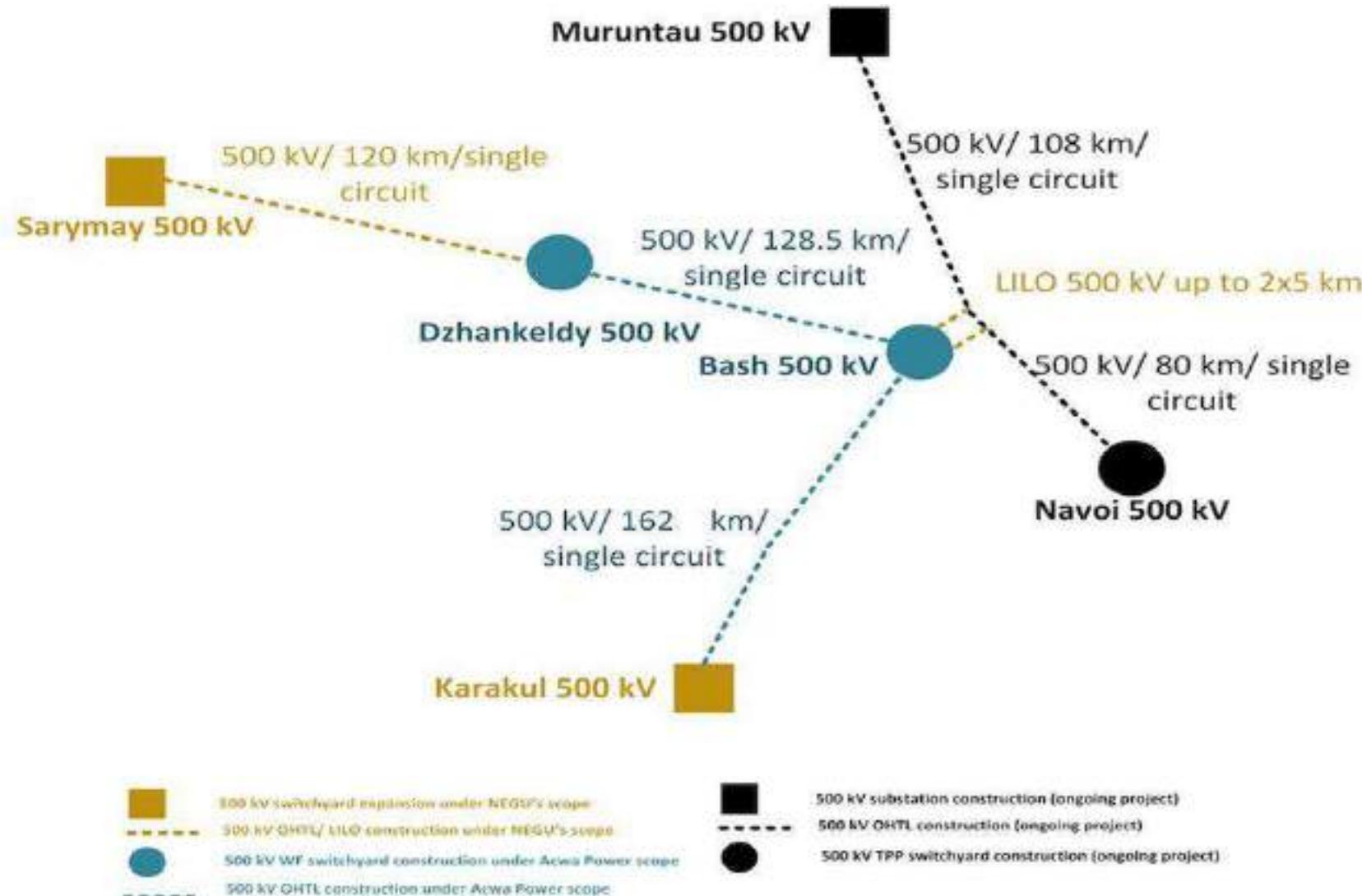


- Loyiha 500 kV kuchlanishli Havo Elektr Uzatish Liniyasini (HEUL) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "ACWA Power Dzhankedy" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Bash" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.
- 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash elektr uzatish liniyasini "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ (O'MET) tomonidan tasdiqlandi.
- Elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) qurilishi ACWA Power tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan boshqariladi.



Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi (3) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshko' tumanlari;
- Navoi viloyatining Konimex tumani.



HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI (HEUL) LANDSHAFTINING TABIATI

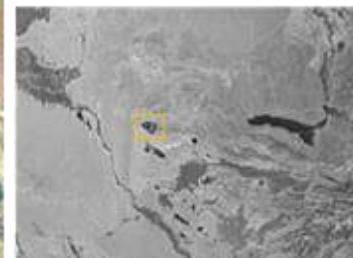


LAND USE / LAND COVER
(HABITAT) MAP

- Weakly inclined piedmont plain of relic low mountains
- Outcrops of variegated beds
- Fixed and semi-fixed sands
- Saline lands
- Sandy and sand-loamy desert plains

ECOLOGY BASELINE

Dzhankeldy to Bash OHTL



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	Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi	Osiyo taraqqiyot banki	Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki	Umumiy talablar
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• XMK ishslash standartlari (2012);• Juhon banki guruhining atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik bo'yicha yo'riqnomasi (2007);• Umumiy Atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik ko'rsatmalari (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OTB Xavfsizlik siyosati bayonoti (SPS 2009);• OTB ijtimoiy himoya strategiyasi (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki Ekologik va ijtimoiy siyosat (2019);• Yevropa Ittifoqining amaldagi ekologik standartlari	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)

Havo elektr uzatish liniyasi		
HEUL bo'ylab ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari	17-19-aprel, 2021
	Flora	14-may, 2021 29-iyun 1-iyul, 2021

Izlanishlar	Sanasi
Ekologik tadqiqotlar	Reptiliyalar 3-may, 2021 28-30-iyun, 2021
	Umurtqasizlar 3-may, 2021
	Sut emizuvchilar 24-25-iyun, 2021
	Qushlar monitoringi 7-may, 2021, iyun, iyul, avgust, sentyabr, oktyabr va novabr, 2021
Tuproq analizi	18-avgust, 2021
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	29-iyul, 2021
Arxeologik izlanishlar	-
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	fevral, 2022
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar 2021-yil iyul – 2021-yil oktyabr
	Jamoat eshittiruvi 3-7-oktyabr, 2021
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasি	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasи o'rganish ishlari	
Yakunlangan	

ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish)	<p>Yerga ta'sir qilish va havo elektr uzatish liniyasi minoralari bo'ylab joylashgan yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylarining yo'qotilishi.</p> <p>Bu minora joylashgan joylar bilan cheklanishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yangi yerlardagi tabiat muhitiga bo'lgan ta'sirni kamaytirish maqsadida HEUL o'zlashtirilgan yerlarda (kirish yo'llari, mavjud HEUL) yaqinida rejalashtirilgan. Elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab hayvonlarni aniqlash va ularni ko'chirish uchun mos joylarni aniqlash uchun qurilishdan oldingi tadqiqotlar. Qurilish maydonlari minora joylashgan hududlar bilan cheklanadi. Qurilish bosqichi tugagandan so'ng yashash muhitini tabiiy holatiga qaytarish.
Biologik xilma-xillik (Operatsion bosqich)	<p>Qushlarning to'qnashuvi va/yoki havo elektr uzatish liniyasi tomonidan elektr toki urishi.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qushlarni vizual yo'naltiruvchilarni kiritish; Tegishli simlar oralig'i uchun qushlar uchun xavfsiz dizaynning integratsiyasi. Xavfsiz perching platformalarini ta'minlash uchun izolyator turlari; va Qurilishdan keyingi monitoringni amalga oshirish.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Shovqin (qurilish davomida)	Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiylar qurilish ishlari, transport vositalari harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tungi qurilish ishlari, ayniqsa, havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) trassasi yaqinida joylashgan aholi punktlari joylashgan jamoalar/yerdan foydalanuvchilar yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi va agar amalga oshirilsa, tungi vaqtida ishlash uchun ruxsatnomalar 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 yeri osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish <p>Ta'sir unchalik katta bo'limgan darajada bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenziyalangan chiqindilarni tashuvchilar va chiqindilarni boshqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi.
Tuproq va yeri osti suvlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish <p>Ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar (qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Landshaft xarakteridagi o'zgarishlar- Vizual retseptorlari muhitini buzish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hududni tozalash havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minorasining izi, minoralarni yotqizish joylari bilan cheklanadi.• Har bir faza tugallangandan va yashash muhiti tiklangandan so'ng, havo elektr uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) bo'ylab barcha vaqtinchalik qurilish inshootlari olib tashlanadi.• Foydalanimayotganda, 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 projektorlarning 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bu ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda va havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) iloji boricha mavjud infratuzilma yaqiniga joylashtirilgan.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar. <p>havo uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ma'lum arxeologik joylar aniqlanmagan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<p>Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalliy jamoalarning e'tiqodlari, urf-odatlari 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.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Havo sifati	Chang va gaz chiqindilarining ko'payishi. Ta'sirlar ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash" (ESIA) va "Qurilishning ekologik va ijtimoiy boshqaruv rejası" (CESMP) / boshqa boshqaruv rejalarida ko'rsatilgan yumshatish va boshqarish chora-tadbirlari orqali boshqariladi.
Tirbandlik va transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbina komponentlarini loyiha maydoniga qanday yetkazilishini, qurilish transportini boshqarish, xodimlarni va boshqalarni ko'rsatadigan Yo'l harakati va transportni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. Mumkin bo'lgan yo'l harakati xavf-xatarlari va olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xavfsizlik choralari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun matablar, 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 IJTIMOIY TA'SIRLAR

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik ta'sir. - Havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minoralari joylashgan joydan qurilish ishlaridan so'ng chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kompensatsiya qurilish boshlanishidan oldin amalga oshiriladi. • Yerdan foydalanuvchilarni turmush tarziga loyiha salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi uchun ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi. • Ushbu chora-tadbirlar ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. • Barcha yerdan foydalanuvchilarga har qanday shikoyatlar, tashvishlar, ularning turmush tarziga ta'siri va hokazolarni yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi mavjud.
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - havo uzatish liniyasida 50-100 ishchi, shamol stansiyasida esa 700-1000 ishchi faoliyat yuritishi kutilmoqda. - Ulardan 350-500 nafari mahalliy aholidan mahorat va malakasiga qarab ariza topshirishlari mumkin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Oyaqog'itma va Cho'lobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rraislari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha maslahatlashuvlar olib boriladi. • ACWA Power va Pudratchir mahalliy aholini ish o'rirlari e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va txavotirlarini bildirishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmi joriy etiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mavjud emas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O'MET tomonidan havo uzatish liniyasi operatsion bosqichida maxsus/to'liq vaqt ishlaydigan xodimlar talab qilinmaydi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yo'l harakatining kuchayishi xavfsizlikka ta'sir qiladi. - Qurilish maydonlarida faoliyat olib boradigan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflari. - Xavfsizlik xodimlari va mahalliy aholi o'rtaсидagi xavfsizlik hodisalari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik kampaniyalari. • Loyiha Xavfsizlik xavfini baholashni amalga oshiradi va xavfsizlik xodimlari qabul qilinadigan xulq-atvor kodeksi bo'yicha o'qitiladi. • Hech qanday xavfsizlik xodimlari qurollanmaydi. • Shikoyat mexanizmi ochiq bo'ladi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki urishi bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Havo uzatish liniyasining loyihasi O'zbekiston talablariga muvofiq ishlab chiqiladi va muntazam ravishda ta'mirlanadi. • Xavfsizlik belgilari havo uzatish liniyasining yo'nalishi bo'ylab o'rnatiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Operatsion bosqichda havo uzatish liniyasi oddiy elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular elektr uzatish liniyalarini kabi har qanday elektr moslamasini o'rab turgan ko'rinxmas kuch chiziqlari hisoblanadi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgich liniyalarining har bir tomonida 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshiriladi.• 30 m bufer bo'ylab tuzilmalari bo'lgan yerdan foydalanuvchilariga elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) xavflari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishchilar oqimi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflarga mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik kiradi,- Havo elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab jamoalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda, chunki HEUL qurilishida ishchilar 50-100 kishini tashkil qiladi va ularning turar joylari Jonkeldi ShES loyiha maydonida quriladi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollashni ta'minlaydigan mahalliy ishga qabul qilish rejasini amalga oshirish.• Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish.• Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va ularga javob berish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini amalga oshirish.• Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning har qanday ko'rinishiga loqayd bo'lmaslik.• ACWA Power genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish, shu bilan birga holatlar haqida xabar berish va ishtirokchilarga yordam ko'rsatish va ularning qadr-qimmatini saqlashni ta'minlash majburiyatini oladi.• Har qanday holat haqida xabar berganlarga nisbatan xavfsizlik choralari qo'llaniladi.• Pudratchi qurilish bosqichining boshida COVID-19 xavfini baholashni ishlab chiqadi va O'zbekiston hukumati va JSST ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq COVID-19 choralarini amalga oshiradi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Isjchi kuchi va mehnat sharoitlari	<p>Qurilish ishlarining tabiat shuni anglatadiki, qurilish ishchilari (xususan, malakasiz, yarim malakali) ularning inson huquqlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan mehnat sharoitlari duch kelishlari mumkin. Potentsial xavflar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kasbiy salomatlik va xavflar - Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati - Ishchilar vakilligining yo'qligi va kasaba uyushmalariga cheklovlar - Majburiy va ortiqcha ish vaqtি - Noto'g'ri turar joy bilan ta'minlash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pudratchi loyiha bilan bog'liq o'ziga xos xavflarni, qonuniy talablarni va majburiyatini hisobga olgan holda Mehnatni muhofaza qilish va xavfsizlikni boshqarish tizimini yaratadi. • Loyiha majburiy mehnatga mutlaqo qo'llamaydi va faqat ro'yxatdan o'tgan ishga yollash agentliklari bilan hamkorlik qiladi va loyihada 18 yoshdan kichik shaxslar ishlamaydi. • Kadrlar siyosati ishchilarning barcha turdagи uyushmalar, kasaba uyushmalari va boshqalarni tuzish yoki ularga qo'shilish hujagini o'z ichiga oladi. • Barcha ishchilarga ularning mehnat sharoitlari, ish haqi to'lash huquqi, qo'shimcha ish vaqtি 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bolalar va majburiy mehnat - Gender asosidagi zo'ravonlik va ta'qib - Yozma mehnat shartnomalarining yo'qligi va boshqalar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barcha yetkazib beruvchilar uchun ta'minot zanjirini boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish va monitoring/audit. Bu asosiy yetkazib beruvchilar bilan bog'liq majburiy/bolalar mehnati holatlari yoki da'volari to'g'risida kreditorlarga hisobot berishni o'z ichiga oladi..

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar
Boshqa ijobiy ta'sirlarning qisqacha mazmuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish;Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qurako'l kichik stansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish);O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga ko'ra qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali energetika sohasini diversifikatsiya qilish.

Barcha manfaatdor tomonlarga Loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rash va izohlar yoki shikoyatlar yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi yaratiladi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday jazo qo'llanilmaydi.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi jarayoni va ko'rib chiqish jadvali

Bosqichlari

Shikoyat qabul qilindi/yuborildi

Shikoyat ro'yxatga olinib tasdiqlanishi

Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi

Shikoyat javob xati murojaatchiga yetkazilishi

SHIKOYAT JAVOB XATIDAN QONIQMAGAN HOLATDA
Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi yechim taklif qilish/shikoyatchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar

Ikki tomon o'tasida shikoyatni hal qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, vositachi jalb qilinadi, ya'ni Loyiha mydonidagi madaniyat va amaliyotni tushunadigan mahalliy rahbarlar.

Ko'rib chiqish muddati

-
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 7 ish kuni ichida

Shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 ish kuni ichida*

Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida

Shikoyat tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida

Shikoyatchi tomonidan norozilik 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 (Ioyiha ishlab chiquvchisi) Sherzod Onarqulov Katta menejer - biznesni rivojlantirish	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefoni: +998 71 238 9960 Qo'l telefoni: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 13-qavat, Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, Toshkent, O'zbekiston
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Ijrochi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh sotsiolog	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	



LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI

5 capitals Juru Energy



- **Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi**, rus tilida
- **Ko'chirish rejasi hisoboti ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida
- **Notexnik hisibot ikkia tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida nusxalar
- **Fikr-mulohaza shakllari**

MANZIL	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI
G'ijduvan hokimligi	G'ijduvon tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshko' hokimligi	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Sultonov Abduaiziz
HEUL bo'yida faoliyat yurituvchi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvadorlar Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat va Suleymanov Mirzobeklarning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Konimex hokimligi	Konimex tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata MChJ	MChJ vakili: Hojaboyev Almurod va Yersailov Jenis

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

APPENDIX D – RESPONSE TO UZBEKISTAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS (UzSPB)

Dear colleagues!

I am very pleased that you find my opinion on "Potential Biological Removal (PBR) analysis" important.

Unfortunately, my comments are mostly critical and even negative. But if you have the patience to read it to the end, perhaps you will find something useful for further action.

Regarding the table "Bird Potential Biological Removal Information Request":

- There are some gaps in the "Uzbekistan redbook status" column. For some species important details are missing in this column. For example, for Houbara Bustard it is listed as "VU", while in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan it is listed as "2 (VU:D) - Vulnerable, declining, nesting,migratory eastern subspecies". This reduces the understanding of the status of the species and will degrade the results of the analysis.

- All existing objective information on "National population size minimum estimate" and "Regional population size minimum estimate" (if available) can be found in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (2019). For most species this is a 'very rough' estimate. But as far as I know, experts have no other data. Exceptions are White-headed Duck, Houbara Bustard, Sociable Lapwing, Dalmatian Pelican, Egyptian Vulture and Saker Falcon. International Action Plans are available for these species, which include data for Uzbekistan. Similarly, you will not receive any new data from experts on "Reproductive rate". All available information on this subject is available in the monograph "Birds of Uzbekistan", Vol. 1, 1987.

Processing this data is not difficult, but will require time. Thus, completion of this table can be most expeditiously completed by local expert ornithologists who have been involved in field surveys for the Jangeldy-Bash project. Waiting for the "feedback" from other correspondents will be time-consuming and you will still get the data from the above-mentioned sources.

- Отчеты по анализу потенциального биологического удаления (ПБУ) для обоих проектов Баш и Джанкельды в настоящее время завершены в результате консультаций с местными и международными экспертами. Однако, в соответствии с нашими предыдущими запросами на этапах подготовки отчета по Оценке экологических и социальных воздействий (ОЭСВ) и анализа ПБУ, мы приглашаем Общество охраны птиц Узбекистана поделиться любыми имеющимися у вас данными, которые могут быть оценены в рамках ОЭСВ и/или Планов управления биоразнообразием.

As I have written to you before, the table presented is not the most important issue.

My far greater concern is with the methods and approaches of environmental assessment of the project as a whole:

- As you know, I participated as a RINA expert in the environmental audit of the Jangeldy-Bash wind farm project. I had the opportunity to read the reports of 5 Capital on the biodiversity study. In my opinion, the main shortcomings and gaps of these reports are as follows. The field studies and observations were carried out by local experts. Their data were then analyzed by international experts who drew conclusions on the level of threats, mitigation measures etc. I am not questioning the qualifications of either the local experts or the international experts. But ask yourself a question: would you agree to take ready-made materials of other researchers on an unfamiliar territory and write a scientific article based on them...?

It is local experts who know the peculiarities of their fauna and have access to information sources. It is the local experts who have to do adequate analysis according to the methods demanded by investors. The task of international experts is to do a rigorous "review" of the work of local experts and get all questions answered. I, as a local expert, have experience in this format and all projects have been successfully implemented.

- Методология проведения исследований была подготовлена и предоставлена местными экспертами с учетом сезонных особенностей участка (участков). Все исследования были проведены местными экспертами, и отчеты об исходных условиях были составлены

теми же местными экспертами. ОЭСВ и другая документация, подготовленная международными экспертами, была предоставлена тем же местным экспертам для ознакомления и комментариев. Кроме того, местные эксперты привлекались на протяжении всего процесса оценки и анализа, чтобы дать указания на то, что, по их мнению, является наиболее важными аспектами проекта в отношении их области знаний. Хотя международные эксперты подготовили документацию (отчет ОЭСВ, Оценка критической среды обитания, другие планы управления), местные эксперты были включены в оценку на всех уровнях.

Regarding plans for further action on the Jangeldy Bash project.

After visiting the area and studying the reports, I recommend continuing the research and closing the existing gaps in 3 main areas.

1. It is necessary to identify the most intense flyways along the Dzhangeldy-Bash line, i.e. the most risky locations for migratory and resident bird species. The surveys carried out do not give this picture. The installation of bird markers and protection devices in the high-risk areas will solve the problem of bird mortality on the power lines.

- Вся линия ВЛЭП Джанкельды-Баш была отнесена к высокому риску, и поэтому меры по смягчению последствий, предложенные в ОЭСВ, включают установку отпугивателей птиц Firefly Bird Diversers, а также безопасных платформ для гнездования и насестов для хищников, и защиту от поражения электрическим током для всей протяженности ВЛЭП
-

2. There is a need to map the distribution of the main prey items (rodents and turtles) directly in and around the project sites. Foraging management based on this knowledge will control the distribution of raptors and avoid conflicts of birds with wind turbines.

The currently available research also does not allow this to be done.

- Для определения уровня активности полетов и пространственного распределения по территории ветропарков были проведен мониторинг птиц на точках VP. Поэтому динамические прямые наблюдений за хищниками в течение 1 года были использованы для определения вероятного риска столкновений. Распределение кормовых объектов может измениться в период строительства и после него, а также в результате климатических условий, таких как засуха или наводнение, которые не связаны с проектом. Поэтому считается, что картирование распределения хищных видов в период до строительства не принесет пользы.
- Устранение трупов скота является неотъемлемой частью этапа эксплуатации, и в настоящее время готовится специальный план управления, чтобы гарантировать, что такие привлекательные элементы, как трупы скота, не будут оставлены в любых зонах ветропарка, которые могут повысить активность хищников/стервятников.
- Риск, связанный с хищными видами птиц, был оценен, и в отчете ОЭСВ включены меры по смягчению последствий, в том числе долгосрочный мониторинг смертности (поиск трупов), а также программу аварийного отключения по требованию.

3. As already mentioned in our discussion on 23 February, the issue of relocating several wind turbines away from the shoreline needs to be addressed. This will significantly reduce the risk of waterfowl mortality in Lake Agitma.

- Обратите внимание, что все ветряные турбины, расположенные в относительной близости от береговой линии, были перемещены, чтобы обеспечить 2 км буферную зону между озером и ближайшей турбиной (см. отчет ОЭСВ для проекта Баш, представленный по ссылке ниже).

In my opinion, implementation of actions on the 3 above-mentioned directions will close all major issues on the plan for adaptive management of the Bash and Dzhankeldy wind farms.

С документами раскрытоого пакета ОЭСВ можно ознакомиться по данным ссылкам:

- Проект Баш: <https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/>
- Проект Джанкельды: <https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/>

APPENDIX E - GRIEVANCE RECEIVED & RESPONSE PROVIDED

Ref № 2		
1	Фамилия Исп Шариф (агар мурожаатчи номаълум (аноним) бўлиш истагини билирган бўлса кўрсатинг)	Ф.И.Ш. Джумаева Санам Ёши: Манзил: Бухоро вилояти, Пешку тумани Ишлаш жойи: -Маҳалла ва оила масалалари бўйича мутахассис Мен шахсий маълумотларимни кўрсатилишини истамайман: -
2	Алоқа маълумотлари (мурожаатга жавоб бериш усулини аниқлаш учун)	Уяли алоқа: +99899 7094144 Email: - Бошқа (ёзинг): -
3	Мурожаатга қандай шаклда жавоб олиш	Телефон орқали: + Ёзма равишта: - Оғзаки жавоб: - Хат орқали: - Email: - Қабул қилди: Гулчехра Нематуллаева
4	Мурожаат мақсади	Шикоят қилиш: - Фикр/таклиф билдириш: - Маълумот сўраш: + Бошқа (ёзинг): - Компенсация масаласи бўйича: -
	Мурожаат қабул қилинган сана	Сана: 23.06.2021 Соати: 15.30
5	Мурожаат мазмуни	Пешку туманида 1 ва 2 сонли касб-ҳунар мактаблари ҳамда иқтисодий колледжимиз бор. Ушбу муассасаларда янги энергетика факултетини очишида ёрдам бера оласизми?
6	Мурожаат қабул қилинганлиги тўғрисида маълумот	Ҳурматли, Жумаева Санам Сизнинг мурожаатингиз қабул қилинди ҳамда кўриб чиқиш учун юборилди. Мурожаатингизга икки, ёки бир, ҳафта ичida жавоб йўлланади. Мурожаатингизга жавобни ёзма равишида олишингиз мумкин. Мурожаат бўйича хабарларни сизга ўз вақтида етказиб турамиз. Ҳамкорлигингиз учун миннатдорчилик билдирамиз. Ушбу хабарнома телефон орқали мурожаат эгасига Гулчехра Нематуллаева томонидан 2021 йил 29 июнь куни телефон орқали етказилди.
7	Мурожаатга жавоб биринчиси	Ҳурматли, Жумаева Санам, Сизга яхши маълумки, барча халқ таълими муассасалари, жумладан, касб-ҳунар мактаблари ҳукумат ваколатига киради ва янги факультет юзасидан қарорни ҳукумат қабул қиласди. Таълим муассасалари билан яхши алоқаларга эга бўлишимизга қарамай, биз таълим муассасаси эмасмиз. Афсуски, айни пайтда Пешку туманида бирон бир таълим фаолияти билан шуғулланишни кўзда тутмаганмиз.

Жавоб Эниола Оладимеджи (5 Capitals) томонидан тайёрланди

Сана: 23.06.2021

Жавоб Гулчехра Нематуллаева (Juru Energy) томонидан етказилди

Сана: 09.07.2021



APPENDIX F – EXAMPLE OF GRIEVANCE FORM

GRIEVANCE FORM	
<p><i>To be used for grievance(s) only. Shall not be used to raise comments, suggestions, or/and inquiries or any other matters</i></p>	
INSTRUCTIONS	<p>Please fill in this Grievance form in clear handwriting and submit through one of the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directly to Environmental & Social Manager - By email to: - Deposit in the letter box at the Project main entrance
Full Name	First Name:
	Last Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously (You can remain anonymous if you prefer but we will not be able to contact you with a response to your concern)
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By email:
Preferred Language of Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Uzbek
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
	<input type="checkbox"/> English
Description of Incident/Grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of Incident/Grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date...)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?)
	<input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	
Signature:	
Date:	

APPENDIX G: GRIEVANCE REGISTER TEMPLATE

ID	DATE	NAME OR GRIEVANT	CONTACT DETAILS	PREFERRED LANGUAGE	REQUESTED ANONYMITY?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	DUUE DATE	RESULTS OF THE ACTIONS	CLOSING DATE	EVIDENCE (IF APPLICABLE)

APPENDIX H – SAMPLE OF EXTERNAL GRIEVANCE FORM CURRENTLY USED

Dahabkudu 500 MW WPP		GRM
Ref. No.:		
1	Name (indicate if complainant preferred to be anonymous):	Full name (if applicable): Gender: <input type="text"/> Age: <input type="text"/> Address: <input type="text"/> Occupation: <input type="text"/> I wish my identity not to be disclosed: <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to complainant):	Mob phone: <input type="text"/> Fax: <input type="text"/> Email: <input type="text"/> Other (specify): <input type="text"/>
3	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom:	Phone call: <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal communication: <input type="checkbox"/> Email: <input type="checkbox"/> Receiver: <input type="text"/>
4	Purpose of contact:	Make a complaint: <input type="checkbox"/> Give a feedback: <input type="checkbox"/> Request an information: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <input type="text"/>
5	Date of application receipt:	Date: <input type="text"/> Time: <input type="text"/>
6	Text of message:	<input type="text"/>
7	1 st Response message:	<input type="text"/>
8	2 nd Response Message:	<input type="text"/>
<p>The message was addressed by: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date/Month/Year: <input type="text"/></p> <p>The response was delivered by: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date/Month/Year: <input type="text"/></p>		