

Bash 500MW Wind Farm
Republic of Uzbekistan



Resettlement Action
Plan

Prepared for:



May 2022

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
5CS PROJECT NUMBER	1305/001/100
DOCUMENT TITLE	Resettlement Action Framework
CLIENT	ACWA Power
5CS PROJECT MANAGER	Eva Muthoni Oberholzer
5CS PROJECT DIRECTOR	Ken Wade

DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
1.0	22/04/2022	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	EMO	MKB	KRW
1.1	13/05/2022	Update of the RAP based on EBRD/RINA's comments	EMO	MKB	KRW
1.2	19/05/2022		EMO	MKB	KRW



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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	The Project	1
1.2	Objectives of the RAP	2
2	PROJECT OVERVIEW	3
2.1	Project Location	3
2.1.1	Wind Farm	3
2.1.2	OHTL	3
2.2	Project Description Summary	4
2.2.1	Wind Farm	4
2.2.2	OHTL	5
2.3	Project Construction Requirements	6
2.3.1	Temporary Construction Facilities	6
2.3.2	Workforce	8
2.4	Project Operational Requirements	8
2.5	Project Milestones	8
3	LEGAL FRAMEWORK & COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS	10
3.1	National Regulations	10
3.1.1	The Constitution	10
3.1.2	Land Code	10
3.1.3	Civil Code	12
3.1.4	Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 (25 th May 2011)	12
3.1.5	Presidential Decree on Measures to Ensure Equality & Transparency in Land Relations, Reliable Protection of Land Rights & Their Transformation into a Market Asset.	14
3.1.6	Presidential Decrees & Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers	14
3.1.7	Right of Way	17
3.2	Lenders Requirements	17
3.2.1	EBRD	18
3.2.2	ADB	18
3.3	ACWA Power Requirements	19
3.3.1	IFC	19
3.4	Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements	20

4	BACKGROUND & CONTEXT	25
4.1	Wind Farm	25
4.1.1	Land Ownership	25
4.1.2	Land Leases	26
4.1.3	Types of Land Users at the Wind Farm	39
4.2	OHTL	47
4.2.1	Land Lease	47
4.2.2	Land Use Along the OHTL	47
4.3	Irrigation Ditches Along the OHTL	60
4.4	Health Protection Zone	62
4.4.1	Wind Farm	62
4.4.2	OHTL	63
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS	64
5.1	Wind Farm	64
5.1.1	Background & Methodology	64
5.1.2	Affected households	64
5.1.3	Gender, Ethnicity	65
5.1.4	Age & Marital Status	65
5.1.5	Education	65
5.1.6	Health	66
5.1.7	Employment and Income Sources	66
5.1.8	Expenditure	67
5.1.9	Accommodation and Living Conditions	68
5.1.10	Household Facilities	68
5.1.11	Access to Utilities & Services	69
5.1.12	Ownership of Livestock	69
5.1.13	Source of Labour for Herders	70
5.1.14	Women Impacted by the Project	71
5.1.15	Vulnerable Households	71
5.1.16	Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs	72
5.2	OHTL	73
5.2.1	Gender, Ethnicity	73
5.2.2	Age & Marital Status	73
5.2.3	Education	74
5.2.4	Health	74
5.2.5	Employment & Income Sources	75
5.2.6	Household Expenditure	77
5.2.7	Accommodation & Living Conditions	79

5.2.8	Access to Utilities & Services	79
5.2.9	Land Use	80
5.2.10	Sources of Labour for Land Users	80
5.2.11	Women Impacted by the Project	81
5.2.12	Vulnerable Households	81
5.2.13	Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs	82
6	SCOPE OF PHYSICAL & ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT	84
6.1	Wind Farm	84
6.1.1	Land Requirements	84
6.1.2	Impact on Land	84
6.1.3	Impact on Assets	88
6.1.4	Noise Impact	89
6.1.5	Impact from the Health Protection Zone	91
6.1.6	Loss of Wages	92
6.2	OHTL	92
6.2.1	Land Requirements	92
6.2.2	Impacts on Land	93
6.2.3	Impacts on Structures	96
6.2.4	Impacts on crops & trees	97
6.2.5	Impacts on Businesses	97
6.2.6	Impacts on Workers	98
6.2.7	Impact on Government Assets	99
6.2.8	Impact on Infrastructure and Utilities	99
7	ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT	101
7.1	Eligibility	101
7.2	Cut-off-Date	102
7.3	Entitlements Matrix	103
7.3.1	Wind Farm	103
7.3.2	OHTL	108
7.4	Valuation Methodology	114
7.4.1	Land Loss	114
7.4.2	Compensation for Residential & Non- Residential Structures	115
7.4.3	Compensation for Use of Temporary Land	116
7.4.4	Compensation for Affected Trees	116
7.4.5	Compensation for Agricultural Crops	117
7.4.6	Compensation for Affected Commercial Activities	117
7.4.7	Compensation for Workers	118
7.4.8	Compensation for Vulnerable Groups	118

7.5	Valuation Verification	119
7.6	Compensation Entitlements	119
7.6.1	Wind Farm	119
7.6.2	OHTL	120
7.7	Transitional Support	120
7.7.1	Demolition Costs	120
7.7.2	Transportation Costs	121
7.7.3	Financial Management	121
7.7.4	Other Support	121
7.8	Support to Vulnerable Households	122
7.8.1	Wind Farm	122
7.8.2	OHTL	127
7.9	Taxes & Penalties	127
7.10	RAP Contingency Fund	127
7.11	Availability of Suitable Replacement Land	127
7.11.1	Grazing Land	127
7.11.2	Commercial Land	133
7.12	Livelihood Restoration Programs	134
7.13	RAP Implementation Cost	138
7.14	Payment of Compensation & Livelihood Restoration Programs	138
7.15	Payment of Compensation Packages	139
8	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	140
8.1	General Overview	140
8.1.1	Summary of Consultations at the Wind Farm	140
8.1.2	Summary of Consultations along the OHTL Alignment	141
8.2	Consultations as Part of the RAP	142
8.2.1	Identification of Stakeholders and Method of Consultations	142
8.3	Grievance Redress Mechanism	148
8.3.1	Grievances Received	151
9	INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	152
9.1	Government Agencies	152
9.1.1	Bukhara Regional Government	152
9.1.2	Gijduvon District	152
9.1.3	Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry & its Clusters	152
9.2	NEGU	153
9.3	ACWA Power	153

9.3.1	Deputy CEO (Project Company)	153
9.3.2	Business Development Team (Uzbekistan Office)	153
9.3.3	Financial Department	154
9.3.4	E&S Implementation Manager	154
9.3.5	HR Manager	155
9.4	EPC Contractor	155
9.5	Independent E&S Consultant	155
9.6	Valuation Consultant	156
9.7	Project Lenders	156
10	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	157
10.1	Resettlement Action Plan - Schedule	157
11	MONITORING & REPORTING	160
11.1	Internal Monitoring	162
11.2	RAP Completion Audit	162
	APPENDIX A – LAND ALLOTMENT ORDER	163
	APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM STATE COMMITTEE FOR LAND RESOURCES, SURVEYS, CARTOGRAPHY AND THE STATE CADASTER	164
	APPENDIX C – RFI SUBMITTED TO KOKCHA LLC	165
	APPENDIX D – CONSULTATION LETTERS CLARIFYING THE ISSUE OF LAND LEASE AGREEMENT	166
	APPENDIX E – MOM OF CONSULTATION WITH SWID	167
	APPENDIX F – CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM AGENCY OF SANITARY & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELLBEING	168
	APPENDIX G – ACKNOWLEDGMENT SIGNED BY HERDERS REQUESTING CASH COMPENSATION FROM PROJECT	169
	APPENDIX H – GRIEVANCES RECEIVED & RESPONSES PROVIDED TO PAPs	170

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

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

ACWA Power has since established a Project Company, 'FE ACWA Power Bash Wind LLC' registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan with registration number 839862. ACWA Power Bash Wind LLC has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with JSC 'National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan (NEGU)'. The Project will include the development financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Wind Farm including the electrical substations. In addition, it will also include development, financing, construction and transfer of Purchaser Electrical Facilities¹ (PEF) and common electrical facilities shared with Dzhankeidy 500MW Wind Farm), switchyard (with transformers) and 500/220kV pooling station.

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

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

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by ACWA Power to undertake the independent EIA and ESIA processes, as well as other environmental & social related scope which includes the Resettlement Action Framework (RAF) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). 5 Capitals has partnered with locally based consultancy, 'Juru Energy' (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) to undertake certain elements of the scope,

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.

which include provision of support in addressing issues relating to land acquisition, identification of affected land lease holders and users (which includes herders, farmers, commercial enterprises), valuation of assets etc.

This document is the Resettlement Action Plan prepared for the Project. The RAP describes the objectives, principles and planned approach to resettlement and livelihood restoration and compensation for physical and economic displacement within the Project site and along the 162km proposed Bash-Karakul OHTL.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

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

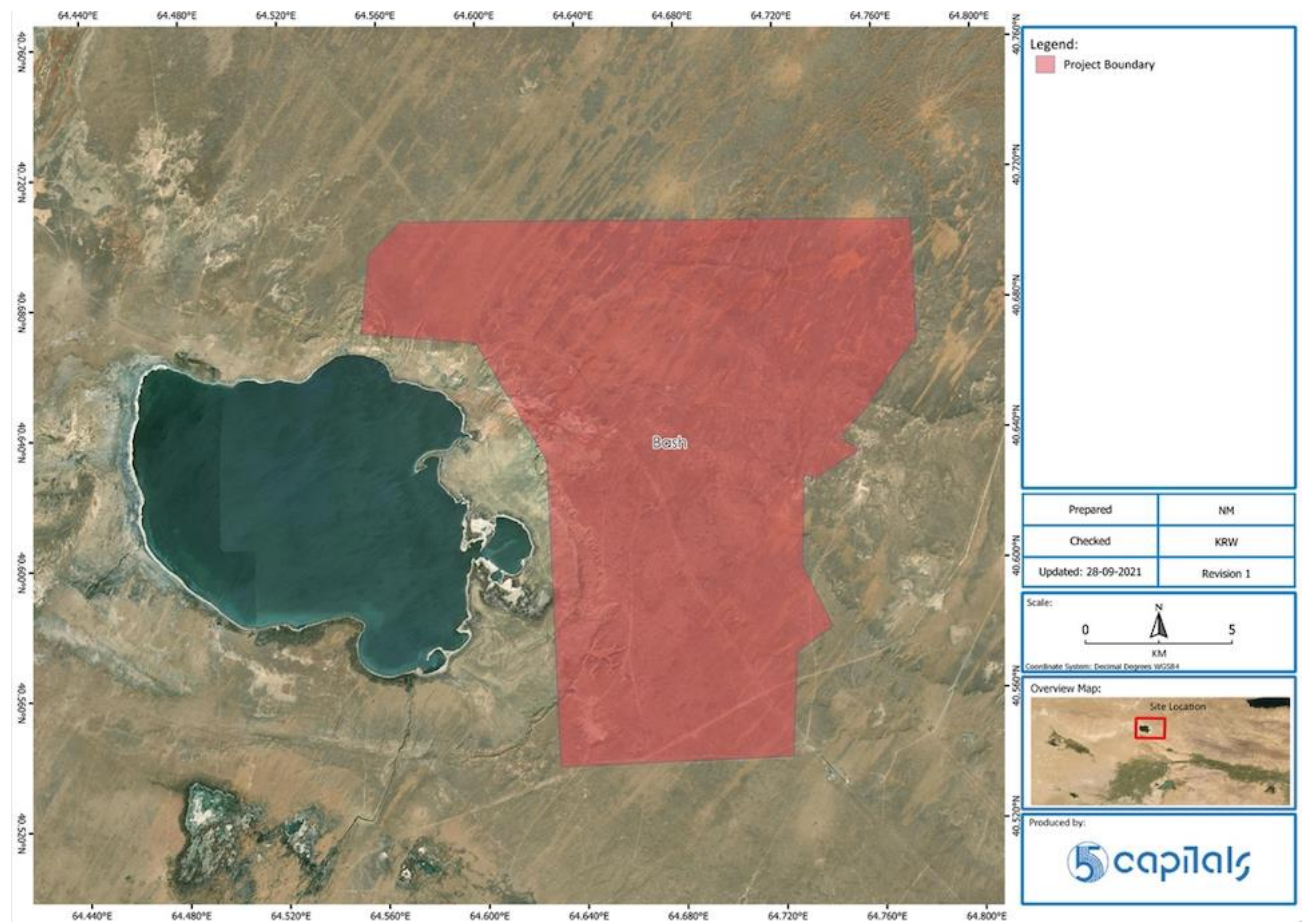
2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Location

2.1.1 Wind Farm

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

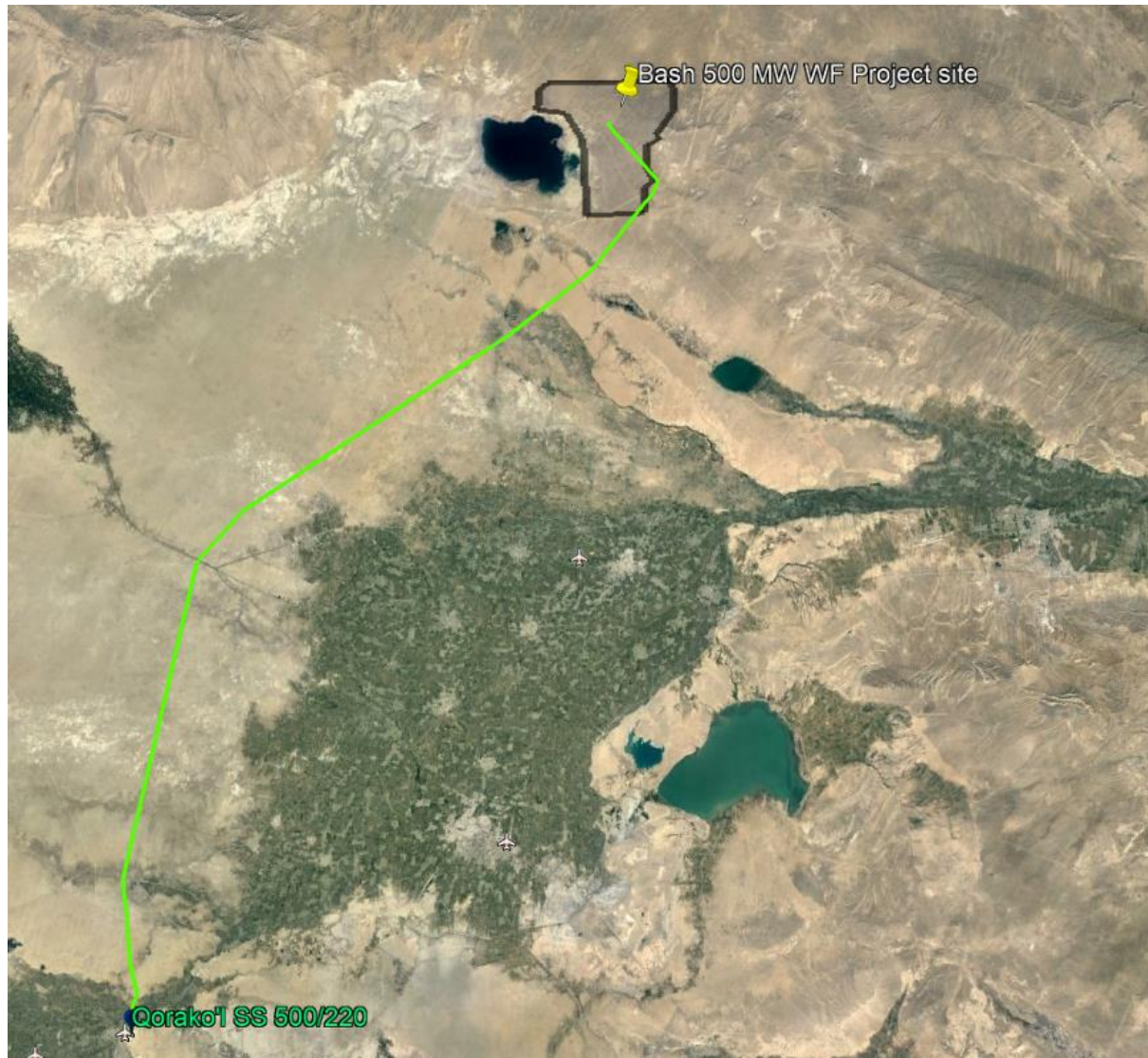
Figure 2-1 Proposed Project Location



2.1.2 OHTL

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

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

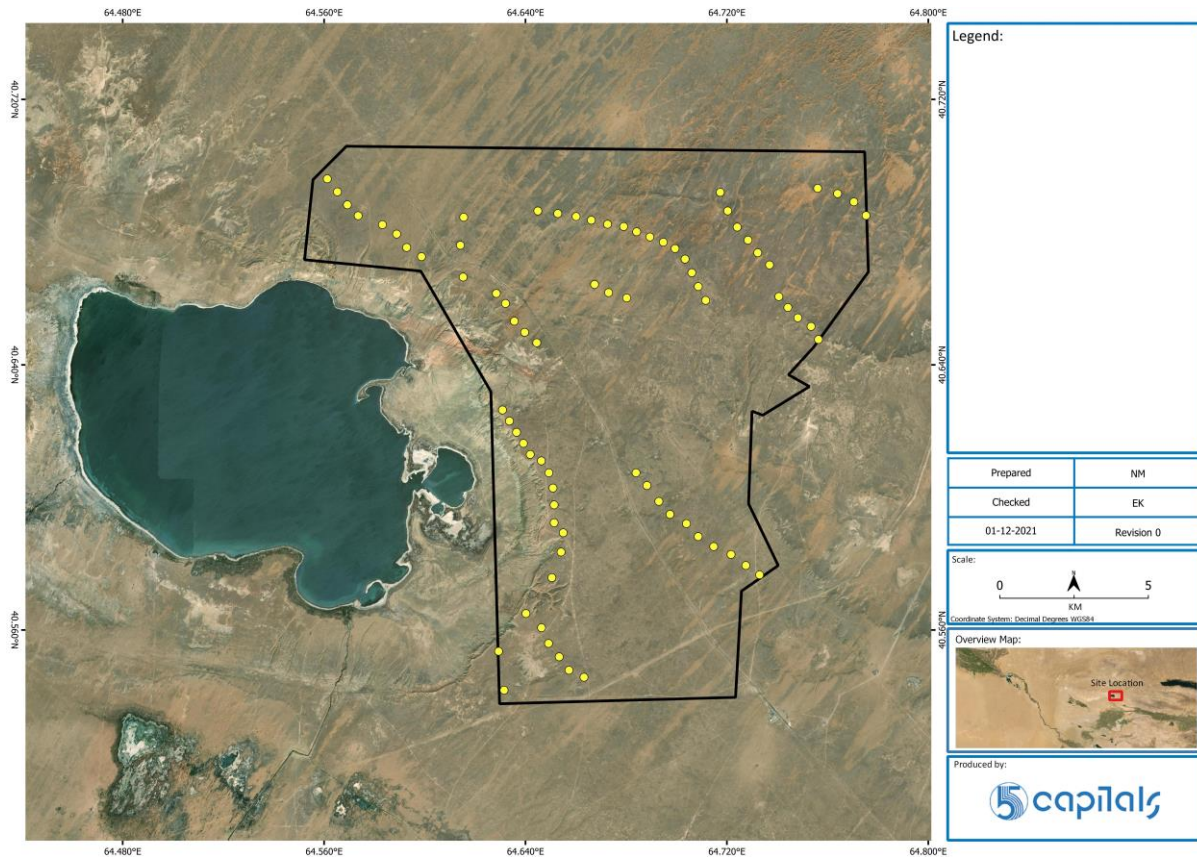


2.2 Project Description Summary

2.2.1 Wind Farm

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

Figure 2-3 WTG Layout (November, 2021)



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

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

2.2.2 OHTL

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

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

- Insulators.

Associated facilities of the OHTL include:

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

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

2.3 Project Construction Requirements

2.3.1 Temporary Construction Facilities

WIND FARM

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

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

BATCHING PLANT

It is understood that a concrete batching plant will be located at the wind farm but the exact location is not known at this point. However, it is expected that the batching plant will be located at a distance of not less than 500m from the worker accommodation camp and from local communities to mitigate against noise and air quality impacts.

WORKER ACCOMMODATION

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

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

Figure 2-4 Indicative Location of Laydown Area and Worker Accommodation for Project Company and EPC Contractor Staff (ref. Red Square)



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

OHTL

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

It is understood that the indicative length of the laydown areas will be approximately 3-5km of the construction transmission line route covering an average of 11 to 12 towers. Each laydown

area is anticipated to be approximately 100mX50m in area and it will be in use for a few weeks only after which it will be disassembled and the area will be returned to its original condition.

2.3.2 Workforce

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

2.4 Project Operational Requirements

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

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

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

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

2.5 Project Milestones

The Project milestones are as provided in the table below.

Table 2-1 Key Project Milestone/Timeline Dates

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021

MILESTONES	DATE
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

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK & COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS

3.1 National Regulations

3.1.1 The Constitution

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

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

3.1.2 Land Code

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

The LC provides that:

- Article 36, Clause 1: specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right to possession and the right of permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of Khokim of districts,

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

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

3.1.3 Civil Code

The Civil Code (CC) dated 29th August 1990 (as amended in 2019), defines the legal status of participants in civil relations, the basis and procedures for implementing the right to property and other property rights, intellectual property, regulates contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC establishes general rules of property of confiscation of property, determination of the value of property and the right to compensation as well as conditions for deprivation of rights.

The CC establishes that:

- The person whose rights have been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses in a lower amount.
- Losses are understood to mean the expenses that the person whose rights have been violated, have produced or will have to produce in order to restore the violated right, the loss or damage to his/her property (real damage), as well as the income/revenue that the person would have received under normal conditions of civil activity if his/her rights had not been violated (lost profit).
- Article 8, Clause 3, the rights to the property which are subject to the state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law.
- According to Article 14, Clause 3: If the person has violated the law, revenue received as a result of this will be lost, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount less than such profits.
- Article 83: Immovable property includes plots of land, subsoil, buildings, constructions, perennial plants and other property firmly connected with the land i.e. objects whose displacement without disproportionate damage to their purpose is impossible.
- Article 84, Clause 1: Provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into force.

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

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

This Resolution approves the Regulation (Annex 2) which, in accordance with the Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the procedure for determining

the amounts and compensation of losses for owners, users, lessees and proprietors of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production. According to Article 2, compensation for losses of land owners, users, lessees and proprietors, including loss of profit, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production, shall be made by legal entities and individuals to whom the land plot is provided (allotted), or whose activities cause limitation of rights to the land plot and degradation of land quality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.6 Presidential Decrees & Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers

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

Table 3-1 Relevant Laws and Legislations

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities"	This Resolution regulates the procedure for compensation of losses and damages to owners as a result of land acquisition. Furthermore, the Resolution provides general rules for acquisition and compensation of lands including; preparation of land withdrawal documents for both state and public needs and investment projects. The Resolution also allows for application of international standards, in case the project is financed by international organisations or banks.
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers "On amending and adding to some decrees of the Republic of	It determines the cost of acquired agricultural land per hectare, separately for each region. In addition, it establishes regulations on the procedure for compensation for losses of

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" dated 21 September 2016 No.317	owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.
Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 No. 3857	Determines the regulations and rules for the projects that are carried out with participation of International Financial Institutions or banks. In case of inconsistency of resettlement policies between Uzbek legal framework and International Financial Institutions (IFI), the policies of the IFI's will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in case of withdrawal of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, structures or plantings) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.
Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 No. 5495	Stipulates those decisions on the withdrawal of land for state and public needs shall be allowed only after open discussion with the stakeholders whose land plots are planned to be withdrawn and after estimation of benefits and costs. Demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities in the process of land withdrawal is permitted after full compensation of the market value of the real estate and losses incurred by the owners in connection with such withdrawal.
Presidential Decree No.5742 of June 17 th 2019 "On measures for the effective use of land and water resources in agriculture"	Article 5 states "To establish a procedure according to which: irrigated agricultural lands are taken under special protection; it is not allowed to allocate these lands for non-agricultural purposes, including for the construction of industrial and civil facilities (buildings and structures), except for the lands allocated by the Presidential Decree"
Presidential Decree No. 5491 dated August 3 rd 2019	This decree outlines measures to guarantee property rights of citizens and entrepreneurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land allocation for state and public purposes can be carried out only after consultation with the affected citizen/entrepreneur and assessment of costs (income / expenses). • The land allocation permit will be issued only after the payment of compensation to the citizen/entrepreneur for the value of property based on market prices and losses related to the land allocation. • Losses / expenses incurred as a result of the illegal execution of documents by a state body (official), will be compensated at the expense of this state body from any funds other than the republican budget and / or shall be compensated by officials who committed this illegal act.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 911 from November 16 th 2019 "On further improving procedures for providing	This Resolution establishes the main requirements and procedures for land withdrawal for state and public needs and implementation of investment projects, as well as the mechanism of compensation for land withdrawal to

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots"</p>	<p>individuals and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, facilities and plantings. The decision for land acquisition for investment projects will be given only by Presidential and Cabinet of Minister's decision which limits land expropriation by the local municipalities.</p> <p>The Resolution stipulates that a land plot will be expropriated only after payment of full compensation at replacement rate and consultation with affected households. In this Resolution, public consultation and disclosure meetings are obligatory. Also, there are clear steps for the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities.</p> <p>The basic requirements and procedures of land withdrawal for state and public needs and realization of investment projects, as well as the purpose of compensation for land withdrawal are established in Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 and the Regulation approved by this Resolution include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of land or part of it for state and public needs, including for realization of important social-economic and investment projects is made at the consent of the landowner or in coordination with the land user and tenant - at the decision of Jokargy Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, councils of people's deputies of regions (Council of people's deputies), decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers. • Decisions of khokimiyats on demolition of real estate objects located on the land plot being withdrawn shall be taken (have legal force) only if there is a conclusion of justice bodies on admissibility of demolition. Demolition shall be carried out only after compensation is paid to the owner of the real estate object.
<p>Tax Code of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>The Tax Code (TC) is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters for individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in the TC.</p>
<p>Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Articles 23-24 of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that spouses have equal rights to own, use and dispose property if it is their joint ownership regardless of whether it was acquired in the name or financing of one of the spouses. Real estate or any other property cannot be sold or transferred in ownership without the consent of the other spouse.</p> <p>Article 25 states that property belonging to each spouse before marriage, or received by one of them as a present according to the procedures of inheritance or according to other non-paid transactions is their private property unless it is determined that the other spouse has invested in it thus increasing the value (capital, repairs, reconstruction etc).</p>

3.1.7 Right of Way

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Lenders Requirements

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

3.2.1 EBRD

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

- PR 5-Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement.
 - EBRD Guidance and Good Practice.

The objectives of PR 5 include:

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

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

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

3.2.2 ADB

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

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

ADB also requires that the client disseminates information to the affected persons and consults with them in a manner that is commensurate with the anticipated project impacts on the PAPs. The client is required to inform and consult with the affected persons on resettlement and

compensation options and to provide them with project-related information during resettlement planning and implementation. The information should be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language that the affected persons can understand.

According to ADB, a project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. The proposed ACWA Power Project falls under Category B because its involuntary settlement impacts are not deemed significant. ADB requires Category B projects to have resettlement plan and assess social impacts.

3.3 ACWA Power Requirements

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

3.3.1 IFC

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

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

3.4 Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements

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

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

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

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
& establishment of a cut-off date	crops, communal amenities & natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets. The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).	addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated throughout the project area.	household, enterprise, and community level. This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	requires for the client to carry out an inventory for the affected assets. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date.	PAPs in accordance to IFC,EBRD & ADB requirements.
Grievance mechanism	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with PR5 and PR10 in order to receive and address concerns regarding the Project in a timely manner. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism in accordance with the requirements set out in PS1 in order to be able to address any specific project concerns about the compensation process. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	In case of a disagreement with the decision to withdraw land, the land owner/user can appeal the decision in court. There is however, no requirement for a project specific GM	A grievance mechanism has been set up as part of the SEP and RAP for the Project in order to allow the PAPs to submit their grievances.
Information disclosure	The client should summarise the information for public disclosure to ensure that the affected people understand the compensation procedures and know what to expect at the various	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during planning, implementation,	No requirement for information disclosure exists in Uzbekistan through the land withdrawal and	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the RAP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and IFC PS 5 requirements.

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

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
				groups in relation to helping them improve their livelihoods.	
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support.	When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance/transitional support to help them improve or restore their standards of living.	Land owners/tenants are entitled to have the right to be compensated in full (including lost profit). Replacement land should also be provided to legal land users/tenants.	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost and transitional support provided to them (Ref. Chapter 7 of this RAP).
Monitoring of RAP Implementation	PR 5 requires consultations to continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the PR.	ADB requires monitoring & assessment of outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions & the results of resettlement monitoring.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a RAP and take corrective actions as necessary.	No provision for monitoring is provided in the Uzbekistan law.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP.

4 BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

4.1 Wind Farm

4.1.1 Land Ownership

The Land Allotment Order (see Appendix A) issued to the Project on 19th March 2021, states that *“the Deputy Mayor F.Jabbarov and Department of State Cadastre of Gijduvan district (O.Khakimov) should allocate 285.1ha land from state reserve in Baraka community in Gijduvon district for “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW considering the following:*

- Change status of allocated land for the Project from category of “agricultural land” to the category of “industry, transport, communication and other”;
- Land lease agreement should be prepared based on rules and requirements of the investment agreement on “Construction of Bash wind power plant with capacity of 500MW in Gijduvan district, Bukhara region” and PPA agreement”
- Take into consideration exemption from compensation (compensation payments) for losses of agricultural and forestry production within the framework of the implementation of investment projects of FE “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23rd February 2021 PQ-5003.

Final approval of the decision will be obtained from regional municipality and final land allotment will be confirmed following receipt of final project layout (layout of wind turbines) when wind intensity surveys are completed (among other requirements).

Following issuance of the land allotment order, ACWA Power Bash Wind LLC will enter into a Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with The Government of The Republic of Uzbekistan as represented by the Khokimiyat of Bukhara Region. Consultation with the State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster (or Goskomgeodezkadastr) also confirms the above decision by the Gijduvon Mayor through order No.129 dated 23rd March 2021. The response from the State Committee for Land Resources is provided in Appendix B.

It is understood from ACWA Power that the LLA will only be for land within the Project footprint (i.e., switching station area, turbine pad area, access road etc) and not the entire 285.1ha. Analysis of the Project BoP shows that approximately 158.9ha will permanently be impacted by the Project footprint while the laydown areas will have temporary impact on 19.28ha of Kokcha land. As such the LLA for the Project will be for the 158.9ha while a land easement will be issued for the laydown areas.

4.1.2 Land Leases

The wind farm is used by Kokcha LLC who are a cluster under the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry (the relationship between the Committee and Kokcha LLC is provided below). Consultations with Kokcha LLC have revealed that they have been allocated 267,398.1 ha of grazing land under their management which includes the land within the Project site and in the wider Project area.

The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for 0.059% of the total land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact from laydown areas will account for 0.007%. Based on this, it is expected that the Project will have limited impact on Kokcha LLC (and its herders) activities and operations. In addition, these impacts are addressed in this RAP to ensure there is no impact on herders' livelihoods and their workers.

4.1.2.1 Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry

Background

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

Figure 4-1 Structure of the Committee



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

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

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

CONSULTATIONS WITH KOKCHA LLC

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

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

- There is no limit to the number of livestock that herders can graze on LLC's land and herders pay 3,675 UZS (about 0.34USD) per month per livestock.
- The LLC only monitors activities of herders under their contract and other land users' activities are not monitored.
- The LLC stated that they do not have any concerns about the Project and that it would not impact with their activities.

During the stakeholder consultation process with Kokcha LLC, a copy of a letter between the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry and the Bukhara regional municipality regarding the land ownership dated 31st December 2020 was provided to Juru Energy. Of importance to the Project, the letter stated;

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

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

MEETING BETWEEN ACWA POWER AND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE & WOOL INDUSTRY ON 4TH AUGUST 2021

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

DATE OF CONSULTATION	4 th August 2021
TIME	11:30 – 12:41
VENUE	Zoom
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	9
COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Deputy Head of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	Head of Pasture Development Association ²
BUKHARA REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Head of the Bukhara region Pasture Development Association.

² Karakul association is subordinate organisation of the Committee. This organisation is primary responsible for karakul activities of the Committee

REPRESENTATIVE OF KOKCHA LLC	Director of LLC
ACWA POWER	Senior Manager BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Head of Team E&S Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	n/a
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Online meeting instead of organising a physical meeting.

MAIN OUTCOMES

A summary of the meeting is as provided below:

- ACWA Power stated the 285.1ha allocated for the Project will not be fenced and grazing will be possible during the operation phase of the Project. Only the substation will be fenced in line with the required buffer zone.
 - In addition, the land allocated to the project will be based on the project layout and BoP and not the entire 285.1ha
- ACWA Power will sign the land lease agreement with the organization that has the rights to the land and in lien with the Presidential Decree which refers to the Bukhara Regional Municipality.
- The Committee of Kurakul Farming & Development was informed by ACWA Power that the turbine placement would not prevent the herders from grazing after the completion of construction works.
- Pasture Development Association requested that their departments in Peshku and Gidovan municipalities are involved in future meetings so that they are aware of Project progress and can be able to communicate with their clusters and herders if needed.

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

MEETING BETWEEN ACWA POWER AND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE & WOOL INDUSTRY ON 18TH AUGUST 2021

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

DATE OF CONSULTATION	18 th August 2021
TIME	15:30 – 17:05
VENUE	Zoom
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	8
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	Deputy Chairman of Association on Development of Pastoral Farming (grazing) ³
BUKHARA REGION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Head of the Bukhara Branch of the Committee
REPRESENTATIVE OF KOKCHA LLC	Director of “Kokcha” LLC
REPRESENTATIVE OF DZHANKELDY LLC	Director of “Dzhankeldy” LLC
ACWA POWER	BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Head of Team E&S Social Consultant Senior Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	n/a
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Online meeting instead of organising a physical meeting.

MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING

- According to the Presidential Decree No. 2841 dated March 16th 2017 the LLCs are clusters established to develop karakul farming and breeding. The LLCs are also in charge of setting up manufacturing enterprises for products and creating jobs for the local communities. Regional departments monitor the activities of the LLCs.
- Herders hired by the local departments of the LLC use the land for grazing all year round and the Committee does not employ any of the herders seasonally. In addition, the Committee has not recorded any nomadic herders on the sites and it does not keep a record of such herders.
 - The Committee does not have any standard recruitment process for herders and more often than not it is the herders who send request with interest of being hired. Typical agreement between the Committee and herders is between 1-2 years depending on land availability.
 - According to the Committee, the main advantage of being employed by them is that herders can also graze their own livestock together with that belonging to the LLCs. In addition, the Committee and its agencies do not monitor the herding of private livestock by herders under their contracts.

³ The previous name of the Association on Development of Pastoral Farming was Karakul Association. Association on Development of Pastoral Farming is a subordinate organisation to the Committee. This organisation is primarily responsible for pastoral land activities of the Committee located in the territory of Uzbekistan.

- The Committee has employment agreements with the herders but it is up to the herders to employ their own workers/assistants. This process of herders employing their own workers is not monitored by the Committee.
- The Committee would like to be informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their workers (herders) and have a clear plan for resettling them and their livestock.
- The Committee confirmed that the relocation of the herders to other areas will not impact their employment agreements. However, compensation must be provided to the herders in case any of their assets cannot be relocated or it is damaged. The Committee will only take responsibility for the relocation and not for the compensation process.
- In addition to the herders employed by the LLC, communities located close to the sites use the land to graze their own livestock. The Committee does not monitor or limit their grazing activities as the number of their livestock is relatively small. In addition, they are not required to pay taxes or any other form of payment for the land use. The Civil Code allows communities to graze their livestock in a radius of 3-5km from their homesteads.
- The Committee has 10-12 wells for watering the livestock. According to the Bukhara Regional Branch of the Committee, the wells are approximately 600m deep and cost between 300 million to 1 billion UZs. They would prefer that these wells are not impacted by the Projects especially due to the scarcity of water in the Project areas.
- According to ACWA Power, grazing of livestock will be allowed after the construction and installation of the turbines. The WTGs will be fenced to avoid accidents such as those related to ice throw etc.
 - Access to the site during construction will be restricted due to safety reasons.
 - ACWA Power also clarified to those in attendance that the total area of land for the sites is 285ha for Bash and 280ha for Dzhankeldy and not 565, 000 ha or 30,000ha as initially communicated to the Committee by the local municipality.
 - According to the Committee, the overall size of land in Dzhankeldy is 779,000ha but only 632,000ha is suitable for grazing while 283,000ha is allocated to Kokcha LLC all of which is suitable for grazing. The LLCs do not have any alternative land for grazing apart from this.
- The land allocated for the Projects was given to the permanent use of the Committee and as such the consultations on land should be through them and not the local municipality. In addition, the land lease agreement should be between the Committee and ACWA Power.
 - Pasture Development Association stated that even though they gave consent to the use of the site they were not aware of the additional steps required for the land allocation. They were assured that consultations between the Project and the Committee and its agencies would continue in order to resolve any arising issues and keep them informed on the Project progress.
- The Committee stated that they would have one of their representatives accompany Juru Energy's team during site visits in order to identify the assets within the Project site and the herders under their contract.

- The LLCs have leased the land to the LLCs for 49 years and they are required to pay land taxes in accordance with the national requirements. Based on new directives from the government in 2020, all LLCs are allowed to pay 50% of land taxes for the first three years.

SIGNING OF THE LAND LEASE

On 20th September 2021, ACWA Power sent a letter to the Bukhara Region Khokimiyat seeking clarification on whom ACWA Power should sign the land lease with. In response, Bukhara Region Khokimiyat provided ACWA Power with a letter from Gijduvon District Municipality Mayor dated 20th January 2021 stating "land in on north-western part of Ayakagitma lake examined by representatives of Ministry of Energy will be allocated to investor as per request"

Additional response was provided by Bukhara Region Khokimiyat on 30th September 2021 stating "As per paragraph 8 of Presidential Decree-5003 on 23.02.2021 "On construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvon district of Bukhara region", local authorities are obliged to allocate required land plots to Investing company for realisation of these projects. Based on the instructions given in PD-5003 on 23.02.2021 as well as PPA signed by Project develop, "ACWA Power Bash Wind" LLC, Gijduvon municipality has issued an order by allocating 285.0ha for project implementation under order No 173 dated 19th March 2021. Considering the above mentioned, we inform you that land lease agreement should be signed with relevant district municipality as per land lease orders".

As such, the land lease agreement will be signed between ACWA Power and Gijduvon municipality as per the land allotment orders.

Reference Appendix D for correspondence between Bukhara Regional Khokimiyat, Gijduvon Municipality Mayor and ACWA Power.

4.1.2.2 Kokcha LLC Assets within the Wind Farm

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

Table 4-1 Information Provided by Kokcha LLC & Applicability to the Project

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
What is the number of livestock owned by the LLC within the Project site	Small horned cattle (sheep & goats): 15,194 Camels: 43 Horses: 38	Consultations with herders show that the number of livestock allocated to 6 herders (with a contract with the LLC) is 1,161 sheep.
What is the number of herders using the Project site and are employed by the LLC?	10 herders	Field surveys and consultations show that there are six (6) herders with contracts with the LLC using the Project site and four (4) from Agitma village without any contract with the LLC.
Please provide information regarding the details of contracts between the LLC and herders i.e., duration, terms, wages, tax obligations etc.	We can provide this information upon request. <i>It is noted this has not been provided to date.</i>	Herders have provided estimation of their income from working for the LLC but this has not been validated based on existing agreements to date.
Apart from grazing livestock, what other responsibilities do the herders have on behalf of the LLC?	All other activities related to livestock are carried out by the herders on behalf of the LLC i.e., breeding, shearing, veterinary services.	This corresponds to information provided by the herders.
Please clarify if there is an allocated grazing area for each herder grazing on the Project site.	Depending on the condition of the pasture, 1.5ha to 3ha of land is allocated per livestock.	Consultations have established that herders have verbal agreements among themselves on where they graze to avoid conflict.
Livestock belonging to the LLC is calculated as "Temir Barrak" ⁴ . once in a year. Please clarify if there are any charges levied where the herders do not meet the requirements of "Temir Barrak".	This is based on verbal agreement.	No further clarification was provided by the LLC on this issue even after several follow ups.

⁴ Once in a year the herders are required to give the same number of lambs/calves to the LLC equal to the number provided to them from the beginning. For instance, if the herder was given 10 sheep by the LLC, he must return 10 lambs in addition to 10 sheep (in total 20).

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
It is understood that the herders employed by the LLC are allowed to graze their private livestock on the Project site. Please provide the fees paid by each herder for their private livestock.	The rent is set for each small horned cattle (1.5% of the basic calculation amount ⁵)	This is consistent with previous information provided by the LLC but differs from information provided by the herders (as discussed in the sections further below)
Does the LLC provide a market for all the livestock that is privately owned by the herders? If so, does the LLC buy the livestock based on the prevailing market price or does the LLC set the price based on negotiations with the herders?	Buying of livestock from herders is based on the agreement between both parties.	No further clarification was received from the LLC on this matter.
What type of support does the LLC provide the herders it employs at the Project site?	Herders are paid based on the nature of their work. The LLC provides support in access to veterinary services, water supply, winter clothing, animal fodder etc	Consultations with herders show they incur certain costs relating to veterinary services, water supply, food etc.
How often is the support provided and are the herders charged for this? If so, please provide us with the fees levied to each herder.	Charges are levied on the private livestock based on verbal agreement.	Clarification was sought with the LLC on how the costs are shared between them and the LLC but no information was provided.
How does the LLC monitor the use of their land by other herders from neighbouring communities, nomadic herders etc. If monitoring is conducted, how often is this done?	All pasture land is controlled in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.	In a meeting held on 18 th August 2021, the Committee/LLC stated that they do not monitor or limit the grazing of herders from neighbouring communities because they have a small number of livestock. Herders from local villages do not pay taxes and they are allowed to graze on land near their villages.
Does Kokcha LLC have any structures/buildings on the Project site?	There are 7 herder houses and 7 summer and winter stables.	Asset inventory has been undertaken in the presence of the herders and Kokcha LLC.

⁵ Basic calculation amount as per 01.02.2021 is UZS 245,000 and as such 1.5% equals to UZS 3,675 (USD 0.34) per livestock.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
What other structures/assets are also on the site i.e., wells, water pumps etc. Please also include the location on these assets.	There are wells and boreholes on site.	These assets were identified in the presence of Kokcha LLC and the Valuator.
Please provide us with the cadastral maps of the structures (if available).	Some of the structures have cadastral documents. <i>It is noted that these cadastral documents were not provided.</i>	Request for these cadastral documents has been made to the LLC but they were not provided.
Please provide us with the support documents to show the costs of the assets belonging to the LLC (i.e., invoices etc)	Some of the buildings were built between 1985 and 1995 and some were built by the herders themselves.	Validation of asset ownership was undertaken in the presence of the herders and Kokcha LLC and protocols signed to show there was no objection.
It has been determined that some of the structures and assets within the Project site are privately owned by the herders. Would you please clarify whether these herders obtained permission from the LLC to build them i.e., accommodation structures, stables etc.	Permission to build stables and settlements is given by the administration.	It was determined that the LLC provided verbal agreement for the construction of herders' structures.
Do the herders have to pay any fees to the LLC for the structures they have constructed on the Project site? If yes, please provide a breakdown per herder.	Herders do not have to make any payments for their structures.	This corresponds to information provided by the herders.
Availability of Alternative Grazing Land		
<p>It is noted that the herders will not be able to access the Project site during the construction phase of the Project and the establishment of the health protection zone (during operation) will affect the siting of the herders' accommodation structures and animal stables at the site.</p> <p>As such, do you have land where the structures can be relocated to?</p>	Due to the beginning of the winter cattle breeding season in 2021-2022 there is no possibility of removing the livestock from site at the moment. This is because there is no alternative existing infrastructure such as accommodation and stables to move the herders to.	It is noted that in previous meetings, the LLC had noted that they would like to be informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can be able to move the herders. This requirement is provided in the entitlement matrix in this RAP.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY KOKCHA LLC	APPLICABILITY TO BASH WIND FARM
<p>Please provide the location of the alternative land where the herders and their livestock, structures can be moved to including its proximity to the Bash Project site.</p>	<p>This is not available.</p>	<p>The Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry has been allocated grazing land in Uzbekistan. Kokcha LLC (as a cluster to the Committee) has approximately 267, 398.1ha of grazing land. Please refer to MoM below from a meeting held on 9th March 2022.</p>
<p>What process does ACWA Power need to follow in order to be able to relocate the herders (including their livestock, structures etc)?</p>	<p>In the case of relocation to alternative land, ACWA Power must assist in the transportation costs of livestock as well as building structures and wells for the herders.</p>	<p>Please refer to MoM below from a meeting held on 9th March 2022.</p>
<p>Please provide the contact details of the concern department within the LLC that will support ACWA Power in identifying the alternative land and relocating the herders.</p>	<p>You can obtain this information from the Pasture Development Association.</p>	<p>Resettlement of herders will be undertaken in consultations with Committee on Sericulture Wool Industry, Kokcha LLC and the herders.</p>
<p>Impacts to the LLC</p>		
<p>Access to the Project will be restricted during the construction phase of the Project due to health and safety concerns. However, access to grazing land will be possible to the herders during operation in areas without Project facilities. Based on this please provide us with details of how such restrictions of grazing land during construction and reduced grazing area during operation will affect the LLC activities.</p>	<p>If the access to the Project site will be limited and herders will be relocated they should build temporary settlements, stables, dig wells, provide van cabins at the location of the alternative pasture land.</p>	<p>Refer to comment above.</p>
<p>Will these impacts affect the employment contracts with the herders using the Project site i.e., lead to loss of employment etc.</p>	<p>This could lead to the reduction of workers.</p>	<p>According to SWID, the Project will not have adverse impact on the activities of Kokcha LLC. However, request for clarification about whether any herders would lose their jobs was not provided even after multiple requests.</p>
<p>Will the loss of land for siting of the Project facilities have any impacts on the overall LLC's revenue? If yes, please provide details.</p>	<p>This may lead to the reduction of the number of herders and the livestock.</p>	

MEETING BETWEEN ACWA POWER AND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE & WOOL INDUSTRY ON 9TH MARCH 2022

After multiple efforts to obtain Project specific information from Kokcha LLC, a meeting was requested with SWID and Kokcha LLC to address the key issue relating to identification of alternative land for the herders impacted by the Project.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	9 th March 2022
TIME	11:00 – 11:50
VENUE	Zoom
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7
PARTICIPANTS	SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Department for Investment and Foreign Trade of Bukhara region municipality Bukhara regional department of SWID Committee Bukhara region municipality Peshku district municipality Gijduvan district municipality Director of Kokcha LLC Dzhankeldy community leader 3
ACWA POWER	BD Manager
JURU ENERGY	Senior Social Consultant Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Rfl previously shared with SWID and Kokcha LLC
MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukhara Regional Dept of SWID identified Bo'kavan and Fozilbek as the potential alternative land where the herders can be relocated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coordinates of the alternative land have been provided (Ref section 7.11). • It was also clarified that SWID and Kokcha LLC have not planted any seeds within the Project area. As such, no compensation is expected on this. • SWID stated that the land allocated for the Project will not adversely impact the activities of Kokcha LLC and they do not have any concerns with the Project. • SWID also stated that they would provide additional land to Kokcha LLC to compensate for the land lost to the Project footprint. 	

4.1.2.3 Kokcha LLC's Structures on Site

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

stated that the structures are un-used because they are inhabited by snakes and insects that attack their livestock.

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

Ruined Structure



An Unused Structure at R17



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

4.1.3 Types of Land Users at the Wind Farm

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

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

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

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

4.1.3.1 Herders who graze & have accommodation structures at the Wind Farm

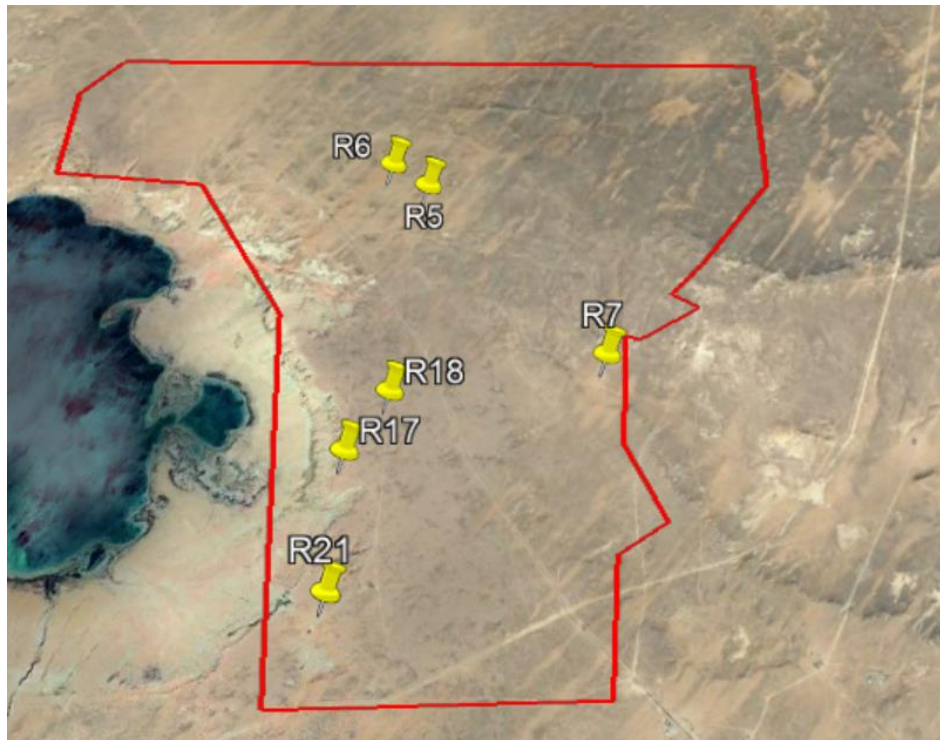
Since most of the herders do not live near the wind farm, they have constructed 1 to 2 roomed structures which they use for accommodation. It is estimated that herders and their workers spend approximately 60-80% of their time in these accommodation structures (reference the socio-economic chapter for more details). This also includes stables for their livestock. The Bash site only has five active accommodation structures and one which is ruined and no longer in use. The herders using the accommodation structures on site are as provided in the table below.

Table 4-2 Herders with Structures on the wind farm

NAME OF LAND USERS	STRUCTURE ID
Herder 1	R5
	R6
Herder 2	R7
Herder 3	R18
	R21
Ruined accommodation structures belonging to Kokcha LLC	R17

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

Figure 4-2 Location of Structures at the Wind Farm



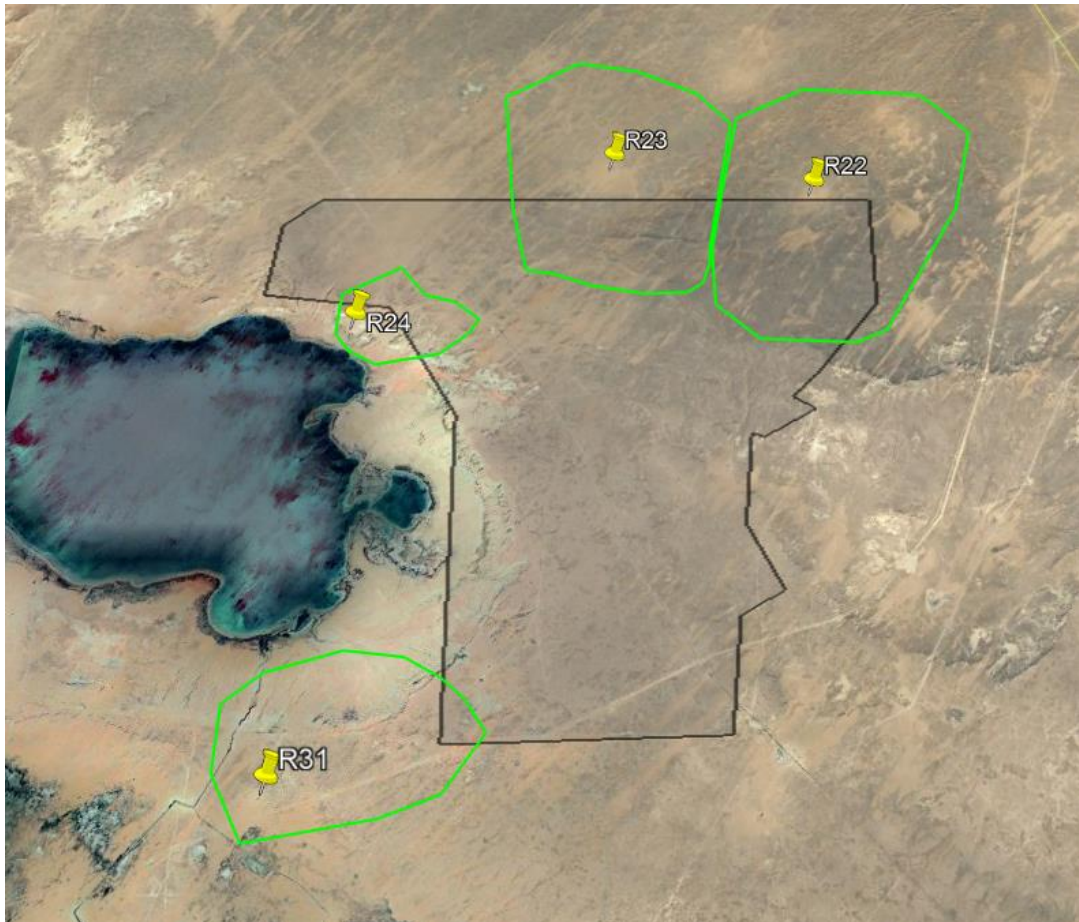
4.1.3.2 Herders who partly graze at the Wind Farm but have accommodation structures outside the Project boundary

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

Table 4-3 Herders with Structures outside the Wind Farm

NAME OF LAND USERS	STRUCTURE ID	DISTANCE OF STRUCTURES FROM PROJECT BOUNDARY
Herder 4	R23	Approximately 1.25km to the north of the project site
	R24	Approximately 1.2 km north west
Herder 5	R22	Approximately 175m north-east of the project site
Herder 6	R31	Approximately 5km south west of the Project site

Figure 4-3 Location of Shelters Outside the wind farm



4.1.3.3 Herders from Agitma Village

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

Table 4-4 Herders from Agitma Village using the Project site

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

These herders belong to the same extended family and stated that their family has been using approximately 2 ha of the land on the Project site for the past 20 years and livestock breeding is their main source of income. The figure below shows the approximate area used by the herders within the Project site.

During the survey the herders revealed that they do not have any contracts with Kokcha LLC who are the legal lease holders of the land. However, they noted that the LLC has requested them to pay a fee in the past but this has not been enforced. According to the herders, they do not employ any workers and instead they help each other to graze their livestock in turns.

As they are from Agitma village, the herders do not have any permanent accommodation structure within the Project site and potable water for the animals is brought from the village.

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

The location of grazing areas and summary of main assets owned by the herders using the project site is provided in table 4-5 and figure 4-4 below.

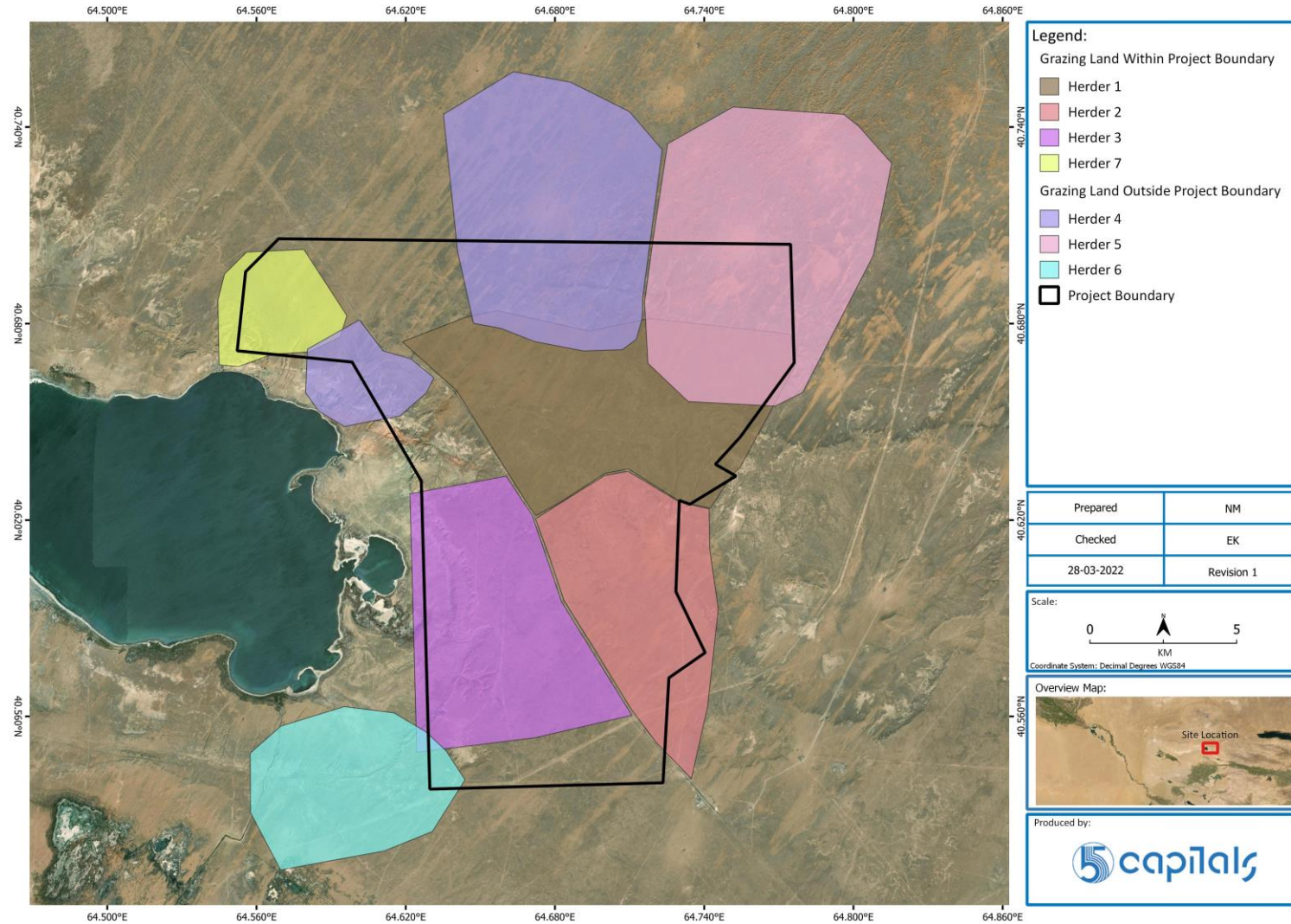
Table 4-5 Summary of Land Users within Bash WF

Name of Land Users	Contract with Kokcha LLC	Main Assets within the Project Site	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details
			Kochka LLC	Privately owned		
Kokcha LLC	N/A	Consultations are still ongoing with the LLC to determine the nature and location of their assets within the Project site	Information regarding their livestock is provided under the herders below.	N/A	6 (3 with structures within the Project site & 3 with structures outside the Project site but they graze within the Project boundary)	N/A
Herders with structures within the Project site						
Herder 1	Yes	2 accommodation structures (winter & summer), livestock washing pools, 3 stables, water well & pump	170 sheep	430 sheep & 100 goats	2 permanent workers	n/a
Herder 2	Yes	1 accommodation structure, 2 stables (winter & summer), water well and pump	131 sheep	64 goats & 455 sheep	4 permanent workers	2 of his workers own sheep and goats that are also grazed on the Project site.

Name of Land Users	Contract with Kokcha LLC	Main Assets within the Project Site	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details
			Kochka LLC	Privately owned		
Herder 3	Yes	Winter & summer accommodation structures, 2 water wells and pump, 2 stables, storage room	60 sheep	610 sheep	2 permanent workers	Both workers are also grazing on the project site
Herders with Structures outside of the Project site						
Herder 4	Yes	Accommodation structures and stables belonging to these herders are located outside the Project boundary	250 sheep	250 sheep	2 permanent workers	1 worker owns livestock that is also grazed at the project site.
Herder 5	Yes		200 sheep	300 sheep	8 workers, 5 of whom are relatives	7 of the workers are also grazing their own livestock at the Project site
Herder 6	Yes		350 sheep	400 sheep & 200 goats	3 workers with livestock and his brother supports him during the lambing season	All the workers own private livestock that they also graze at the Project site.
Herders from Agitma village						
Herders 7 (includes 4 brothers from Agitma village)	No	These herders are from the same family and own 2 stables located at the Project site	N/A	17 sheep & 11 goats	The herders graze their own livestock in turns	N/A
	No		N/A	92 sheep & 65 goats		
	No		N/A	45 sheep & 15 goats		

Name of Land Users	Contract with Kokcha LLC	Main Assets within the Project Site	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details
			Kochka LLC	Privately owned		
	No		N/A	43 sheep & 16 goats		

Figure 4-4 Grazing area for the different herders (Approximate)



4.2 OHTL

4.2.1 Land Lease

ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights during the construction phase of the OHTL and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis through a government decree. It is understood from ACWA Power that the allocation of land to NEGU will be undertaken once the required land is taken into state reserve. This process is still on-going.

4.2.2 Land Use Along the OHTL

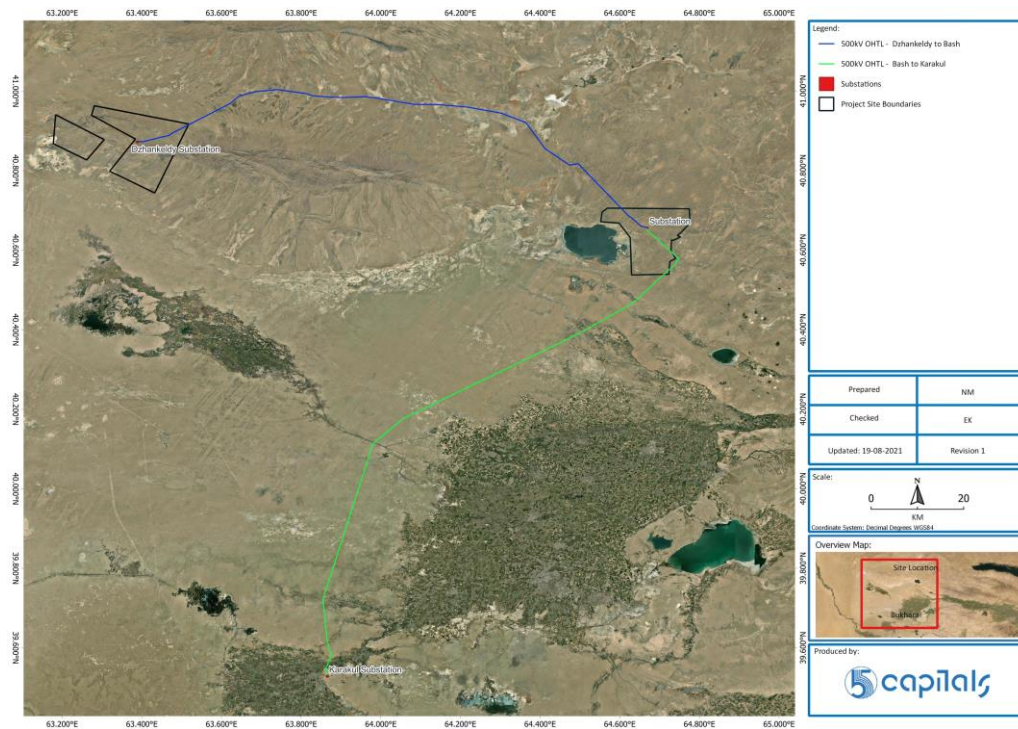
The construction and operation of the OHTL will lead to physical and economic displacement along the proposed Bash – Karakul OHTL. The overall length of the Dzhankeldy – Bash – Karakul OHTL is approximately 290.6km with Bash-Karakul alignment accounting for 162km. It has been observed during numerous site visits and by use of satellite imagery that the majority of the OHTL mainly passes through uncultivated desert and pasture land. In addition, approximately 15-18km of the Bash – Karakul OHTL passes through irrigated agricultural land. The land between the irrigated fields and Karakul substation (approximately 2km) is used for commercial purposes.

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

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

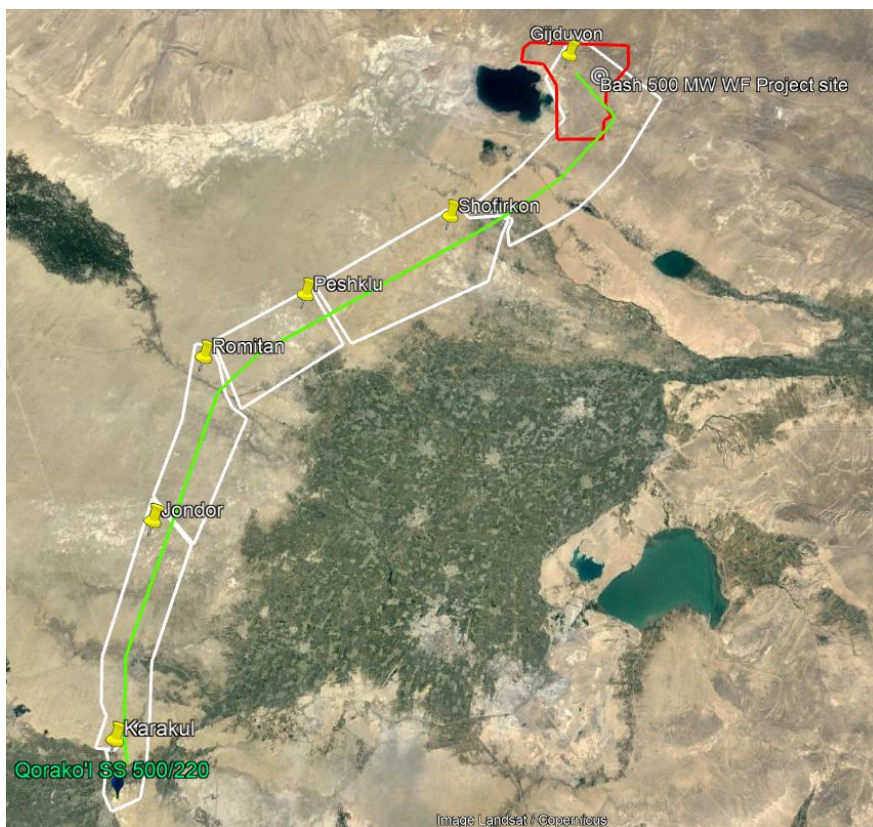
Please see volume 2 of the ESIA for all the alternatives alignments that were considered prior to selection of the final OHTL route

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



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

Figure 4-6 Districts found within the OHTL alignment



Although the ROW for the OHTL is defined, and impact assessment undertaken based on 100m corridor, pylon locations for the OHTL have not been defined yet and therefore additional land owners/users may potentially be impacted. In such an event (where new land owners/users are identified), additional surveys will be undertaken to assess impacts and an addendum to this RAP prepared and disclosed if proposed measures proposed herein are not adequate to address the impacts on those PAPs.

4.2.2.1 Consultations with Cadastral Departments in Affected Districts

A letter of consultation was sent to Bukhara region khokimiyat on 23rd September 2021 requesting for their assistance in obtaining information regarding land lease ownership along the OHTL alignment. The regional khokimiyat sent this request to the respective districts who responded providing a preliminary list of PAPs.

In addition, a meeting was held on 26th January 2022 with representatives from four Cadastral departments in order to verify the list of PAPs provided in September 2021. The outcome of this meeting is as summarised below.

DATE OF CONSULTATION	26 th January 2022
TIME	15:30 – 16:30
VENUE	Bukhara Regional Dept. State Cadastral Chambers
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	5
PARTICIPANTS	Shofirkon district Cadastre Peshku district Cadastre Romitan district Cadastre Djondor district Cadastre Bukhara Regional Project Department
JURU ENERGY	Senior Social Consultant Social Consultant Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Project PPT & OHTL kmz files

MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING

Juru Energy provided the participants with project information and kmz files showing the alignment of the OHTL. After the meeting, the head of the Regional Cadastre Department in Bukhara region provided the Juru Energy team with a map and list showing the land users along the OHTL. The list provided for PAPs along the OHTL is provided below.

Table 4-6 List of Land users along the OHTL

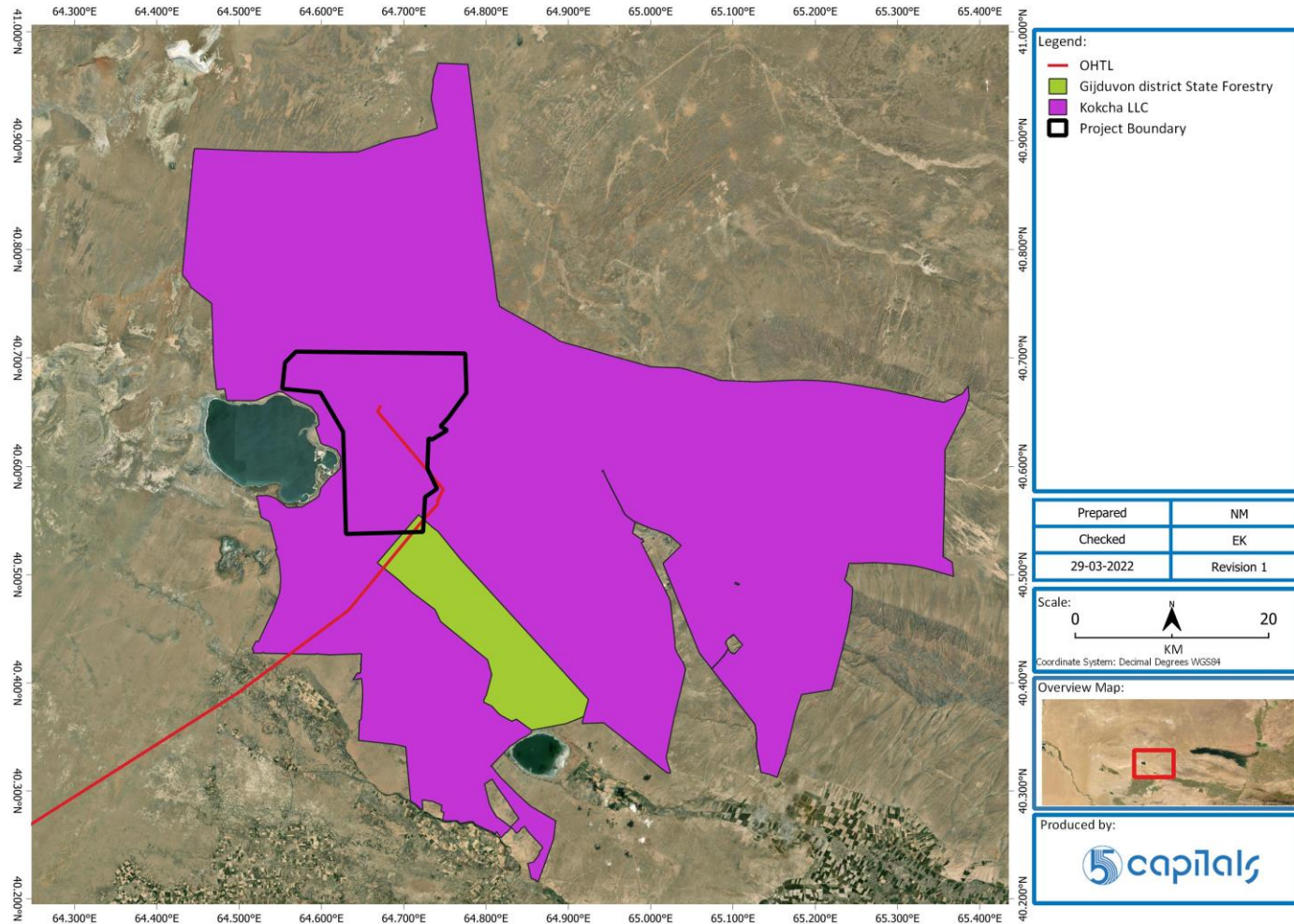
No.	NAME OF PAPS	LAND USE	TYPE OF LAND OWNERSHIP	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT
Gijduvon District				
1	Kokcha LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry (SWID).	49
2	Gijduvon district State Forestry	Forest	Provided by the government for permanent use	N/A
Shofirkon District				
3	Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC	Pastoral	Leased from local municipality in 2022	49
4	Jilvon Rivoj Farm	Pastoral	Leased from local municipality in 2008	49
5	Farmer 1	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality since 2021	30
6	Shofirkon District State Forestry Land	Pastoral	Provided by the government for Permanent use	N/A
	Herder 1 - OHTL	Pastoral	Leases part of the land from Shofirkon District State Forestry Land	49
7	G'alaba LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
Peshku District				
8	Dzhankeldy LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
9	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	Provided by the government for Permanent use	N/A
Romitan District				
10	Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
	Herder 2 - OHTL		Contract with Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	Annual renewal
	Herder 3 - OHTL		Informal	N/A
	Herder 4 - OHTL		Informal	N/A
11	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	Provided by the government for Permanent use	N/A

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	TYPE OF LAND OWNERSHIP	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT
Jondor District				
12	Farmer 2	Agricultural	Leased from the municipality in 2019	49
13	Farmer 3	Agricultural	Leased from municipality in 2010	49
14	Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC	Pastoral	Leased from municipality in 2020	49
15	Amir Temur LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
16	Jondor District State Forestry	Forest	Provided by the government for permanent use	N/A
Karakul District				
17	Qorako'l naslchilik LLC	Pastoral	Leased land from SWID since 2020	49
18	Farmer 4	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality in 2019	49
19	Farmer 5	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality in 2010	40
20	Farmer 6	Agricultural	Leased from local municipality in 2011	49
21	Farmer 7	Agricultural	Informal land user with no lease agreement.	N/A
22	Commercial 1	Commercial-Proposed future livestock feed workshop	Bought from local municipality during a land auction	N/A
23	Commercial 2	Commercial - Proposed future livestock feed workshop	Bought from local municipality during a land auction	N/A
24	Commercial 3	Commercial - Proposed future chicken farm	Bought from local municipality during a land auction	N/A
25	Commercial 4	Commercial - existing chicken farm	Land provided by local municipality for permanent use in 2019	N/A
26	Commercial 5	Commercial - cotton processing plant.	Land provided by local municipality	N/A
27	Commercial 6	Commercial - proposed chicken farm and vegetable oil business.	Provided by local municipality for permanent use in 2015.	N/A

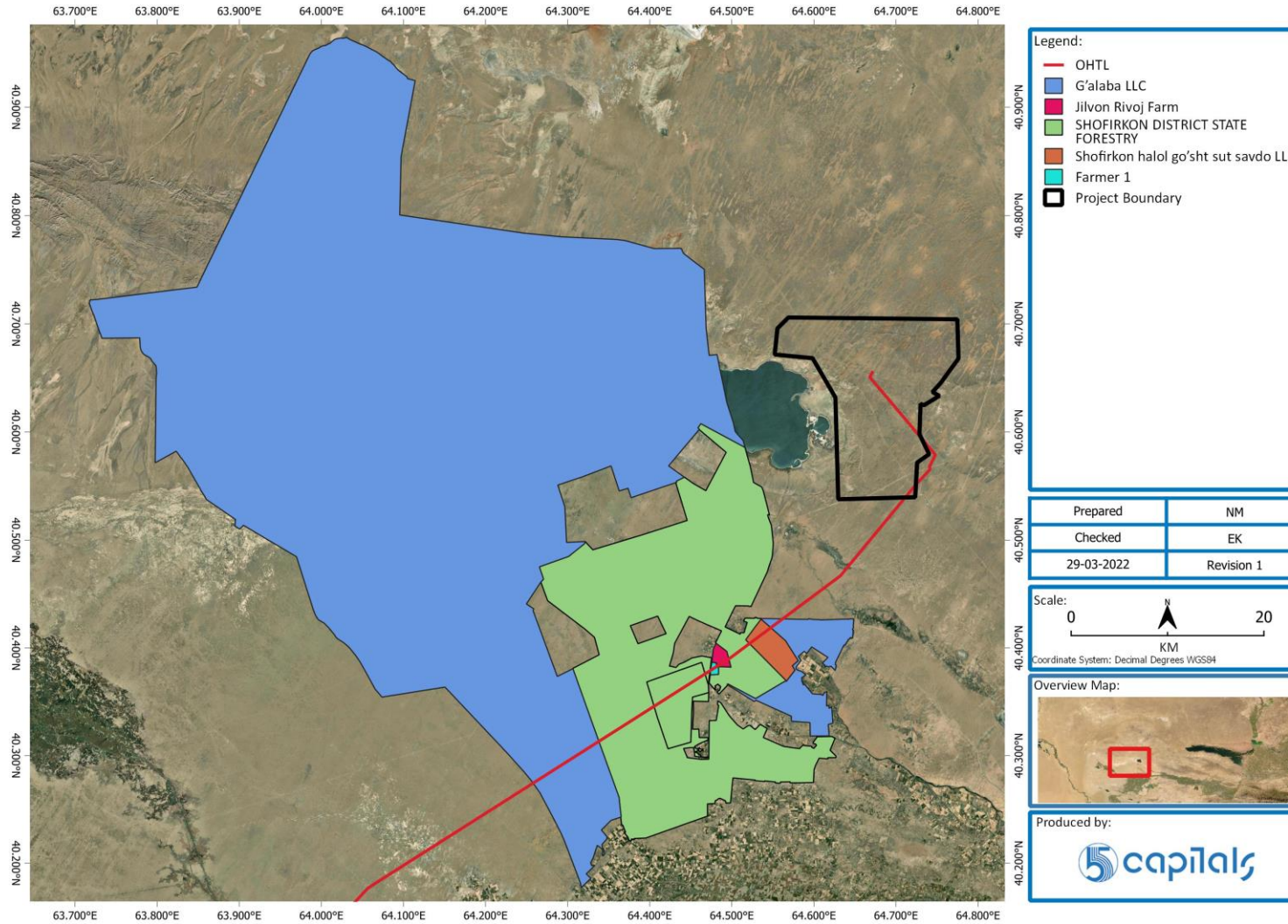
No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	TYPE OF LAND OWNERSHIP	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT
28	Karakul District	This land is undeveloped and can be put up for land auction at any time	State reserve land	N/A

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

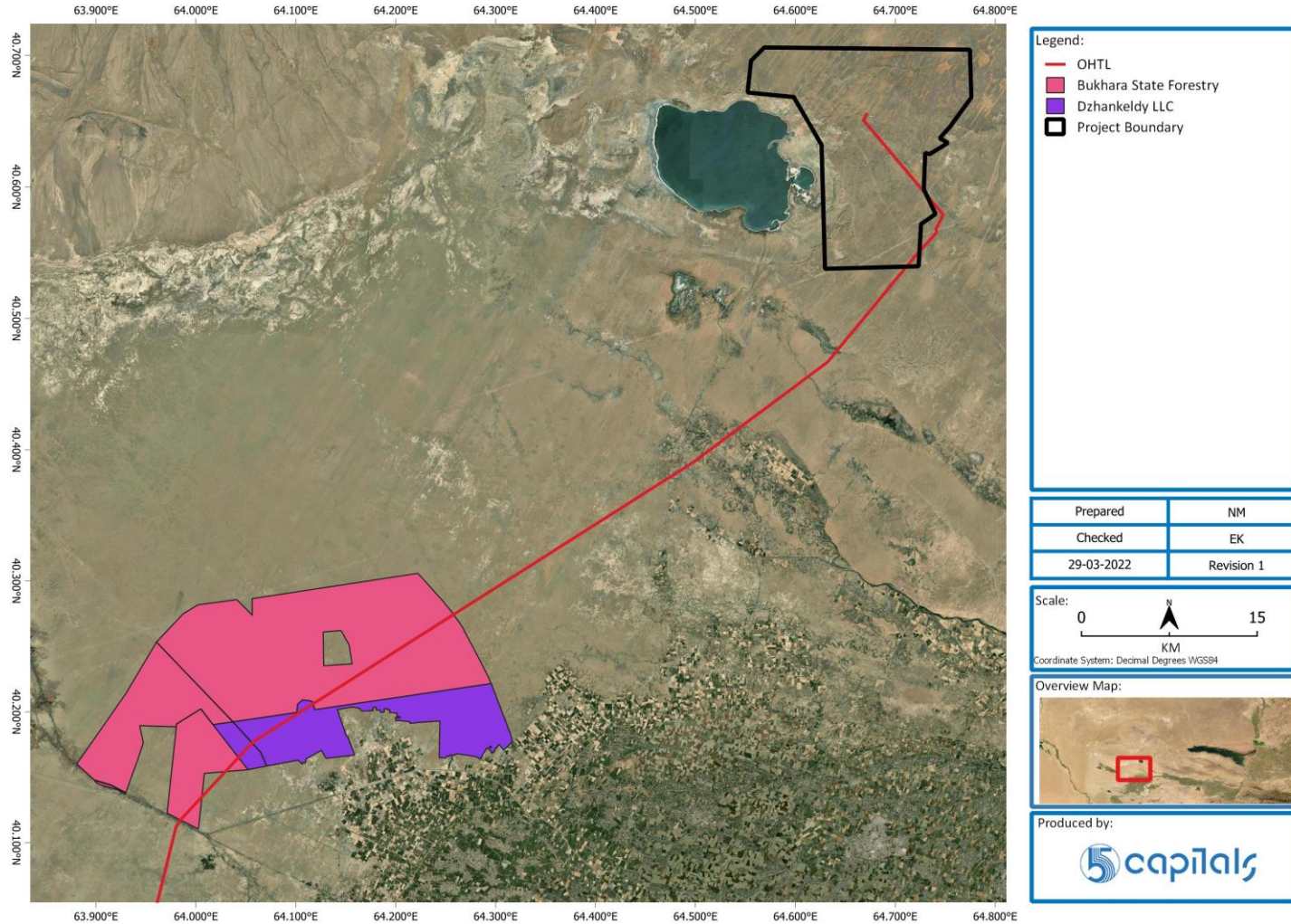
Figure 4-7 Land Users along the OHTL – Gijduvon District



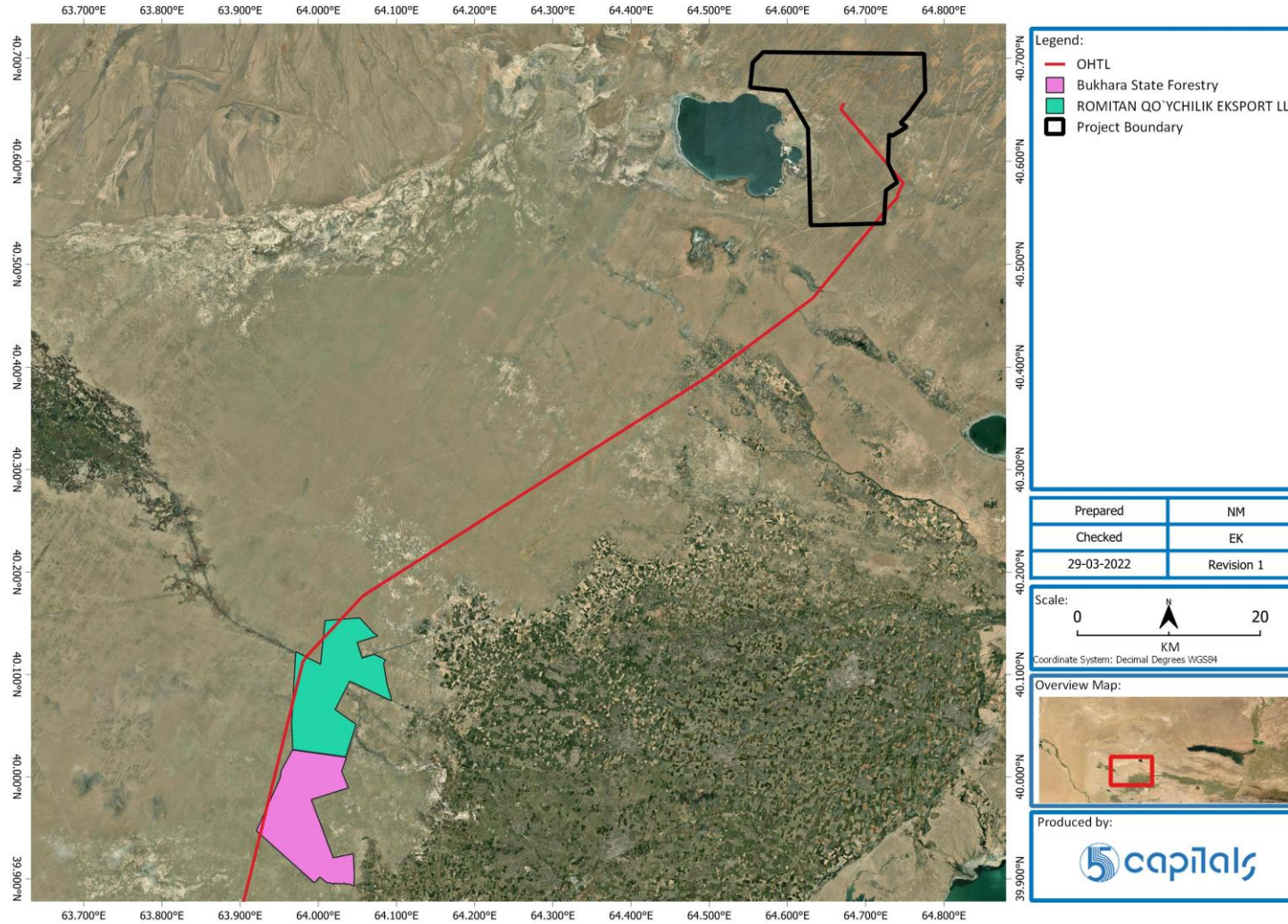
Shofirkon District



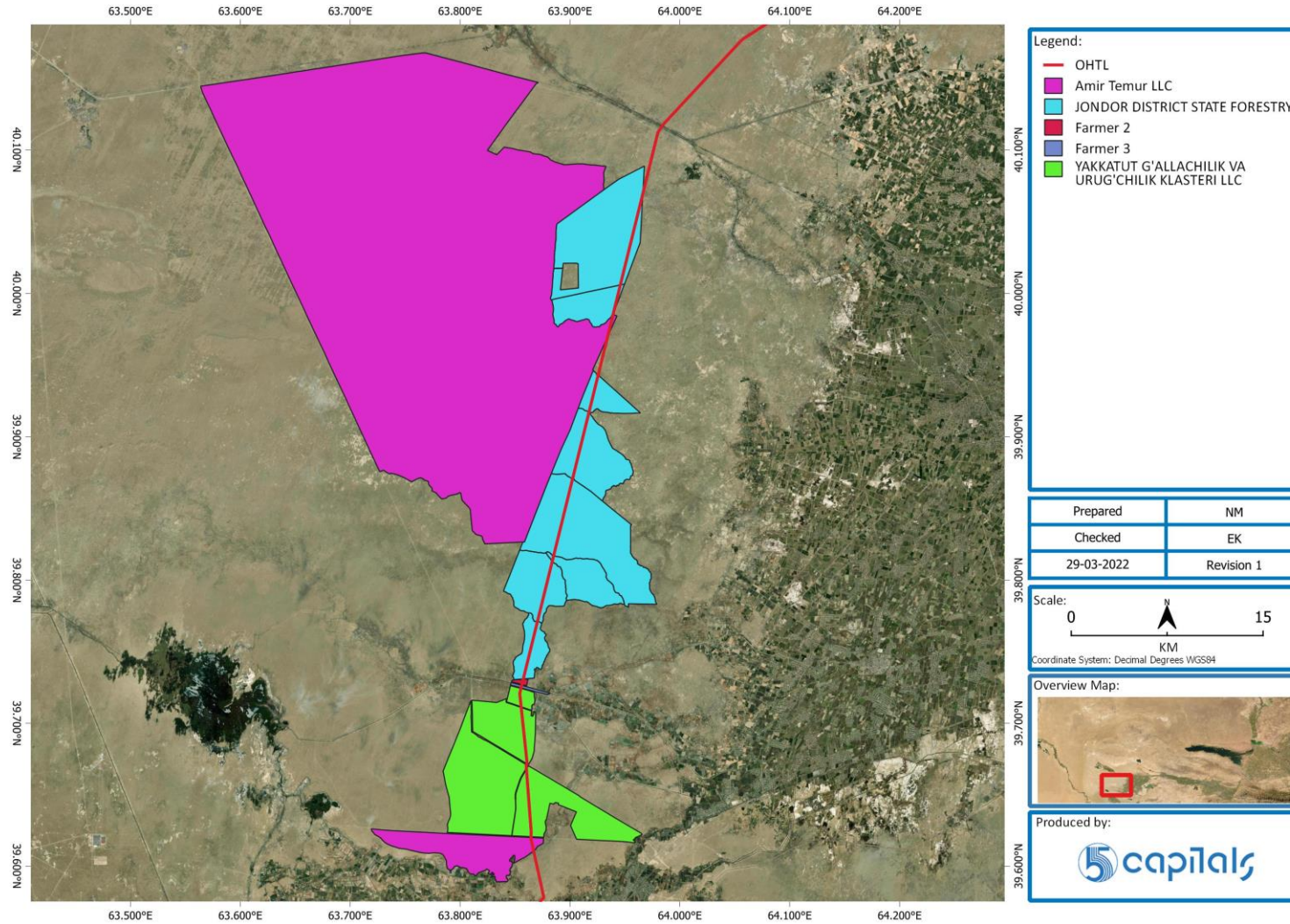
Peshku District



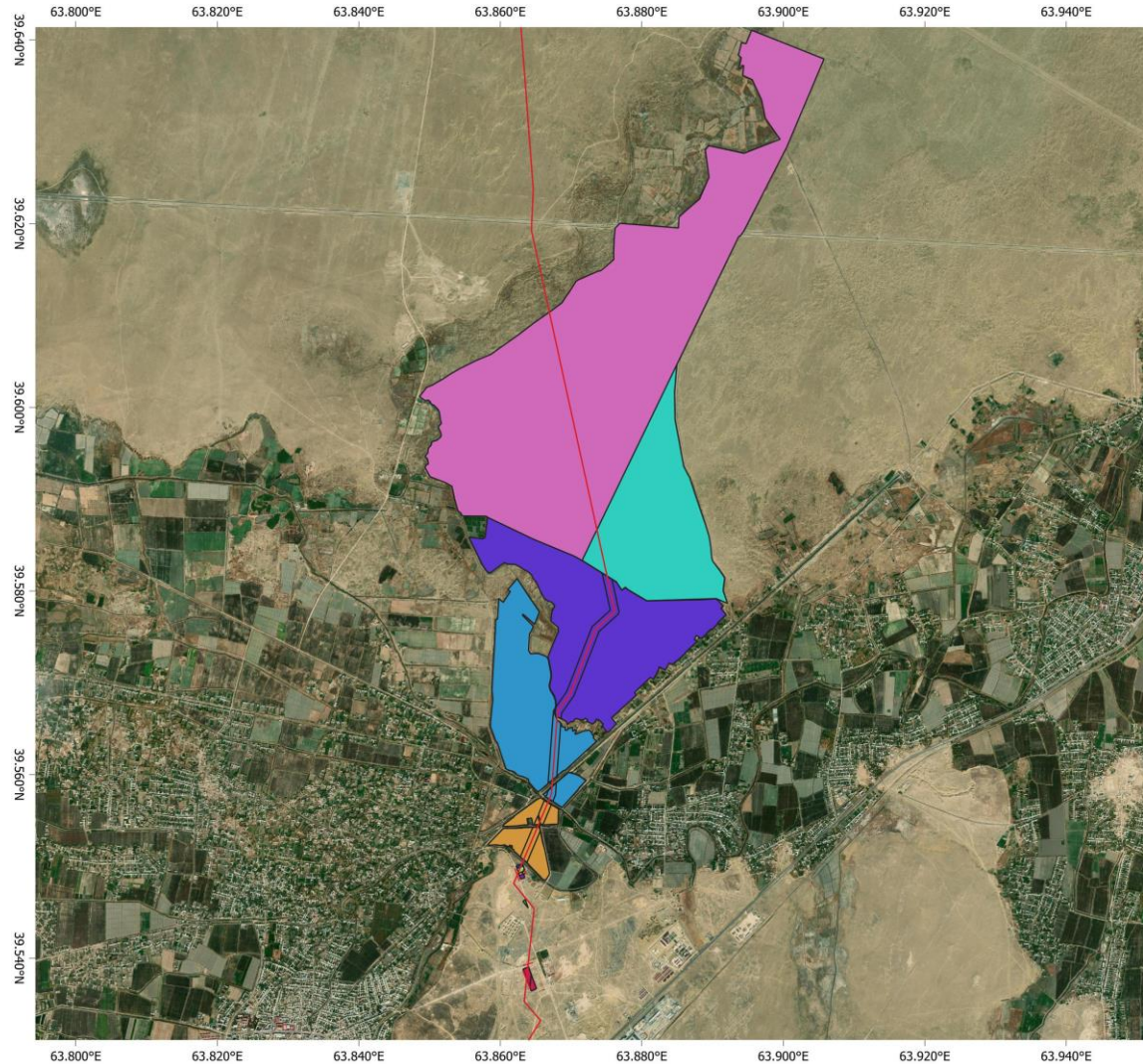
Romitan District



Jondor District



Karakul District



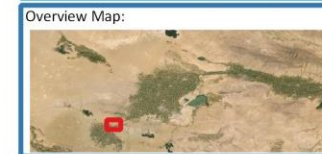
Legend:

- OHTL
- "QORAKO'L NASLCHILIK" LLC
- Commercial 1
- Commercial 2
- Commercial 3
- Commercial 4
- Commercial 5
- Commercial 6
- Farmer 4
- Farmer 5
- Farmer 6
- JONDOR DISTRICT STATE FORESTRY

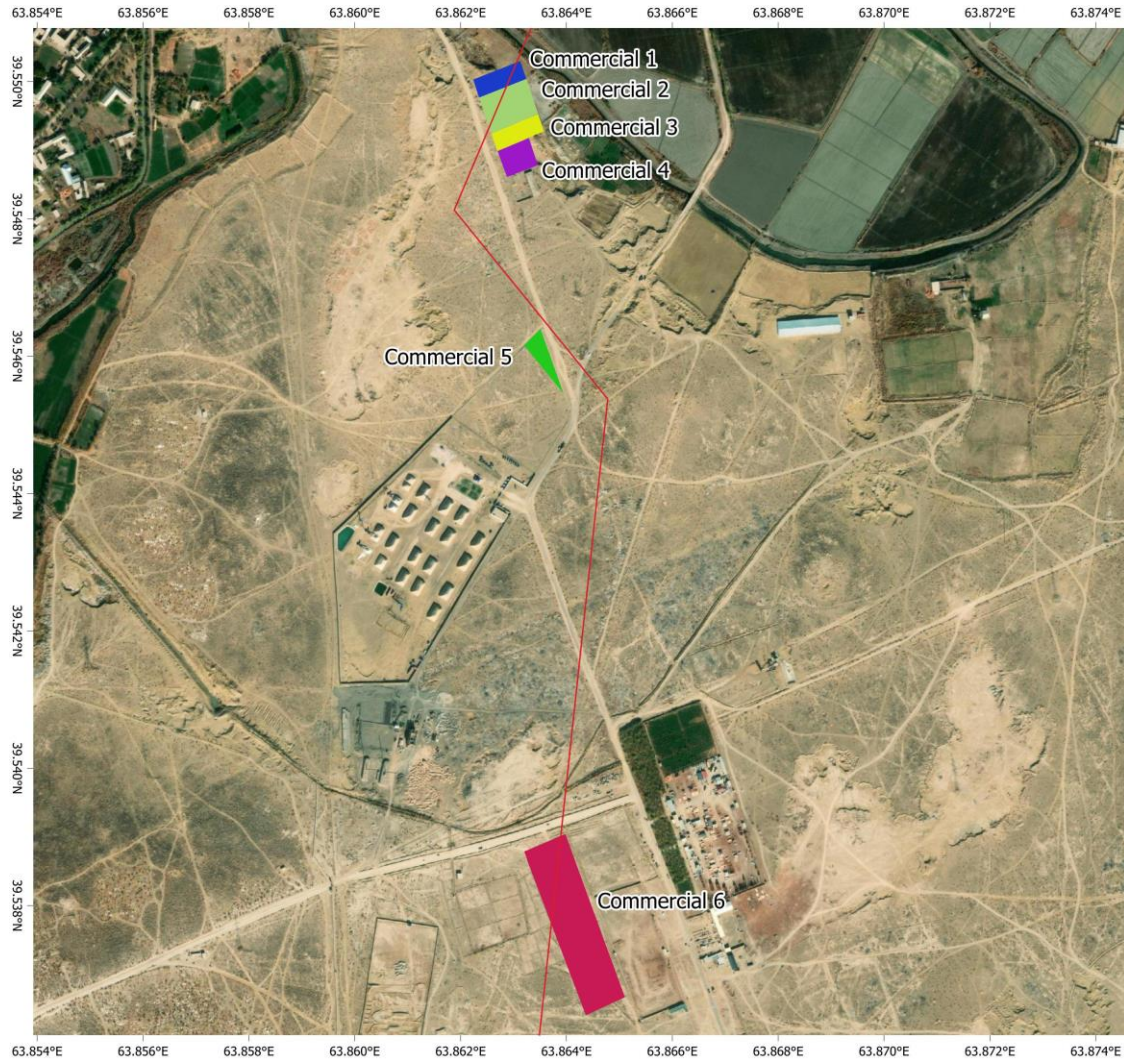
Prepared	NM
Checked	EK
29-03-2022	Revision 1

Scale:

Coordinate System: Decimal Degrees WGS84



Produced by:



Legend:

- OHTL
- Commercial 1
- Commercial 2
- Commercial 3
- Commercial 4
- Commercial 5
- Commercial 6

Prepared	NM
Checked	EK
29-03-2022	Revision 1

Scale:

Coordinate System: Decimal Degrees WGS84



Produced by:

4.2.2.2 Consultations with Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry

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

The Committee is authorised to approve a pasture plot that is in their permanent possession in compliance with the Uzdaverloyiha Institute. Consultations with the Institute on 22nd November 2021 provided a preliminary map showing the location of land belonging to different LLCs under the SWID.

An additional meeting was held on 14th January 2022 with Bukhara department of SWID and representatives from the LLCs along the OHTL. The purpose of the meeting was to provide the LLCs with the Project information (and impacts) and introduce the Project social team and Valuator. During the meeting it was determined that out of the 12 LLCs in the Project and OHTL region only 6 are impacted by the Project as shown in table 4-7 above. The representatives from the LLCs were also requested to be present during the planned site visits (based on the cut-off date) to avoid any future disputes on the asset inventory.

Refer to Appendix E for full MoM.

4.2.2.3 Consultations with State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

4.3 Irrigation Ditches Along the OHTL

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

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

Table 4-7 Water Canals along Bash-Karakul OHTL Route

COORDINATES		NAME OF CANAL	FUNCTION	RESPONSIBILITY
NORTHING	EASTING			
40.455672	64.612546	18-GD wastewater ditch	Improve the condition of irrigated lands	Melioration expedition under Amu Bukhara Irrigation system rehabilitation
40.404684	64.522863	Toldi wastewater ditch		
40.396418	64.508090	T-17 wastewater ditch		
40.378942	64.473798	T-9 Agytma wastewater ditch		
40.116575	63.984039	Shimoliy wastewater ditch		
39.726260	63.857490	Go'jayli wastewater ditch		
39.724296	63.856310	Katta-ko'l Go'jayli wastewater ditch		
39.610584	63.867791	Qorako'ldaryo water ditch	Irrigation	Karakul irrigation department under Amu Bukhara Irrigation system rehabilitation
39.558931	63.867438	Sayyot water ditch		

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

IRRIGATION DITCHES

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

WASTEWATER DITCHES

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Installation of power transmission equipment parallel to the ditches is strictly prohibited.
- Measures should be taken to prevent negative impacts on the canals as well as their future repair and restoration works.

- Movement of equipment along the canal tracks is prohibited during the construction and operational phase of the project.
- Construction should commence after the approval of the design by the Irrigation Dept.
- A specialist from the Dept. should be present during the construction works near the canals/ditches.

4.4 Health Protection Zone

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

4.4.1 Wind Farm

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

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

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

4.4.2 OHTL

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

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

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

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

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

Consultations letters are provided in Appendix F.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

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

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

5.1 Wind Farm

5.1.1 Background & Methodology

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

5.1.2 Affected households

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

Table 5-1 Affected Households

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

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

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

5.1.3 Gender, Ethnicity

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

RELIGION

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

5.1.4 Age & Marital Status

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

Table 5-2 Age Structure of the HHs

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

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

5.1.5 Education

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

Table 5-3 Education Level of Surveyed HHs

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

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

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

5.1.6 Health

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

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

The reported illnesses include:

- Chronic back pain;
- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular disease

5.1.7 Employment and Income Sources

Employment and income data were collected for the herders and workers including their spouses. As expected, the majority of the herders (60%) rely on herding activities as their only source of income. 88.9% of the workers only rely on herding activities for their income while 11.1% have other sources of employment which they engage in when working on rotational shifts at the Project site.

Table 5-4 Average Household Expenditure

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	HERDERS HHS		WORKERS HHS	
	HHS	SPOUSE	HHS	SPOUSE
Only working as Herders (owner)	6	-	-	-
Only working as herders' workers	-	-	16	-
Civil servant	2	1	1	-
Pensioner	2	2	1	1
Housewife	-	6	-	12

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

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

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

5.1.8 Expenditure

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

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

Table 5-5 Average Household Expenditure

EXPENSES	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD
Taxes	1250,000	115	586,875	54
Food	2,370,000	218	2,264,705	208
Education	417,208	38	231,770	21
Medical including support to sick members of extended family.	3,670,000	337	1,980,000	183
Loan repayment	243,000	22	n/a	n/a
Livestock	780,000	71	653,921	60
Veterinary services	161,000	15	32,000	3
Agricultural (seeds, fertilizers)	600,000	55	58,854	5
Transport	2,037,400	187	98	98
Other (gas, water, heating)	1,093,000	100	348,000	32

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

5.1.9 Accommodation and Living Conditions

The socio-economic survey shows that 3 herders with their 7 permanent workers have accommodation structures within the Project site while 3 more and their 12 workers live in accommodation structures outside of the project boundary.

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

Four of the herders from Agitma village own one storey houses in their village where they reside all year round with their family members.

5.1.10 Household Facilities

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

Table 5-6 Household Items in PAPs HHs

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	✓	×	✓	×
Electricity	10	-	18	-
TV	10	-	18	-
Satellite dish	6	4	1	17
Washing machine	9	1	10	8
Refrigerator	10	-	18	-
Air conditioner	7	3	3	15
Personal computer	5	5	1	17
Mobile Phone	10	-	16	2
Car	9	1	4	14
Motorcycle	7	3	4	14
Greenhouse (for growing vegetables)	1	9	1	17

5.1.11 Access to Utilities & Services

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

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

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

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

5.1.12 Ownership of Livestock

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

Table 5-7 Total number of livestock owned by PAPs

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

Veterinary services are provided to 4 herders who have contracts with Kokcha LLC at least 3 times a year while all the other herds pay out of pocket. The workers with livestock grazing at the Project site receive support from their employers (herders) to cover veterinary costs. The average cost of veterinary cost per year is approximately USD 363. However, this depends on the number of livestock and frequency of service.

The busiest seasons for the herders and their workers include the shearing and lambing seasons. The lambing season begins from February to April while shearing is undertaken two times a year in March - April and August to September. During this period, two of the herders receive additional help from their family members.

All the 6 herders employed by Kokcha LLC stated that the livestock is calculated as “*Temir Barrak*” where they are expected to return the same number of lambs/calves to the LLC as the livestock provided to them at the beginning of the contract. In case they do not provide the same number of lambs/calves, the herders are expected to provide a compelling reason for the death (i.e., proof of death of lambs/calves due to wild animal attack or cold temperature) or compensate the LLC using their own private livestock.

SUPPORT FROM KOKCHA LLC

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

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

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

ARABLE FARMING

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

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

5.1.13 Source of Labour for Herders

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

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

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

5.1.14 Women Impacted by the Project

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

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

5.1.15 Vulnerable Households

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

Table 5-8 Number of Vulnerable People Impacted by the Project

PAPs	CHRONIC ILLNESSES	ELDERLY (OVER 60 YEARS)	WITHOUT LEGAL LEASE AGREEMENT	HERDING IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME
Herders	1 & 2 HHs support a member of their family with chronic illness.	2	4	6
Workers	4 workers support a member of their family who is chronically ill	-	-	5 (only working as herders' workers within the Project site)

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

- PAPs with chronic illnesses: There is one herder who suffers from chronic illnesses (diabetes & chronic backpain). This PAP may find it difficult to relocate to a new area and the associated stress of resettlement may make him more vulnerable.
 - In case the livelihoods of the 6 HHs supporting their family members with chronic illness are impacted due to loss of grazing land, their ability to meet the medical expenses (of their family members) will be impacted.

- Elderly: There are 2 herders over 60yrs. In the event that their livelihoods are impacted, it may be potentially difficult to transition to other income generating livelihoods.
- Informal land users (without legal agreement with Kokcha LLC): These herders are from Agitma village and their land use rights are not recognised under the Uzbek law. Any impact on their grazing activities may potentially affect their livelihood and their ability to secure another land to continue grazing.
- Herding is the main source of livelihood: These herders do not have any other source of income and as such any impact on their herding activities through loss of grazing land will negatively impact their livelihood and income.
 - There are also 5 workers whose primary source of income is through working for the herders. Loss of grazing land can potentially lead to the loss of employment for these workers.

5.1.16 Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs

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

HERDERS

- Household income will be impacted due to loss of grazing land;
- Herders from Agitma village stated that they might have to sell their livestock because they do not have alternative grazing land and it is unlikely for Kokcha LLC to provide them with new grazing areas because they do not have any contracts;
- If alternative grazing land provided by the Project is far, this might change their grazing schedules and ability to regularly visit their families;
- Decrease in grazing land for the herders with structures outside the Project site; and
- 2 of the herders with structures outside of the Project site stated that they do not have any concern as only a small section of their grazing land will be impacted by the Project.

WORKERS

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

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

5.2 OHTL

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

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

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

5.2.1 Gender, Ethnicity

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

All the surveyed land users and workers are Uzbek.

5.2.2 Age & Marital Status

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

Table 5-9 Age Structure of the HHs

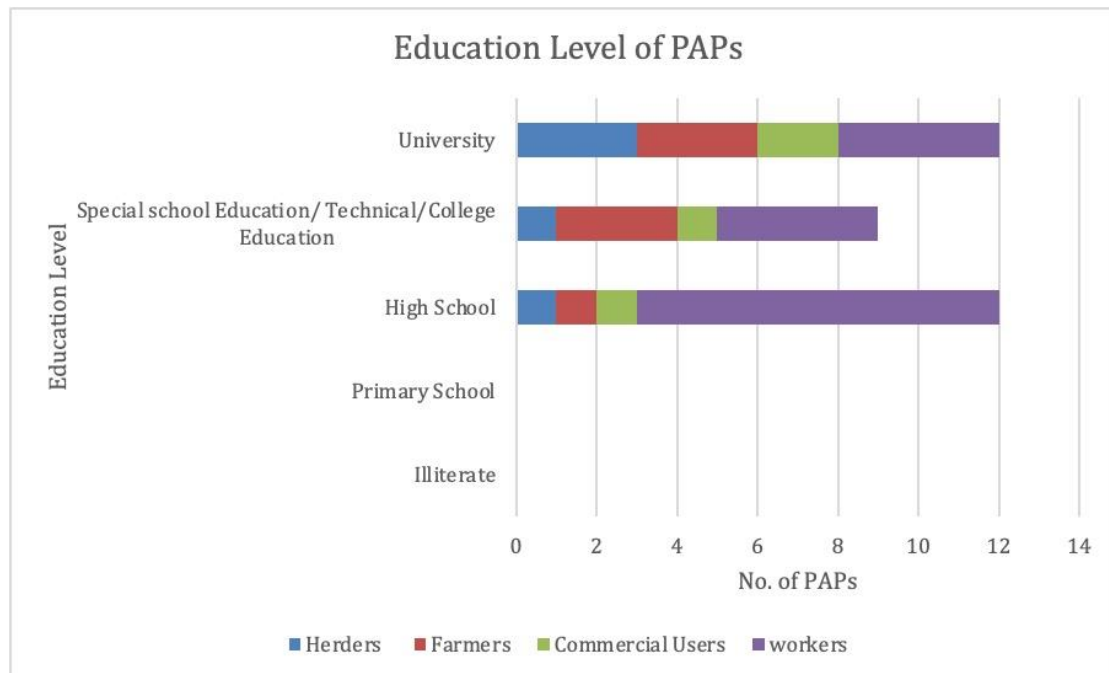
PAPs	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Land users	1	4	5	3	3
Workers	1	3	8	4	1

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

5.2.3 Education

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

Figure 5-1 Education Level of PAPs



5.2.4 Health

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

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

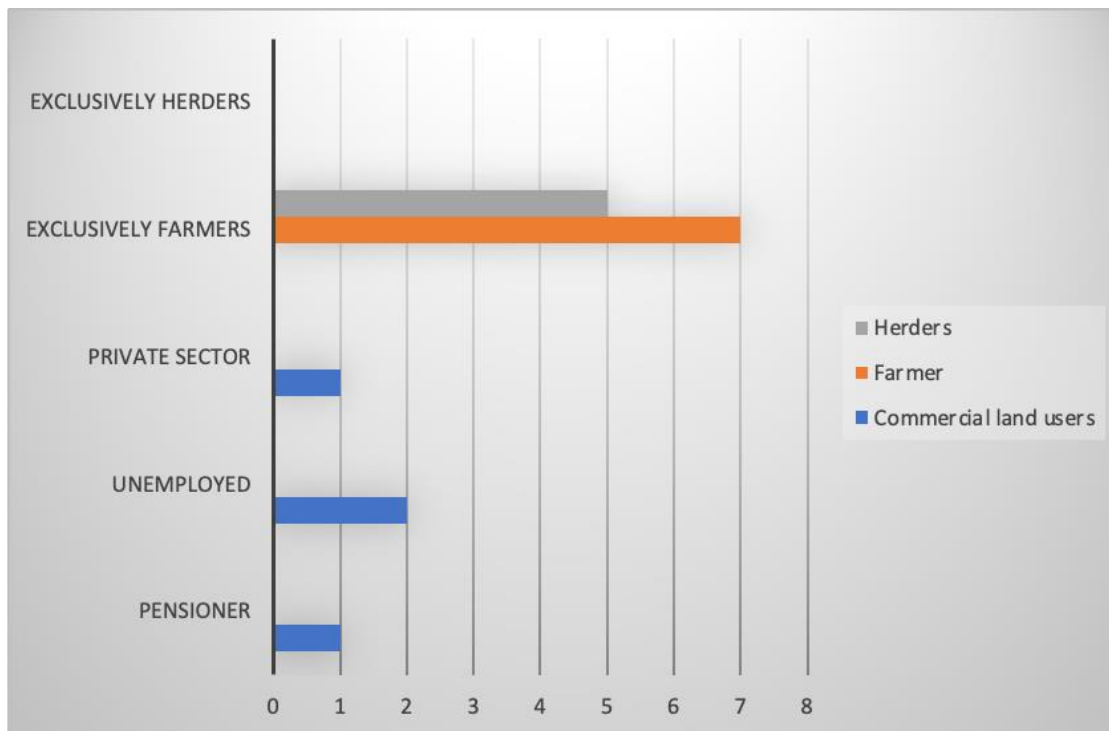
The main illnesses reported by the PAPs include:

- Hepatitis B
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular disease
- Cancer

5.2.5 Employment & Income Sources

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

Figure 5-2 Employment type for HHs



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

Table 5-10 Employment type for Spouses

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

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

5.2.6 Household Expenditure

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

Table 5-11 Main household expenditure for the PAPs

EXPENSES	LAND USERS						WORKERS	
	COMMERCIAL LAND USERS		HERDERS		FARMERS		MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN UZS	USD		
Taxes	425 000	37	780 000	68	1 138 000	99	658 800	58
Food	1 750 000	153	4 400 000	384	2 500 000	218	1 853 000	163
Education	2 700 000	236	1 120 000	98	733 000	64	400 000	35
Medical	1 750 000	153	1 570 000	137	666 000	58	836 000	73.8
Loan payment	28 376 000 ⁶	2482	4 966 000 ⁷	434	2 800 000 ⁸	244	3 193 000	282
Livestock	1 950 000 ⁹	170	1 960 000	171	1 185 000	103	1 292 300	113

⁶ Applicable for 3 out of 4 commercial land users HHs

⁷ Applicable for 3 herders

⁸ Applicable for 3 farmers

⁹ Applicable for 2 out of 4 commercial land users HHs

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

5.2.7 Accommodation & Living Conditions

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

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

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

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

Table 5-12 Household amenities

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

5.2.8 Access to Utilities & Services

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

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

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

STRUCTURES ALONG THE OHTL

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

5.2.9 Land Use

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

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

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

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

5.2.10 Sources of Labour for Land Users

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

Table 5-13 Source of labour for land users

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

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

5.2.11 Women Impacted by the Project

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

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

5.2.12 Vulnerable Households

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.13 Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs

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

HERDERS

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

FARMERS

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

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

COMMERCIAL

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

WORKERS

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

6 SCOPE OF PHYSICAL & ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

6.1 Wind Farm

6.1.1 Land Requirements

According to the Land Allotment Order (LAO), the Project has been allocated 285.1ha of land for the development of the Bash Wind Farm (including the WTGs, substation etc). However, it is understood from the Client that the LAO will be updated after the completion of the construction phase to only include the land under the Project footprint (in areas where the Project facilities will be sited such as the turbine pads, switching station area, access roads, storage area etc). As such, it is expected that the permanent land take will be far less than the allocated 285.1ha as further demonstrated below.

Due to the noise health protection zone requirements for the Project (1000m from each WTG), the construction workers influx, health and safety risks, it will be necessary to resettle the herders living within the Project site, while those living outside the Project site will experience temporary access disruption in these areas during the construction phase.

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

6.1.2 Impact on Land

All the grazing land near the Project site and in the wider Bukhara region belongs to the Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry (SWID). Consultations with Kokcha LLC have revealed that they have been allocated 267,398.1 ha of grazing land under their management in the wider Project area.

Out of the 285.1ha allocated to the Project, approximately 178.19ha will be impacted by the construction of Project facilities and laydown areas. The Project facilities will have a permanent impact (for the lifetime of the project) on 158.9ha of Kokcha Land while the laydown areas will lead to temporary impacts on 19.28ha during the construction phase. All laydown areas will be restored at the end of construction phase.

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

Table 6-1 Approximated Ha of Land Impacted by Project Facilities

PROJECT FACILITIES	HA	TYPE OF IMPACT
WTG Base (79)	80.03	Permanent
Access roads	58.34	Permanent
Bash Substation	20.53	Permanent
Laydown area/storage area	19.28	Temporary (only during the construction phase.
Total	178.19	n/a

According to the Balance of Plant (BoP), not all Project facilities will be located within grazing areas allocated to the different herders (refer to figure 6-1 below). It is approximated that the Project facilities will impact 155.36ha of herders grazing land as shown in the table below.

Table 6-2 Project Facilities within Demarcated Grazing Land

PROJECT FACILITIES	HA	TYPE OF IMPACT
WTG Base (79)	70.56	Permanent
Access roads	45	Permanent
Bash Substation	20.50	Permanent
Laydown area/storage area	19.28	Temporary (only during the construction phase.
Total	155.36	n/a

Note: The project footprint in the table above has been approximated based on the BoP as provided by ACWA Power in November 2021.

Even if the Project footprint (including the laydown area) will impact approximately 0.067% of the total area of grazing land, Kokcha LLC (and its 6 herders together with 4 herders from Agitma village) will not be able to access grazing land within the Project footprint during the construction phase. This is because construction will happen simultaneously across the site and it will not be phased. As such, impacts relating to health and safety and worker influx etc will require to be addressed resulting to limited access to certain areas of the site. However, the Project site will be available for grazing during the operational phase in areas outside the Project footprint i.e., WTG pads, switching station area etc.

IMPACT ON HERDERS

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

Table 6-3 Approximated Impact on Herders Grazing Land

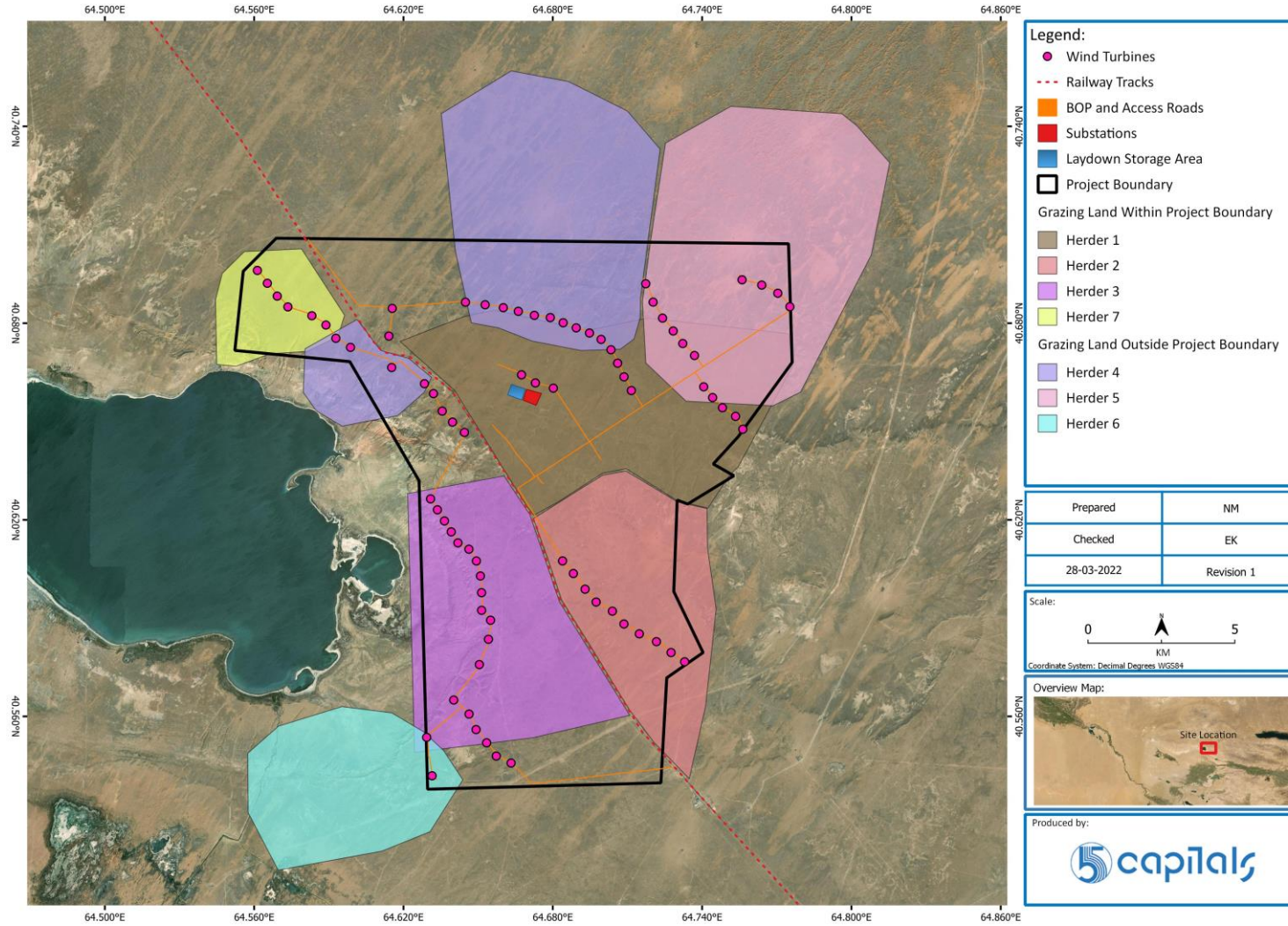
HERDER'S ID	TOTAL AREA OF GRAZING LAND (HA)	LAND IMPACTED BY PROJECT FOOTPRINT-BoP (HA)	% OF LAND IMPACTED BY PROJECT BoP	GRAZING LAND OUTSIDE THE PROJECT BOUNDARY (HA)
Herders with structures within the wind farm				
R5 & R6 (Herder 1)	5917.6	74.1	1.2	198.9
R7 (Herder 2)	3826.8	13.7	0.4	965.4
R18 & 21 (Herder 3)	4672.3	24.4	0.5	355.1
Herders who partially graze at the wind farm				
R23 & R24 (Herder 4)	6557.9	18.4	0.3	3931.4
R22 (Herder 5)	6590.8	18.7	0.3	4077.8
R31 (Herder 6)	2966.1	2	0.06	2827.5
Agitma Village				
4 Herders from Agitma village (Herders 7)	1305.8	7.6	0.6	306.8

Note: The calculations in the table above have been approximated based on the BoP provided by ACWA Power in November 2021 and the approximated grazing areas provided by the herders.

Based on the table above, Herders 4, 5 and 6 will still have sufficient land to graze (outside of the Project boundary) during the construction phase and they will be able to access the rest of their land during the operational phase (outside of the BoP areas). In addition, Herders 7 from Agitma village will be able to access part of their land and Kokcha LLC has confirmed they can graze on the land north of their village.

Even though Herders 1, 2 and 3 will be resettled due to noise and HPZ impacts (discussed further below), the majority of their land will not be impacted by the Project BoP and grazing can still occur during the operation phase (even though no settlements will be allowed within 1000m of the WTGs- see discussion on HPZ below).

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



6.1.3 Impact on Assets

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

Table 6-4 Summary of Affected Structures

AFFECTED STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	NO OF IMPACTED HERDERS
Primary Structures		
Summer/winter accommodation structures	4	3 herders & Kokcha LLC
Winter accommodation structures	3	2
Secondary structures		
Animal stables	9	4
Animal feed storage room	2	2
Water well	6	3 herders & Kokcha LLC
Pumping room	3	3
Pump	3	2
Toilet	5	3
Storage area	3	2
Animal water trough	6	2
Water tanks (movable)	6	3
Movable van cabin	3	2
Tandyr (handmade oven)	1	1
Animal water pool	2	2
Diesel Generator	3	3
Trees		
Apricot	2	1
Spruce	4	2
Decorative trees	3	1

LIVESTOCK

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

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

HERDERS	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK		WORKERS	
	PRIVATE LIVESTOCK	BELONGS TO KOKCHA LLC	ID	NO OF LIVESTOCK
Herders with structures on the Project site				
Herder 1	430 sheep & 100 goats	170 sheep	n/a	n/a
Herder 2	455 sheep & 64 sheep	131 sheep	Worker 2	67 goats
			Worker 4	10 sheep
Herder 3	610 sheep	60 sheep	Worker 7	340 sheep, 60 goats & 10 horses
			Worker 6	80 sheep, 20 goats & 2 horses
Herder 7 (includes 4 brothers from Agitma village)	197 sheep & 107 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herders who partially graze on the project site but their structures are outside of the project boundary				
Herder 4	250 sheep	250 sheep	Worker 16	30 sheep
Herder 5	300 sheep	200 sheep	Worker 15	40 sheep
			Worker 13	100 sheep
			Worker 11	50 sheep
			Worker 8	150 sheep
			Worker 9	50 sheep
			Worker 10	60 sheep
			Worker 12	50 sheep
Herder 6	400 sheep & 200 goats	350 sheep	Worker 17	250 sheep
			Worker 18	10 sheep
			Worker 19	11 sheep

6.1.4 Noise Impact

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

In order to assess the noise impacts on receptors, a detailed noise modelling assessment was undertaken as part of the Project specific ESIA in accordance with the IFC EHS Guidelines on Wind Energy. The outcome of the modelling showed that the magnitude of impact at 10m/s on all the herders' structures (within the Project site) is anticipated to be moderate and does

not comply with the IFC/World Bank Group EHS Noise level guidelines and the Uzbek noise limits under SanPiN No. 0339-16 (55(dBA) & 45(dBA) during the day and night respectively) as shown in the table below. As such, resettlement of these receptors has been proposed as the most appropriate mitigation measure.

Figure 6-2 Location of Receptors Impacted by Noise

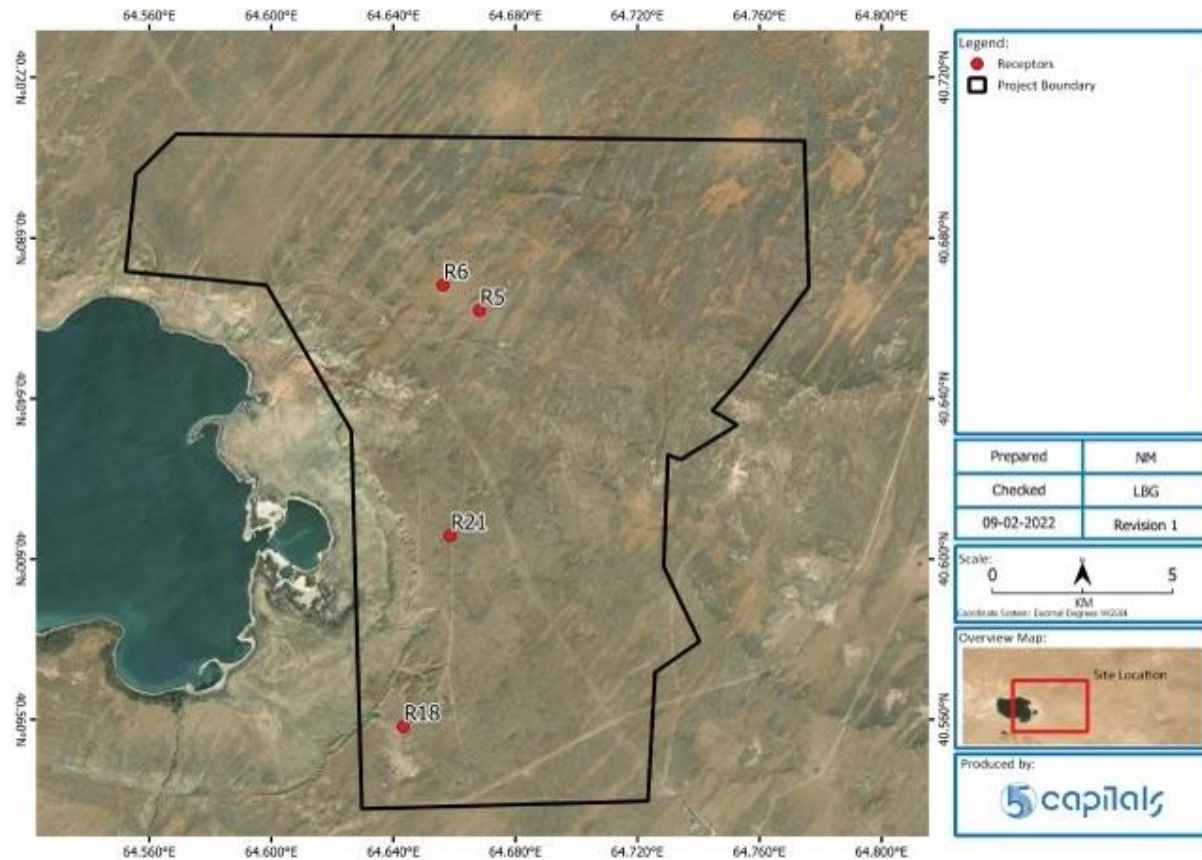


Table 6-6 Derived Background Noise Limits for Receptors within the Project Site

LOCATION	NOISE LEVEL AT REFERENCE WIND SPEED (10 M/S AT 10M), LA90,T DB DAY/NIGHT	DERIVED CRITERIA BASED ON BACKGROUND NOISE LEVELS, LA90,T DB (10 M/S) DAY/NIGHT	PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS
R5 (Herder 1)	28/39	53/43	59.4
R6 (Herder 1)	28/39	53/43	45.2
R18 (Herder 3)	29/43	53/43	52.1
R21 (Herder 3)	29/43	53/43	48.5

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

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

6.1.5 Impact from the Health Protection Zone

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

Table 6-7 Distance between settlements & nearest WTG

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

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

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

All other herders' settlements (accommodation facilities) are located outside of the HPZ and as such no physical displacement is envisioned. Any other construction impacts will be mitigated through prohibition of Project workers and machinery from encroaching/accessing areas outside of the construction footprint or laydown areas. In addition, the herders (and other PAPs) will have access to the grievance mechanism so that they can raise any concerns about the construction and operational phase of the Project.

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

6.1.6 Loss of Wages

SWID and Kokcha LLC has stated that Project development will not have adverse impacts on their activities. The location of alternative land where the herders within the Project site can be resettled with their livestock was provided to herders. The herders indicated they prefer compensation to be paid and will secure alternative land themselves where they can resettle with their livestock. Based on this, it is highly unlikely that any of the herders or their workers will lose their jobs as grazing will be undertaken at alternative land. In the unlikely event of this happening, only 3 herders and their 7 workers would be impacted.

6.2 OHTL

6.2.1 Land Requirements

The construction of the Bash – Karakul OHTL will lead to physical and economic displacement. It is noted that the design of the 162km OHTL has not been finalised. As such, the Client has advised that an assessment of impacts is undertaken within a 50m on each side of the OHTL which also accounts for the required HPZ of 30m on each side. This is because the design of the OHTL has not been finalised.

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

6.2.2 Impacts on Land

The land along the OHTL crosses through 6 districts and the land use includes grazing, farming, forestry and commercial purposes. The OHTL Area of Influence (Aoi) will include an area of 50m on each side of the OHTL and the magnitude of impacts for different PAPs varies depending on the total area of land owned.

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

Table 6-8 Impacted Land within 100m

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT	APPROXIMATE TOTAL LAND OWNED (HA)	APPROXIMATE LAND IMPACTED BY THE OHTL (HA)
Gijduvon District					
1	Kokcha LLC	Pastoral	49	267,398.1	279.7
2	Gijduvon district State Forestry	Forest	N/A	20668.7	64.6
Shofirkon District					
3	Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC	Pastoral	49	1672	27.4
4	Jilvon Rivoj Farm	Pastoral	49	1200	14.9
5	Farmer 1	Agricultural	30	29	7.3
6	Shofirkon District State Forestry Land	Pastoral	N/A	50669	162.6
7	G'alaba LLC	Pastoral	49	25100	96
Peshku District					
8	Dzhankeldy LLC	Pastoral	49	756121	78.6
9	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	N/A	12100	141.8
Romitan District					
10	Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	Pastoral	49	182000	80

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT	APPROXIMATE TOTAL LAND OWNED (HA)	APPROXIMATE LAND IMPACTED BY THE OHTL (HA)
11	Bukhara State Forestry	Forestry	N/A	1359	43.23
Jondor District					
12	Farmer 2	Agricultural	49	157	4.1
13	Farmer 3	Agricultural	49	64	1.9
14	Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC	Pastoral	49	13132.4	113.9
15	Amir Temur LLC	Pastoral	49	336296	28.7
16	Jondor District State Forestry	Forest	N/A	88436	345
Karakul District					
17	Qorako'l naslchilik LLC	Pastoral	49	499000	26.9
18	Farmer 4	Agricultural	49	250	19
19	Farmer 5	Agricultural	40	52	9
20	Farmer 6	Agricultural	49	60	7
21	Farmer 7	Agricultural	N/A	0,25	0.106
22	Commercial 1	Commercial- Proposed future livestock feed workshop	N/A	0,24	0.23
23	Commercial 2	Commercial -Proposed future livestock feed workshop	N/A	0,48	0.47
24	Commercial 3	Commercial – Proposed future chicken farm	N/A	0,24	0.14
25	Commercial 4	Commercial – Chicken Farm	N/A	0,25	0.05
26	Commercial 5	Commercial -Production of cotton thread	N/A	2.24	0.19
27	Commercial 6	Commercial – Proposed future vegetable oil workshop	N/A	2	1.19

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND USE	YEARS OF LEASE AGREEMENT	APPROXIMATE TOTAL LAND OWNED (HA)	APPROXIMATE LAND IMPACTED BY THE OHTL (HA)
28	Karakul District	This land is undeveloped and can be put up for land auction at any time	N/A	Unknown	24.05

Note: The total area owned and total area impacted within 100m Area of Influence (AoI) has been estimated using Google Earth. A letter containing these estimates was sent to Bukhara Municipality on 31st March 2022 for confirmation and at the time of writing, responses have not been received.

As shown in the table above, the majority of PAPs will not suffer from significant impacts due to the designated AoI. In addition, it is expected that grazing, farming or forestry activities can still be undertaken (albeit with some restrictions) once the OHTL has been constructed. The total area of land lost will be based on where the OHTL pylons are located which is not available at this moment.

Analysis shows that Commercial enterprises 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 will lose more than 50% of their land making their enterprises unviable. As such, consultations are on-going with the Karakul District and Cadastral Dept. to identify suitable land for these PAPs. Out of the 5 PAPs, 4 have not undertaken any development on their land while 1 has existing infrastructure within their compound. The owner of these Commercial enterprises have expressed concern that the loss of land will impact future income prospects and they will be penalised by the government if the land is not developed within the stipulated timeline.

6.2.3 Impacts on Structures

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

Table 6-9 Structures along the OHTL

AFFECTED PAPs	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	TYPE OF STRUCTURE
Shofirkon district		
Herder 1	3	1 stable ,1 storage room & 1 accommodation structure.
Farmer 1	6	6 irrigation pipes are within 100m AoI
Karakul district		
Farmer 4	1	Structure used by farmer's workers for accommodation
Commercial 3	2	1 unfinished foundation of a building and 1 underground water tank
Commercial 4	1	A security room at the entrance of the premises. This is also used for accommodation purposes
Commercial 5	1	1 unfinished foundation of a building

Consultations are on-going with the impacted PAPs to determine where these structures can be moved within their land outside of the 100m AoI.

6.2.4 Impacts on crops & trees

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

Table 6-10 Crops & trees along the OHTL

AFFECTED PAPs	CROPS	TREES
Shofirkon district		
Farmer 1	5ha of wheat	1
Jondor district		
Farmer 2	3.5ha of wheat	-
Karakul district		
Farmer 4	0.672ha of wheat	-
Farmer 5	5.9ha of wheat 0.9ha of barley	261 trees which include: Apricots – 42 Mulberry – 190 Apple trees - 29
Farmer 6	5ha of wheat 3ha of cotton	-
Farmer 7	0.11ha of wheat	-

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

6.2.5 Impacts on Businesses

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

- Commercial enterprises 1,2,3,4 and 6 will lose more than 50% of their land and efforts are underway to identify alternative land for these PAPs in consultations with Karakul district.
- Owners of Commercial enterprise 1,2,3 and 6 have not developed the land but consultations have shown that they intend to develop this land.
 - However, it is noted that they are losing more than 50% to the 100m Aol and they have been informed not construct any structures within this area (in line with the cut-off-date).
- Commercial enterprise 4 is an existing chicken farm with existing buildings where the chickens are being reared.
- Commercial enterprise 5 is an existing cotton processing plant.

TAXES & PENALTIES

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

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

6.2.6 Impacts on Workers

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

Table 6-11 Workers along the OHTL

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

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

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

6.2.7 Impact on Government Assets

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

Figure 6-3 Location of Irrigation Canals along the OHTL



Disruption of water flow along the canals could potentially be impacted if the EPC Contractor does not adhere to the required buffer zones. In addition, excavations near the canals could also potentially lead to soil erosion which could compromise the water quality and flow to other farms outside the OHTL Aol.

6.2.8 Impact on Infrastructure and Utilities

The wind farm and OHTL alignment are located in the same area as some existing infrastructure corridors for gas pipeline, OHTLs, railway lines and roads. Although unlikely, the construction phase of the Project and OHTL may potentially lead to the damage of existing infrastructure which may potentially result in disruption of services. Please note that the disruption of services is not part of the planned construction methodology.

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

7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

7.1 Eligibility

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

WIND FARM

- Kokcha LLC who will be losing part of their grazing land to the development of the Project.
- All herders using the project site (with legal or without legal rights).
 - Herders who graze & have accommodation structures on the Project site (and have a contract with Kokcha LLC).
 - Herders affected by the health protection zone (included the herders with structures within the project site).
 - Herders who partly graze at the Project site but their accommodation structures are outside the Project boundary (and have a contract with Kokcha LLC).
 - Herders from Agitma village.
- Permanent and temporary workers working under the affected herders.

OHTL

- PAPs losing structures located within 100m of the OHTL AoI
- PAPs losing structures within 30m on each side of the OHTL as a result of the health protection zone. This impact has been assessed under the 100m AoI.
- All PAPs losing their land to the construction of the OHTL.
 - This will include land users covered by legal rights or without legal status.
- Impacted local business owners.
- Permanent and seasonal workers (farmers, herders, local businesses) working in the affected land plots in case of disruption in their work.
- Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Dept. in the event that any of the irrigation canals are impacted during the construction phase.

WIND FARM & OHTL

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

7.2 Cut-off-Date

WIND FARM

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

As such, engagement with the herders and their workers was tailored to their work schedule in order to ensure their herding activities were not disrupted.

OHTL

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

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

Table 7-1 Cut off Dates

PROJECT COMPONENT	CUT-OFF DATE ISSUED	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
Project footprint	13 th September 2021	All herders	All assets within the wind farm.	The inventory of herders' assets within the Project site was conducted including socio-economic surveys.
	2 nd December 2021	Herder's Workers	N/A	Targeted workers working for herders with structures within the project site and those living outside the project site.
	13 th January 2022	Herders with structures within the project site	All assets within the wind farm.	Validation of herders' assets in the presence of Kokcha LLC in order to verify ownership.
OHTL	27 th to 30 th January 2022	All PAPs along the 100m AoI along the OHTL	All assets including structures, crops, trees etc within the 100m AoI	The inventory was taken in the presence of PAPs including the socio-economic studies.

7.3 Entitlements Matrix

7.3.1 Wind Farm

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Land	Grazing land within the Project footprint	Kokcha LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kokcha LLC (and Committee of Sericulture & Wool Industry) will be provided with a minimum of three months' notice before any of their herders are expected to be relocated from the Project site. Cash compensation for lost grazing land (within the project footprint) in accordance with the grazing land value established by Buxvilyeloyiha¹⁰ in line with the Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan No. 317 dated 21.09.2016. Restoration of grazing land in areas with temporary construction facilities after the completion of the construction phase.
		All herders who use the project site for grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of grazing land for herders employed by Kokcha LLC is expected to be covered through the provision of alternative grazing land in consultation with the Committee of Sericulture & Wool Industry. Herder's from Agitma village will still be allowed to graze on Kokcha LLC's land near their village as provided in Uzbek law.

¹⁰ Institution charged with valuing grazing land in Uzbekistan though it is noted that any licensed valuator can value grazing land as well. However, guidance on the valuation methodology should be obtained from Buxvilyerloyiha.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Loss of residential structures	Accommodation structures within the Project site.	Herders with contracts with the LLC (refers to 3 herders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement residential structures of equal or higher value. These will be built based on the building/housing standards in Uzbekistan. Or... Cash compensation for the accommodation structures at full replacement cost¹¹. • If the herders opt for cash compensation (for the accommodation structures) they will be provided with a minimum of three months' notice to move from the Project site in order to provide them with enough time to build new structures within the identified resettlement location. • Provision of assistance to demolish the structures within the Project site. The owners can salvage building materials if they wish to. • Assistance in transporting the salvaged materials and movable assets to the location of their choice i.e., to the resettlement site. This might include a moving allowance or provision of vehicles to transport the materials and other movable assets. • The herders will be provided with support in registering their new structures with Kokcha LLC and/or Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry so that they can receive cadastral documents for legal ownership. • Payment of compensation directly to the herders' personal bank accounts.

¹¹ According to EBRD, replacement cost is usually calculated as the market value of the assets plus the transaction costs (taxes, stamp duties, legal and registration fees, relocation costs) related to restoring such assets. Compensation at full replacement value is sufficient for the affected person to replace the project-affected land, structures and other assets to the same or better standard in another location.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Company will pay the income tax on top of the compensation packages (at 11.9%) directly to the tax office in line with Uzbekistan tax laws. Herders will be provided with transitional support i.e., training on livestock breeding by qualified experts, veterinary services, financial training, promotion of pasture management, transportation services etc.
Loss of non-residential structures	This includes animal stables, livestock pools, wells etc.	Herders living within the Project site Kokcha LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them.
	2 animal stables at the Project site	Herders from Agitma village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. Moving allowance for movable assets and salvaged materials or assistance to move them. Herders from Agitma village will be provided with transitional support i.e., training on livestock breeding by qualified experts, transportation services etc.
Livestock	Sheep, goats etc	All herders with animal stables within the Project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herders will be provided with at least three months' notice before being asked to move from the Project site. Assistance or moving allowance will be provided to herders in order for them to be able to move their livestock to the resettlement location. Provision of one month animal feed (or equivalent allowance) in order to allow the herders and their livestock to seamlessly settle in the new location. Access to project land that are not used by the project and in consideration of safety requirements including access to alternative grazing land.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
		Herders from Agitma village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices. • Provision of one month animal feed (or equivalent allowance) in order to allow the herders and their livestock to seamlessly transition to new grazing areas. • Access to project land that are not used by the project and in consideration of safety requirements including access to alternative grazing land. • Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.
Employment	Loss of employment	Herders employed by LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition (until the re-establishment of herding activities in another location or any other income generating activity). • Livelihood restoration assistance such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of training such as financial advice on how to manage their compensation amounts. - Support to access fodder crop during the construction phase of the Project when the Project site will be accessible to herders. - Career training to those herders who may want to transition to new areas of employment. - Access to project employment or assistance in accessing or registering at local employment agencies.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
		Workers employed by the herders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent workers with contractual agreements and informal/temporary workers will be paid an allowance of six months of the national minimum wage¹² or of their current salaries (whichever is higher). Workers who own livestock grazing at the Project site will be provided with transport and one month's animal feed allowance. Those who own livestock will also be provided with transitional support.
Vulnerable Households	-	PAPs receiving government support, all herders, female led households, heads of households with chronic illnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will be entitled to additional support which will be intended to improve their standard of living based on the needs of each household Provide support in the compensation process including preparing relevant documentation, accessing compensation (i.e., opening bank accounts and how to access the money in accounts etc.)
Impacts on existing infrastructure and utilities	Roads, existing OHTLs, gas pipeline, railway line etc	Owners/operators of the infrastructure and utilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-project level. Compensation of any income losses incurred during the period of service disruption.

¹² The Uzbekistan government establishes a minimum wage applicable to all workers in different sectors. This rate is revised every year. The minimum wage is 822,000 UZS as per the Presidential Decree "On increasing wages, pensions, scholarships and allowances" No. 6279 dated 17.08.2021.

7.3.2 OHTL

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Agricultural land	Permanent land loss caused by OHTL tower construction	All impacted farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. The 4 years are based on Resolution No. 146 dated on 25.05.2011. • Unaffected portions of an affected arable land will also be compensated in case it becomes unviable after impact. • Farmers will be allowed to harvest any standing crops within the tower construction areas. • Project Company will pay the income tax on top of the compensation packages (at 11.9%) directly to the tax office in line with Uzbekistan tax laws.
	Temporary land loss caused by tower construction and transmission line stringing	All impacted farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. The 4 years are based on Resolution No. 146 dated on 25.05.2011. • Unaffected portions of an affected arable land will also be compensated if it becomes temporarily inaccessible during the construction phase. • Allowance to reinstate land after completion of the Project site. • Duration of construction will not exceed more than one crop season at one particular farm. Where this is exceeded, the farmers will be notified in advance and compensation for lost income for the season provided based on the principles established herein (subject to independent valuation).

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Uncultivated land	Mostly grazing land within the desert.	Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry and its impacted clusters (LLCs) Forest Fund, State reserve land fund and any other grazing land lease owners along the OHTL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstatement of grazing land along the OHTL after the completion of the Project construction phase. • Land lease owners and users will be notified 2 weeks in advance in case there will be temporary restrictions to certain grazing areas or blocking of pathways for herders and alternative routes provided. • Provision of information and access to the grievance mechanism. • Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.
Commercial land	Commercial enterprises losing more than 50% of their land	Commercial enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative replacement commercial land for all PAPs losing more than 50% of their land to the defined 100m Aol ...OR cash compensation at market value for the land auction and any other expenses. Such as land registration fees etc. • Where cash compensation is preferred, the compensation will be sufficient for the PAPs to be able to bid on another land auction within the district (based on the current market prices). • Where suitable alternative replacement land is not identified immediately, the Project Company will continue supporting the impacted PAPs by consulting with relevant districts/departments so that suitable land is allocated on a priority basis (where possible). • Payment of any penalties/taxes on the PAPs as a result of leaving the land undeveloped as a result of the OHTL cut-off date. • Support in registration of the identified land i.e., registration process, tax processes etc.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Loss of residential structures	Accommodation structures within the 100m Aol	Farmer, herder, Commercial enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement structures of equal or higher value. These will be built based on the building/housing standards in Uzbekistan. Or... Cash compensation for the accommodation structures at full replacement cost. • If the PAPs opt for cash compensation (for the structures) they will be given enough notice to move from the 100m Aol in order to be able to build new structures in another location within their land. • Provision of assistance to demolish the structures within the 100m Aol. The owners can salvage building materials if they wish to. • Assistance in transporting the salvaged materials and movable assets to the location of their choice i.e., to the resettlement site. This might include a moving allowance or provision of vehicles to transport the materials and other movable assets. • Payment of compensation directly to the PAPs personal bank accounts. • Project Company will pay the income tax on top of the compensation packages (at 11.9%) directly to the tax office in line with Uzbekistan tax laws.
Loss of Income	Partial or total loss of income	Business Owners (formal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of permanent loss, cash compensation equal to 1 year net income (lost profit) plus costs relating to the land lease, business registration, licenses etc. • Support to re-establish the business (in-kind) to re-establish the business at another suitable location. • In case of temporary impact, compensation will be provided for the period of lost income (not exceeding one year). • Access to livelihood programs as described in section 7.9 of this RAP.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Loss of non-residential structures	Structures within 100m Aol such as animal stables, unfinished concrete foundations,	Herder(s), Farmers(s), and Commercial enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets. PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures. Moving allowance for movable assets and salvaged materials or assistance to move them.
	Irrigation pipes	Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer will be provided with 2 weeks' notice if the pipes within his land will be impacted by the construction of the pylons. Relocation of the impacted pipes before the start of construction works...OR cash compensation for the farmer to move the pipes. Any damage to other unimpacted pipes will be compensated at the replacement cost including an allowance to pay for their re-installation.
Crops	Loss of crops (as a result of permanent or temporary land take)	All impacted farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation at replacement cost for affected crops and one year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past 4 years. Farmers will be provided with prior notice to harvest their standing crops. The construction of the OHTL will be scheduled to avoid the crop season.
Trees	Loss of fruit trees (as a result of permanent or temporary land take)	Impacted land users along the OHTL including farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation for fruits will be based on the average annual income for the past three years multiplied by the remaining productive life of the fruit bearing trees. Felled trees will be kept by the PAPs and transport allowance will be provided to transport the trees/timber/firewood as per the PAPs wishes.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
	Loss of decorative or timber trees (as a result of permanent or temporary land take)	Impacted land users along the OHTL including farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided to the PAPs. Monetary compensation will be compensated based on the market value of dry wood volume. Or... Based on production costs (inputs) of trees to date. Felled trees will be kept by the PAPs and transport allowance will be provided to transport the trees/timber/firewood as per the PAPs wishes. Replacement juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided to the PAPs.
-	Livelihood restoration programs	Herders, farmers, commercial enterprises	<p>Herders, farmers and commercial business owners will be provided with livelihood restoration programs depending with their type of work such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock breeding & management Training by a certified agronomist. Business management.
Employment	Loss of employment from affected land	Agricultural workers (permanent or temporary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent workers with contractual agreements and informal/temporary workers will be paid an allowance of six months of the national minimum wage or their salaries (whichever is higher). The minimum wage will be as per the national requirements. Prioritisation of workers who may lose their jobs during the Project recruitment process. All workers who lose their job will be provided with training and additional assistance to find alternative employment i.e., employment with the Project based on their qualifications and project needs. Payment of compensation directly to the workers' personal bank accounts.

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Company will pay the income tax on top of the compensation packages (at 11.9%) directly to the tax office in line with Uzbekistan tax laws.
Vulnerable Households	-	PAPs with chronic illness, without legal lease agreement, female led household and those losing more than 50% of their land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority employment in Project related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment assistance. Vulnerable households will be entitled to additional support which will be intended to improve their standard of living based on the needs of each household.
Impacts on existing infrastructure and utilities	Roads, existing OHTLs, gas pipeline, irrigation canals	Owners/operators of the infrastructure and utilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-project level. Compensation for any income losses or repair costs incurred during the period of service disruption.

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

7.4 Valuation Methodology

The valuation of all affected land, structures and crops/trees impacted by the Project and OHTL will be made in accordance with EBRD PR5, IFC PS5 and ADB Involuntary Settlement Safeguards including the Uzbekistan legislative requirements. Further information about the relevant legal requirements is provided in Chapter 3 Legal Framework & Standards.

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

7.4.1 Land Loss

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

Additional regulations include:

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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

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

7.4.2 Compensation for Residential & Non- Residential Structures

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

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

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

- The market value of real estate objects located on the acquired land plot;
- The market value of the right to the acquired plot;

- Costs associated with relocation, including the temporary acquisition of immovable property;
- Lost profits of individuals and legal entities; and
- Other expenses and damages provided by the legislation or the agreement.

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

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

It is noted that the Uzbek valuation process requires consideration for depreciation which impacts the total value of assets. However, EBRD PR5 requires compensation to be provided in full replacement value and as such the cost of depreciation will not be deducted from the compensation packages of the PAPs.

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

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

7.4.3 Compensation for Use of Temporary Land

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

7.4.4 Compensation for Affected Trees

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

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

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

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

7.4.5 Compensation for Agricultural Crops

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

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

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

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

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

7.4.6 Compensation for Affected Commercial Activities

The loss of business is compensated in cash in Uzbekistan at market value for all the damages/opportunity costs incurred. Although the burden of proving opportunity cost lies with

the PAPs based on recognisable and verifiable documented evidence. However, no specific methodology exists within the Law.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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

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

7.4.7 Compensation for Workers

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

The calculations will be based on their current salaries but the Uzbekistan minimum wage for 2022 which is 822,00 UZS¹³ will be used if their salaries are lower.

ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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

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

7.4.8 Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

The Uzbekistan law does not provide any requirements for the support or assistance of vulnerable groups impacted by Project development. However, the Project will be required to

¹³ Presidential Decree of August 17, 2021 No UP-6279

provide support to vulnerable groups in order to meet EBRD, IFC and ADB requirements. The vulnerable PAPs have been identified in the socio-economic survey details of which are provided in section 5.1.15 for the wind farm and section 5.2.12 for the OHTL.

7.5 Valuation Verification

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

7.6 Compensation Entitlements

7.6.1 Wind Farm

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

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

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

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

Table 7-3 Compensation for fixed Assets & trees

CODE	UZBEK SOUMS		
	FIXED ASSETS	TREES	TOTAL PER PAP
Herder 1	182,935,192	66,228	183,001,420
Herder 2	122,301,327	0	122,301,327
Herder 3	250363615	223429	250,587,044
Herders 7	38,184,098	0	38,184,098
LLC	15,979,402	0	15,979,402
Total	609,763,634	289,657	610,053,291

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

NUMBER OF WORKERS	MONTHLY SALARY PER WORKER ¹⁴ (UZS)	TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR SIX MONTHS
Worker 1	2,000,000	12,000,000
Worker 2	2,000,000	12,000,000
Worker 3	1,500,000	9,000,000
Worker 4	1,500,000	9,000,000
Worker 5	1,000,000	6,000,000
Worker 6	822,000	4,932,000
Worker 7	822,000	4,932,000
Total		57,864,000

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

7.6.2 OHTL

The finalisation of the OHTL compensation packages is still on-going and will be updated in this RAP and to the PAPs once completed.

7.7 Transitional Support

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

7.7.1 Demolition Costs

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

¹⁴ The minimum wage in Uzbekistan has been used to calculate the compensation for workers whose salaries are lower than the national requirements.

7.7.2 Transportation Costs

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

- Demolished materials (from accommodation structures, stables etc);
- Household items and personal belongings belonging to the PAPs;
- Livestock (the transportation means provided will be appropriate and safe for the animals to prevent injury or death); and
 - Transportation services/allowance will also be provided to the workers with livestock within the Project site.
- Trees (the PAPs who own decorative or fruit trees will be provided transportation if they wish to translocate some trees to a new site or if the trees are cut down).

7.7.3 Financial Management

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

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

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

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

7.7.4 Other Support

The PAPs will also receive the following additional support:

- Support in registering the new structures with SWID and Kokcha LLC so they can receive cadastral documents for legal ownership.
- Opening of bank accounts for any of the PAPs who do not have bank accounts where the compensation allowances will be paid into.

- Legal advice on the payment of taxes where applicable or assistance where PAPs are required to justify the source of the funds deposited into their accounts.

7.8 Support to Vulnerable Households

7.8.1 Wind Farm

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

Table 7-5 Support to Vulnerable Households - Herders

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Herder 1	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	N/A
Herder 2	Request financial assistance in providing medical treatment for chronic backpain	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
	Request financial assistance to build his house			
Herder 3	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for his mother	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Herder 4	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 5	Request assistance in paying tuition of his son	To Be Determined	1 year tuition fee	To Be Determined
Herder 6	Request assistance in drilling well for watering livestock and buying 5 tons of forage for his livestock	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Herder 7A*	Request financial assistance for parents' medical treatment	3,000,000	One time support	13,000,000
	Request financial support to pay his tuition fee of 10,000,000 UZS (918USD) per year at Navoi University	10,000,000	1 year tuition fee	

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

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

Table 7-6 Support to Vulnerable Households - Workers

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 1	Request assistance in building/renovating his house	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 2	Request assistance in obtaining alternative land	3,000,000	Support for chronically ill father to be provided – One time support	3,000,000
Worker 3	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 4	Request assistance in paying loan. He took 40,000,000 UZS (3682 USD) for 2 years and pays by 2,000,000 UZS (184 USD) per month	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 5	Request assistance in securing job	1,000,000	6-month minimum wage	6,000,000
Worker 6	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for spouse	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000
Worker 7	Request assistance in providing electric wires to his settlement	3,000,000	Financial support for sick spouse to be provided -- One time support	3,000,000
Worker 8	Request assistance in obtaining alternative land for grazing	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 9	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 10	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 11	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 12	Request financial assistance in providing medical treatment for his niece who is a 2 nd group disabled person	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 13	Request assistance in purchasing washing machine	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 14	Request assistance in purchasing refrigerator and washing machine	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 15	Request assistance in obtaining alternative land for grazing	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 16	Request financial assistance in providing medical treatment for his son	3,000,000	One time support	3,000,000

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 17	Request assistance in purchasing livestock forage	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 18	Request financial assistance for the wedding of his son	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Worker 19	Request assistance in providing 5 tons of livestock forage	1,000,000	One time support	1,000,000
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,000,000

7.8.2 OHTL

Consultation with the vulnerable household along the OHTL route as identified in Section 5.2.12 is ongoing and the support to be provided to this household will be updated in the RAP and to the PAPs once completed.

7.9 Taxes & Penalties

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

7.10 RAP Contingency Fund

ACWA Power will put aside UZS 300 million as a contingency sum to cater for additional future costs that may arise during the implementation of the RAP.

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

7.11 Availability of Suitable Replacement Land

7.11.1 Grazing Land

7.11.1.1 Wind Farm

HERDERS WITH STRUCTURES AT THE WIND FARM

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

Figure 7-1 Location of Proposed Alternative Land

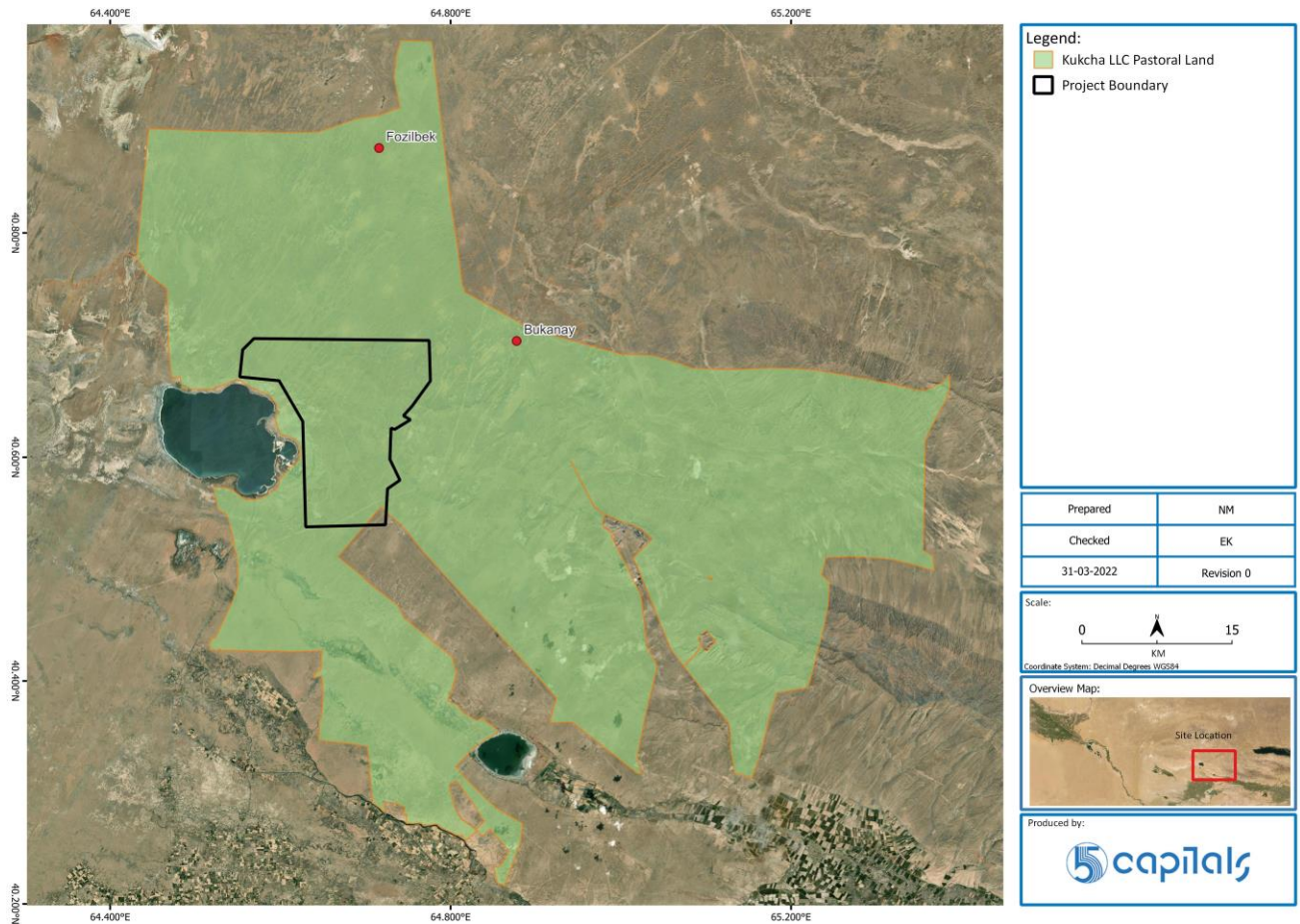


Table 7-7 Alternative land proposed by Kokcha LLC

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

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

Plate 7-1 View of proposed land in Bukanay



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

Plate 7-2 View of proposed land in Fozilbek





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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



OUTCOME OF THE SITE VISIT

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

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

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

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

HERDERS FROM AGITMA VILLAGE

It is estimated that the four (4) herders from Agitma village use approximately 1305ha of land within and outside of the Project boundary. The land outside of the Project boundary is approximately 306.8ha and the rest is within the Project boundary some of which will be impacted by the Project. As such, consultations were conducted on 30th and 31st March 2022 with the Deputy Mayor of Investment & External Trade in Gijduvon district via an official phone call requesting for additional land to be made available to the impacted herders. During the call and in consultation with Kokcha LLC, it was confirmed that the herders can keep grazing on Kokcha LLC land north of their village. The social team was also informed that these herders from Agitma village can use the land without an official contract with Kokcha LLC and no fee would be charged to them. A follow up letter was sent on 1st April to Gijduvon district requesting for a written confirmation of the same but no response has been received.

It is expected the herders will be able to graze on the land within the Project site during the operational phase and only 0.6% of their current land will be impacted by the Project footprint.

7.11.1.2 OHTL

Consultations are still on-going with the six (6) PAPs with structures within the OHTL 100m Aol on whether their structures can be moved in other areas of the land they already own. However, preliminary discussions show that all the impacted PAPs prefer cash compensation.

Nevertheless, any cash compensation or replacement structures will be provided in line with the entitlements matrix.

7.11.2 Commercial Land

There are five (5) commercial enterprises that will lose more than 50% of their land to the defined 110m Aol making their land unviable. It is noted that four out of the five commercial plots are undeveloped while one is an operational chicken farm.

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

On-going consultations with the PAPs have also revealed that some of them prefer cash compensation to allocation of alternative land. 3 out of 5 PAPs have provided signed letters stating that they prefer cash over land compensation.

Table 7-8 PAPs preferences on allocation of alternative land

PAPs	PREFERENCE	NOTES
Commercial 1	TBD	Consultations are still on-going
Commercial 2	Land	Consultations are on-going with Bukhara Municipality to identify suitable land.
Commercial 3	Cash	This PAPs had already provided a letter on 19 th March 2022 stating that she prefers cash compensation to land.
Commercial 4	Cash	Provided letters on 4 th April 2022 stating that they prefer cash over land compensation.
Commercial 6	Cash	

As stated above, it will not be possible to identify alternative suitable land for the impacted commercial enterprises due to the land auction processes. As such, letters of notifications were sent to Commercial 4 & 6 on 25th April 2022 notifying them of the outcome of consultations with Bukhara Regional Municipality and that they would receive cash compensation.

7.12 Livelihood Restoration Programs

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

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

Table 7-9 Livelihood Restoration Programs

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
Grazing Land	Livestock Breeding and Management	All herders including those from Agitma village and OHTL	<p>All herders will receive training from qualified livestock experts (with prior experience) on the following aspects as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on livestock breeding i.e., potential artificial insemination, how to improve their livestock breeds etc. • Pasture management including pasture rotation to allow for pasture regrowth, reseeding etc. • How to reduce death of livestock during lambing season. • Livestock disease prevention and management. • Analysis of local markets and identification of buyers for their private livestock. <p>In addition, the herders (and workers with livestock) will be provided with 3 years of veterinary professional access who will check up on their livestock and provide medication as appropriate.</p>
Agricultural Land	Agricultural	Farmers along the OHTL	<p>All farmers will receive training from a qualified certified agronomist on how to increase the productivity of their farms. The training provided will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on which seed varieties are high yield and suited for their farms. • Training on how to use fertiliser, pesticides, herbicides. • Technical training on good agricultural practices such as crop rotation and available and affordable technology. • How to reduce post-harvest and storage losses of their crops and fruits. • Training on how to maximise small-scale gardening for those with kitchen gardens. • Referral to government programs that support farmers in their area regarding best agricultural practices and technology (where they exist).

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm management training on topics such as record keeping, budgeting, seed preservation, produce marketing and value addition etc. • Addressing any other questions that the farmers might have. <p>The support will be available to farmers for two planting seasons (approximately 12 months) in order to assess whether the farmers have been able to adopt the techniques provided and the outcomes. Based on these outcomes, it will be determined by the RAP implementing team whether the farmers require additional support.</p>
Commercial	Business Management	PAPs with businesses along the OHTL	<p>PAPs who own commercial enterprises along the OHTL will be provided with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to technical experts/consultants in their sector to analyse their business activities and recommend ways to maximise output. • Support in accessing new markets for their products/services in the event that they are re-settled in new areas. • Training on how to comply with local regulations such as required business licenses, tax filing and payment etc. • Training on how to access government business support programmes and bank services such as loans etc.
N/A	Access to Project Employment	All impacted permanent workers	<p>Providing employment to any permanent employees who may lose their jobs will offer short term benefits such as providing a regular source of income for the duration of the construction phase of the Project and the OHTL. In the long-term, this will provide certain opportunities for training and skill enhancement.</p> <p>The RAP implementation team will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the EPC Contractor and sub-contractors on the employment screening and recruitment procedures which must be met before the PAPs are provided with a job. • Ensure that the employment requirements are gender sensitive and inclusive. • Employment opportunities will be communicated to the PAPs including the recruitment requirements and deadlines.

LAND USE TYPE	PROGRAM	TARGETED PAPs	DETAILS
			<p>Where employment opportunities are not available the PAPs will be provided support in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering in local employment agencies (where they exist) • Facilitation in job placement (where possible and based on the skills of the workers. • Support to access and register with national/local social support programmes.

7.13 RAP Implementation Cost

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

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

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

7.14 Payment of Compensation & Livelihood Restoration Programs

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

Table 7-10 Summary of total costs associated with RAP

ITEM	AMOUNT IN SOUMS
Wind Farm	
Compensation for assets within the Project site	609,763,634
Compensation for grazing land	1,544,913,954
Potential compensation to herders' workers	57,864,000
Vulnerable households	67,000,000
OHTL	
Compensation for trees & crops	TBD
Compensation for structures along the OHTL	TBD
Compensation to businesses	TBD
Compensation for grazing land & forest fund	TBD
Wind Farm & OHTL	
Transitional support	Internal costs to ACWA Power
Livelihood restoration programs	Internal costs to ACWA Power
Contingency fund	300,000,000
Hiring of experts	TBC
Administrative costs	TBC
Monitoring costs	TBC
RAP close out audit costs	TBC
Total	2,559,541,588
Note: The total amount will be updated once the pending compensation amount have been determined and the administrative, monitoring and expert costs have been confirmed.	

7.15 Payment of Compensation Packages

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

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

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

8 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

8.1 General Overview

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

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

8.1.1 Summary of Consultations at the Wind Farm

- Gijduvon District. Consultation held on 15th April 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with nine (9) participants to discuss issues related to the environmental and social impact of the project. The participants included 7 male and 2 females.
- Ayakagitma Village
 - Consultation in Ayakagitma village included a meeting with 14 male participant and a separate meeting with 12 women held on 23rd June 2021.
 - In addition, Project brochures and leaflets were distributed in the village to members of the community who were not able to attend due to concerns regarding COVID-19.
- Chulobod Village
 - Due to lack of suitable facilities to hold a public meeting, Juru Energy distributed Project brochures to 15 local members of the community on 23rd June 2021. During the distribution process community members were provided with Project information and details on the grievance mechanism.
- Kuklam Village
 - Due to lack of suitable facilities to hold a public meeting, Juru Energy distributed Project brochures to 13 local members of the community on 23rd June 2021. During the distribution process community members were provided with Project information and details on the grievance mechanism.
- Gijduvon Khokimiyat.
 - Held on 24th June 2021 with 5 women and 15 male members of the community including the elderly.
- Consultations with herders using the Project site.

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

8.1.2 Summary of Consultations along the OHTL Alignment

- Romitan District: Consultation held 6th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with six (6) participants comprising of only local municipality representatives.
 - Representative of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting because it is cotton harvesting season.
- Jondor District: Consultation held 6th October 2021
 - This face-to-face meeting was held by 18 participants. Six (6) participants were representatives of local municipality and twelve (12) participants were local community members including women & unemployed youth.
- Karakul District: Consultation held 6th October 2021
 - This consultation was held with nine (9) participants. Seven (7) participants were representatives of local municipality and two (2) participants were local community members including one (1) woman and one (1) unemployed youth.
 - Other representatives of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting because it was cotton harvesting season.
- Gijduvon District: Consultation held on 7th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was held with eleven (11) participants comprising of representatives of the local municipality only.
 - Representative of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting because it was cotton harvesting season.
- Shofirkon District. Consultation held on 7th October 2021
 - This consultation was attended by 40 participants and with four (4) representatives of the local municipality and local community including elderly and unemployed youth (9 women and 27 men).
- Peshku District: Consultation held 7th October 2021
 - This face-to-face consultation was attended by six (6) local municipality representatives and 19 local community members including the elderly and unemployed youth
- Owners & workers of social infrastructures along the OHTL route: Consultation & distribution of visual aids was undertaken from 3rd to 6th October 2021.
 - Consultations were held individually with the PAPs instead of a public meeting as there are no suitable infrastructure for public meetings and the social infrastructure/facilities are located far away from each another.
 - Visual aids were distributed to 20 people

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

8.2 Consultations as Part of the RAP

As demonstrated above, consultations were conducted at various stages of the ESIA process for the Project site and along the OHTL. In addition to public consultation as part of the overall ESIA process, additional consultations with the PAPs are ongoing as part of socio-economic surveys and assets inventory and valuation outcome of which will be included in the RAP.

Refer to Chapter 4 for outcome of consultations with the PAPs and other stakeholders conducted in order to establish the current situation.

8.2.1 Identification of Stakeholders and Method of Consultations

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

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

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
Wind Farm				
Land Users (Physically and economically displaced Affected Persons _PAPs)	Herders with structures on site	A: Direct impacts due to physical displacement and loss of grazing land.	Issues regarding physical displacement and loss of grazing land. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP.
	Herders from Agitma village	A: Direct impacts due to partial loss of grazing land.	The project site will not be accessible during the construction phase leading to temporary	
	Herders grazing on the project site but with structures			

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
	outside the Project boundaries		disruption in grazing activities. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings	
Workers	Workers employed by the herders.	A: Herding activities will potentially be disrupted during the construction phase of the Project and during relocation of herders with structures within the Project boundary.	Issues regarding disruption of their herding activities and any impacts relating to their income. Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Consultations through phone calls	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform.
Kokcha LLC	The land within the Project site is under the management of Kokcha LLC which is a cluster under the Committee of Sericulture and Wool Industry.	A: Kochka LLC will lose part of their grazing land to the Project footprint. They also have some assets within the Project boundaries.	Issues regarding the land lease, impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Official letters	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
Government Entities/Agencies	Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry (National & Regional)	A: The overall Committee which is tasked to implement unified state policy in the field of sericulture & karakul breeding. Kokcha LLC is a cluster under the Committee.	Issues regarding the land lease, impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Official letters	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
	O'zdavyeloyih a Institute	D: Responsible for determining land	The Institute will determine the exact borders of	Official letters & telephone calls

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
		boundaries and preparation of allotment orders.	land belonging to the Committee of Sericulture vs land allocated for the Project site. Official meetings & letters	
Regional Government Authorities	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	D: The Project is located in their region and these government authorities will be responsible for different aspects relating to the land lease agreement	These departments will be involved in elements of the Project development such as issuing the land lease, providing support in identifying alternative land to impacted PAPs. Official Correspondence	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Gijduvon District			
OHTL				
Land Users (Economically displaced Affected Persons _PAPs)	Herders along the OHTL including their workers	A: Direct impacts as access to certain grazing areas may potentially be disrupted during the construction phase.	Issues regarding grazing areas within the construction corridor and any temporary disruption to grazing activities Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP
	Farmers with land along the OHTL alignment	A: Direct impacts due to partial loss of land resulting to the construction of the OHTL and maintenance corridor.	Issues regarding land use and compensation process Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings,	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP.

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
			Letters, Telephone Calls	
	Commercial Enterprises	A: Direct impacts due to total or partial loss of land resulting to the construction of the OHTL and maintenance corridor.	Issues regarding land use and compensation process Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters, Telephone Calls	
	Workers in the agricultural farms	A: Their income and work might be disrupted during certain construction periods of the OHTL.	Issues regarding construction schedule and how this will impact their work in the farms or income. Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, Telephone calls	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP where possible.
	Forest Fund	A: Sections of the land along the OHTL belongs to the Forest Fund in various districts.	Issues relating to land lease ownership, lease etc Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters	Official letters & telephone calls
	SWID including the impacted 6 clusters (LLCs) under its management	A: The Committee grazing land along the OHTL which is under the management of different clusters.	Issues relating to land ownership, lease, confirmation of LLC impacted etc. Formal & Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters	Official letters & telephone calls
Regional Government Authorities	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	D: The OHTL alignment between Bash to Karakul goes through these districts	Determine land lease ownership along the OHTL alignment including the affected PAPs.	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as
	Gijduvon District Khokimiyat			

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
	Peshku District Khokimiyat	and these government authorities will be consulted regarding land lease ownership issues, land lease agreement etc.	Official meetings & letters	Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Romitan District Khokimiyat			
	Jondor District Khokimiyat			
	Shofirkon District Khokimiyat			
	Karakul District Khokimiyat			
	Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency	D: Provide the Project with the official land boundaries, owners etc of the land along the OHTL alignment.		
	Cadastral departments in Gijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts			
Bukhara Department of SWID Committee				
Government Agencies/Committees	Territorial administration on Association for the Development of Pasture (part of SWID)	I: Provide information on grazing land along the OHTL	Information on grazing land along the OHTL. Official letters	Official letters
	Bukhara Irrigation Systems Basin Department	D: Provide information regarding the required buffer zones between the OHTL structures and the irrigation canals/ditches	Provide guidance on the applicable buffer zones between the OHTL and irrigation ditches. Official letters	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc
	SWID Committee	D: Issues regarding land use	Issues regarding grazing land use along the OHTL	Official letters & telephone calls

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
	Ministry of Transportation	A: Provide information on the roads/highways that intersect the OHTL route	Issues regarding land use and ownership along OHTL. Bi-lateral meetings	Bi-lateral meetings
Wind Farm & OHTL				
Government Agencies	Agency on Sanitary Epidemiological Wellbeing under the Ministry of Health	D: To provide conclusions on the applicable health protection zone for the Project site & OHTL.	They will determine the applicability of the HPZ for the Project & OHTL Official Correspondence	Telephone calls
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP)	D: Decision on compensation requirements for the Project in case there are trees or bushes within the Project boundary & alignment of the OHTL found within the Red Book of Uzbekistan or in the State Forest Fund.	Project & OHTL requirements regarding the moratorium against cutting trees found in the Red Book of Uzbekistan or in the State Forest Fund. Official Correspondence	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology & Environmental Protection	D: Conduct bush & trees survey within the Project site & along the OHTL alignment to determine if there are species found within the Red Book of Uzbekistan or the State Forest Fund	Issues regarding tree and bush survey within the Project site & OHTL alignment and preparing a report to be submitted to SCEEP. Official Correspondence and Meetings	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
Government Ministries/Agencies	Ministry of Energy	D: Responsible for the development of the Project & OHTL. NEGU will also be responsible for the operation of the OHTL.	Consultations to be undertaken by ACWA Power as applicable.	N/A
	National Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU)			N/A
Financial Institutions	EBRD/ADB	I: Interest in ensuring that the relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements.	Ensuring that relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements and conduct consultations in any arising issues. Official Correspondence , Calls, Emails.	Official consultations

8.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

- Inform the affected PAPs (and other stakeholders) of the grievance mechanism, purpose and how to access it during the engagement process;
- The process will be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project;
- The grievance mechanism will be made clear, understandable and easily accessible by providing information in the local language and orally where PAPs (and communities) cannot read;

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

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

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

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

Table 8-2 RAP Stage Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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

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

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

Table 8-3 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, municipalities and any other relevant authorities (if required).	Within 30 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

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

RAP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE GRM

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

Table 8-4 RAP Implementation Stage - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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

O&M Company	To be confirmed (before the start of the operational phase)
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The GRM at the RAP implementation stage will be in line with the grievance process flow and timeline provided in table 8-3 above.

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

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

PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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

8.3.1 Grievances Received

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

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

9 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

9.1 Government Agencies

9.1.1 Bukhara Regional Government

- Responsible for implementing state policies and Presidential decrees relating to the Project.
- Provide guidance to local administration government in Gijduvon district on how to implement the Presidential decree relating to the Project.
- Provision of the Project site land allotment order.
- Provide assistance in identifying the land users along the proposed OHTL in coordination with the relevant district cadastral departments.
- Support in the identification of alternative land for PAPs losing more than 50% of their land along the OHTL.

9.1.2 Gijduvon District

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

9.1.3 Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry & its Clusters

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

9.2 NEGU

- Recommendation to appoint a social specialist who will ensure the implementation and monitoring of the RAP's OHTL operational phase requirements.
- Recommendation to implement a GRM to ensure that the PAPs grievances are addressed during the operational phase of the OHTL.
- Recommendation to provide the PAPs along the OHTL with compensation based on the principles established in the RAP in case of asset/crop damages during the operational phase.

9.3 ACWA Power

ACWA Power as the Project Developer will play a vital role in the development and implementation of the RAP. Some of its roles and responsibilities will include:

9.3.1 Deputy CEO (Project Company)

- Understand the need and implementation requirements of the RAP.
- Ensure the public disclosure of the RAF and RAP documents on ACWA Power's website.
- Support the implementation of the RAP.
- Ensure that the human and financial resources are provided to allow for the implementation of the RAP.
- Ensure that an independent E&S consultant is appointed for the monitoring and auditing of the implementation of the RAP.
- Encourage NEGU as far as is practicable to ensure that any damages to assets/crops during the operational phase of the OHTL are compensated in accordance with the compensation principles established in the RAP.

9.3.2 Business Development Team (Uzbekistan Office)

- Disclosure of the final entitlements and compensation packages to all the PAPs.
- Setting up the RAP implementation team which must include qualified resettlement/social experts separately for the Wind Farm and OHTL.
- Appointment of the experts required to provide support to the PAPs i.e., financial advisors, livestock experts in coordination with the HR Department.
- Ensure that the EPC Contractor will restore the land along the right of way, temporary laydown areas to the condition it was before the Project and provide compensation to PAPs in case of unforeseeable damages to assets or/and crops etc.

- Ensure that the EPC Contractor and O&M Company (if applicable) is aware of the compensation policies and are monitored to avoid any violations to such policies.

9.3.3 Financial Department

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

9.3.4 E&S Implementation Manager

- Notify the PAPs on the information required to prove eligibility of the compensation entitlements including transitional support.
- Notify the PAPs on the RAP implementations timelines and how this relates to the project schedule, relocation requirements etc.
- Ensure the engagement with stakeholders such as SWID, Kokcha LLC, Agricultural Dept in various districts etc during the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programs.
- Address any grievances received through the established GRM in coordination with the RAP implementation team including allocation of necessary resources.
 - It is noted that once the RAP is completed the GRM will be handed over from 5Capitals and Juru Energy to ACWA Power/Project Company.
 - ACWA Power/Project Company will also have to coordinate with NEGU in addressing grievances received along the OHTL since NEGU will be in charge of the OHTL operational phase.
 - Inform the relevant government agencies (in section 9.1 above) about the grievance mechanism, its importance, how grievances are resolved etc. These agencies will also be encouraged to submit any grievances received to the Project so that their resolution is ensured.
- Monitor and report on the status of implementing the RAP in collaboration with the social experts for the Wind Farm and OHTL.
 - This will also include monitoring of government led resettlement processes where possible through on-going engagement.
- Submit monitoring and audit reports to the lenders in coordination with the Business Development Team.
- Ensure no new herders' structures are constructed within 1000m of the WTGs during the life cycle of the Project. This will be coordinated with SWID and Kokcha LLC.

9.3.5 HR Manager

- Prepare the individual PAPs compensation package agreements in coordination with the Business Development Team & Financial Department.
- Prepare contracts for the appointment of any experts required to provide support to the PAPs i.e., financial advisor etc.
- Keep a record of all agreements between the Project Company and the PAPs including those signed with the various experts supporting the PAPs.

9.4 EPC Contractor

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

9.5 Independent E&S Consultant

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

- Monitor the implementation process of the RAP and prepare monitoring reports on RAP implementation to be submitted to the lenders.
- Inform ACWA Power /Project Company of any arising issues during the valuation process and the implementation and monitoring of the RAP.
- Provide feedback on any non-compliance with the implementation of the RAP and corrective action in the monitoring reports submitted to the lenders.
- Provide recommendations on issues that require corrective actions in accordance with the lender's requirements.
- Provide confirmation on transfer of ownership or type of agreement between the LLC and herders regarding LLC's assets renovated by herders.

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

9.6 Valuation Consultant

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

9.7 Project Lenders

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

10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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

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

10.1 Resettlement Action Plan - Schedule

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

Table 10-1 RAP preparation & implementation schedule

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Notification of PAPs about the Project	Gjduvon District & Bukhara Regional Municipality, Juru Energy/5C	From April 2021	From 8 th November 2021
Identification of PAPs	Bukhara Regional Municipality, SWID, Kokcha LLC, ACWA Power, Juru Energy, 5 Capitals	From April 2021	From 23 rd September 2021 (during the OHTL technical stage)
Stakeholder Engagement	ACWA Power, 5 Capitals & Juru Energy	Consultations with PAPs and relevant stakeholders started in April 2021 for the Project site and September 2021 for the OHTL and will continue throughout the Project/OHTL implementation.	
Preparation of the Resettlement Action Framework	5 Capitals & Juru Energy	Completed on 11 th January 2022	
Social Economic surveys of the PAPs	5 Capitals & Juru Energy	28 th to 30 th August 2021	27 th to 31 st January 2022

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Issuance of cut-off date	5 Capitals & Juru Energy, Valuation Officer	All herders- 13 th Sept 2021	27 th to 30 th January 2022
Inventory and valuation of affected assets including crops and trees		Herders' workers – 2 nd Dec 2021	
		Validation of assets -13 th January 2022	
Preparation of the compensation package (excludes transitional support & livelihood restoration programs)	5 Capitals & Juru Energy, Valuation Officer	February 2022	On-going
Presentation of the initial compensation package to the lenders	EBRD, ADB	15 th June 2022	15 th June 2022
Disclosure of the compensation package to PAPs which includes transitional support, livelihood restoration program including summary of impacts and compensation schedule)	ACWA Power, 5 Capitals & Juru Energy	June – July 2022	June – July 2022
Preparation of the RAP	5 Capitals, Juru Energy	February to May 2022	
Lenders' engagement on review of the RAP and the implementation schedule	EBRD, ADB	April 2022	
RAP Implementation			
Signing of individual compensation agreements between ACWA Power & the PAPs	ACWA Power, PAPs	June – July 2022	
Payment of compensation to PAPs	ACWA Power	July - August 2022	
Implementation of the livelihood restoration programs and	ACWA Power	July 2022 to 1 st quarter of 2023	

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
provision of transitional support			
Grievance Redress	ACWA Power, Project Company, EPC Contractor, O&M Company	On-going	
Monitoring			
Submission of quarterly and annual monitoring reports to the lenders	ACWA Power, Independent E&S consultant	1 st Monitoring report to be submitted in November 2022	
External third-party close-out audit	Independent E&S consultant	August 2024	
RAP closure audit	Independent E&S Consultant appointed by the lenders	24 months after the completion of RAP implementation	

11 MONITORING & REPORTING

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

- Number and agenda of public discussions and consultations scheduled and held on the RAP.
 - This must include the MoMs and signed attendance sheets.
- Number and role of client staff or external consultants dedicated to resettlement and livelihood restoration. The breakdown will include:
 - Members of client's implementation team.
 - Members of other departments.
 - Skill trainers.
- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
 - Number and % of compensation agreements/contracts signed.
 - Number and % of PAPs who have declined to sign compensation agreements or are still undecided.
 - Number and % of compensation payments completed.
 - Disbursements against agreed payment timelines.
 - Amount and type of assistance provided to vulnerable groups.
 - Project Company has paid all the income tax on top of the compensation packages for all the PAPs.
- All PAPs and their assets have been resettled to suitable alternative land.
 - Number & percentage of PAPs who have been physically displaced.
 - Number of accommodation facilities, animal stables, water wells and pumps constructed before the commencement of the Project construction phase.
- Re-establishment of impacted businesses.
 - Number and percentage of businesses that have been relocated.
 - Assess whether the relocated businesses have been successfully re-established i.e., compare net income with historical records.
 - Assess whether the business employees are still working after re-location and if not why.
- Assess agricultural and grazing land Productivity in areas affected by the construction of the Project and whether pre-project productivity and accessibility has been restored.
 - Assess whether PAPs, who are not achieving pre-project productivity are still receiving transitional support and type of support provided.

- Total area of grazing and agricultural land reinstated at the Project site and along the OHTL after the completion of the construction phase i.e., for laydown areas, worker accommodation areas etc. This will also include the restoration methodology and monitoring requirements.
- Overall spending on the resettlement and livelihood restoration.
 - Cash compensation.
 - Cost of providing assistance, by type of assistance.
 - Consultation and engagement costs.
 - Cost of legal fees (if any).
 - Costs of taxes and registration fees.
 - Other costs (by type).
- Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism.
 - All PAPs are aware of the grievance mechanism and have received notice on its availability and how to access it.
 - Total number of grievances received and logged, cases resolved at Project level, how long it took to resolve them through the defined process as accepted by lenders.
 - Number of grievances received and why.
 - Number of grievances taken to court and the timeline taken to resolve the matter in court etc.
- Reports from experts who might be hired to provide transitional support to the PAPs i.e., financial advisors, livestock experts etc.
 - To include details of the training materials, content including MoM on training provided to PAPs.
 - Duration of training.
 - Gender segregated data on the PAPs who attended the training.
 - How questions & concerns from PAPs were addressed.
 - Final assessment report on the outcome of the training provided to the PAPs and recommendations (if any).
- Satisfaction level of PAPs.
 - Outcome of satisfaction survey conducted on all PAPs and their level of satisfaction with their compensation entitlements (resettlement, livelihood restoration etc).
- Achieved activities against the agreed RAP implementation schedule.

Additionally, the outcome of measures implemented to demonstrate effective restoration of livelihoods will be tracked against the data collected during the socio-economic surveys. In particular, effort will be made to determine whether vulnerable PAPs have been able to effectively resettle in a new location and/or restore their livelihoods. The outcome indicators to monitor livelihood restoration will include:

- Number and % of PAPs with improved household income;

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

11.1 Internal Monitoring

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

The monitoring period for the implementation of the RAP will be for 2 years. During this period ACWA Power/Project Company will submit quarterly monitoring reports to the lenders. Any additional monitoring will be determined by the lenders based on the outcome of the close-out audit at the end of year 2.

11.2 RAP Completion Audit

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

APPENDIX A – LAND ALLOTMENT ORDER

Approval of decisions of the governor of Peshko and Gijduvan districts on allocation of the land for construction of wind power stations

Article 5 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-5001 and PQ-5003 dated February 23, 2021, the statement of the meeting of the Bukhara regional commission on the allocation (sale) of land plots dated 23.03.2011 No 1/1379 based on

I DECIDE:

1. Gijduvan district governor:

- Approve Resolution #173 dd. March 19, 2021 "On the allocation of a lease of land to FE "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" LLC for the construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW on the territory of Baraka MFY"

Peshko district governor:

- Approve Resolution # 227 dd. March 23, 2021 "On the allocation of a lease of land to FE "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" LLC for the construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshko.

2. Accept and approve the transfer from the category of "agricultural lands" to "lands for industrial, transport, communications, defense and other purposes" in accordance with these Resolutions, a total of 285.1 hectares of land allocated to FE "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" LLC, a total of 280.0 hectares of land allocated to a FE "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" LLC.

3. Take into consideration exemption from compensation (compensation payments) for losses of agricultural and forestry production within the framework of the implementation of investment projects of FE "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" LLC and FE "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" LLC in accordance with the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2021 PQ-5001 and PQ-5003.

4. The regional management of the Cadastre Agency (H.Rajabov) to provide allocation of the land after registration of all documents and make corresponding changes in the land report.

5. Approve this resolution for consideration at the next session of the Regional Council of People's Deputies.

6. Assign the deputy governor of the region concerning agriculture and water economy A. Nazarov to control of execution of this resolution.

Governor of Bukhara region

B. Zaripov

Allocation of the leased land plot on the basis of the contract to FE "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" for construction of the wind power plant with the capacity of 500 MW in the territory of Baraka mahalla of Gijduvan area of the Bukhara region

In accordance with the Presidential Decree #PP-5003 dd. February 23, 2021, the statement of the Presidium of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan # 164 dd. December 15, 2020, the letter of consent of the Committee for the Development of Silkworm and Karakul, Articles 6 and 49 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 6 of the Law "On local government"

I DECIDE:

1. To adopt for guidance and implementation the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2021 No. PK-5003 "On measures to implement the investment project "Construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region".

2. The total area of 285.1 hectares (two hundred and eighty-five hectares) for the construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW to FE "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" at the expense of reserve lands of the district khokimiyat located in the territory of Baraka mahalla) (including 285.1 pastures) to be leased on a contractual basis. In this case:

to transfer the allocated land plot from the category of "agricultural lands" to the category of "lands for industrial, transport, communications, defense and other purposes";

Ensure that the lease agreement is concluded in accordance with the terms and conditions of the investment agreement concluded in the framework of the investment project "Construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region" and Power Purchase Agreement.

3. To assign to the FE "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" LLC the state registration of the allocated land area.

4. To warn about the termination of the right to land in accordance with Article 3b of Chapter 4 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan when the land is used for purposes other than those established and the land is not used for two years.

5. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5003 of February 23, 2021 "On measures to implement the investment project" Construction of a wind farm with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region "ACWA POWER BASH WIND " For information, the foreign enterprise is exempted from compensation for losses of agricultural and forestry production in the framework of the investment project.

6. To the head of Gijduvan district department of the Cadastre Agency O.Khakimov to provide specific coordinates for the allocation of a plot of land for the construction of a wind farm with a capacity of 500 MW to a foreign company "ACWA POWER BASH WIND". to commission on-site measurements upon completion of wind surveys.

7. To ask the regional khokimiyat for confirmation of this resolution.

8. The control over execution of this decision is carried out by deputies of the district governor F. Jabborov and A. Let the Yuldashevs take over.

District Governor:

M. Umarov

APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM STATE COMMITTEE FOR LAND RESOURCES, SURVEYS, CARTOGRAPHY AND THE STATE CADASTER

ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

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

JEC-OUT-21-120

04.05.2021

**To Cadastral Agency under
the State Tax Committee
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated 23.02.2021 "On measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of a 500MW wind power plant in Gijduvon district in Bukhara region", FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered on force 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Gijduvon district of Bukhara region (See Annex 1).

The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) approximately 250km in length with a rating of 500kV single circuit. This OHTL will be shared between ACWA Power's Bash 500MW Wind Farm and the ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm which is approximately 94km north west of Bash Wind Farm site. The alignment of the OHTL is being finalised by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Qurako'l from the Bash Wind Farm site (see Annex 2).

As a part of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Juru Energy is consulting with Cadastral Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan to request for any data or comments that will be relevant to the preparation of the Project ESIA.

We welcome your feedback and comments on the above to be addressed to Gulchekhra Nematullaeva (email: g.nematullayeva@juruenergy.com, tel: +998 97 4459504).

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

Yours Sincerely,

Director

J.Yakubov

For the further information please contact:
Gulchekhra Nematullayeva
Mob.: +998 97 4459504

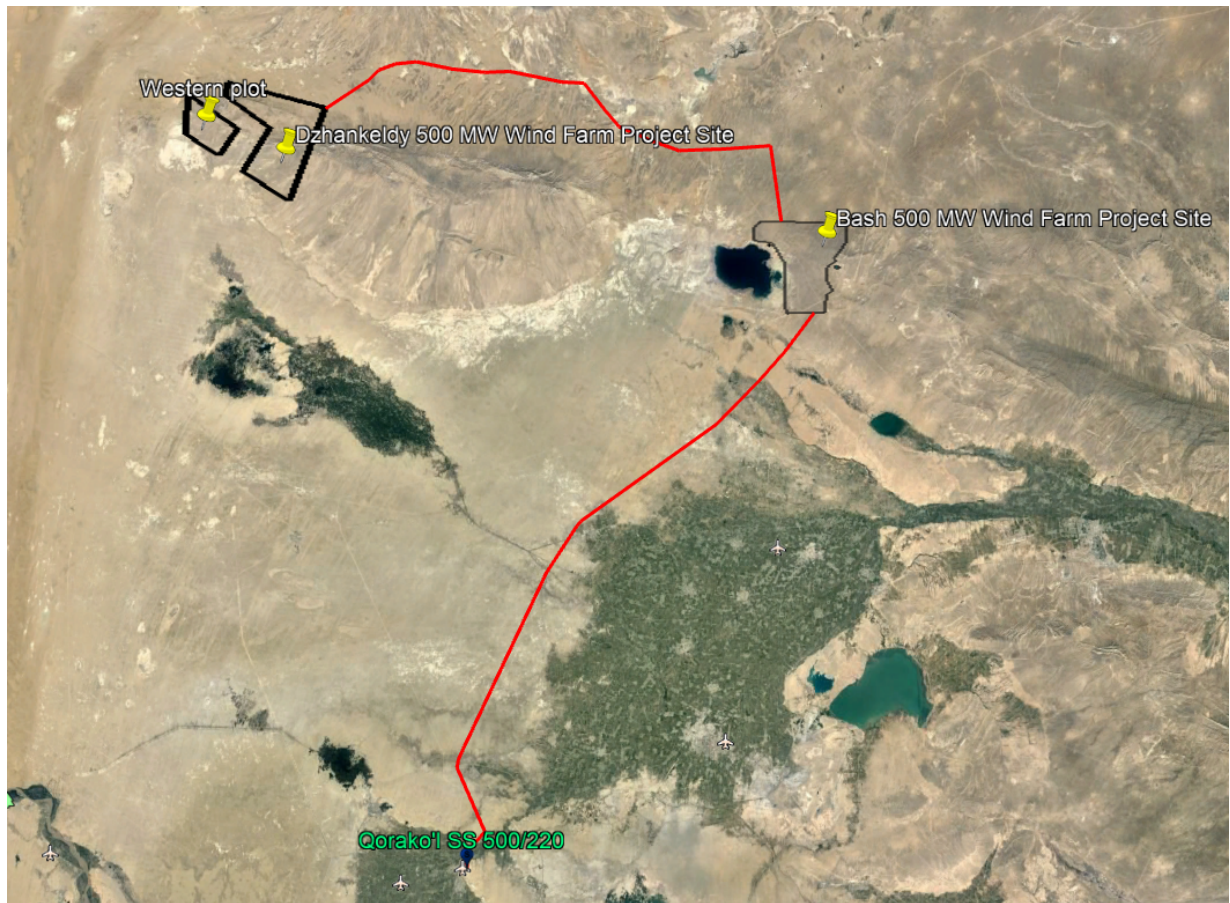


Project is located in Gijduvon district of Bukhara region

Project Coordinates (based on preliminary co-ordinates)

NORTHING	EASTING
ACWA Power 500MW Project Site	
4488709.16	637987.39
4489065.00	645911.20
4492662.15	646074.46
4493476.69	647325.10
4495585.81	646194.93
4498671.77	646323.63
4498528.88	646690.97
4499538.02	648248.52
4500867.54	648351.79
4503425.70	650137.28
4507450.24	649969.59
4507264.73	632532.51
4506189.41	631394.22
4503502.14	631176.63
4503073.76	635108.38
4499198.71	637482.55

**Annex 2 To the letter JEC-OUT-21-120
On 04.05.2021
Preferred OHTL allotment**





**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI DAVLAT SOLIQ QO'MITASI HUZURIDAGI
KADASTR AGENTLIGI**

100097, O'zbekiston, Toshkent shahri, Cho'ponota ko'chasi, "M" mavze. Tel.: +99871 202-55-70, Faks: +99871 273 86 61
e-mail: info@ykg.uz, uzkadastur@csat.uz

2021 yil "26" may.

04-02366 - son

**"JURE ENERGY CONSULTING"
MCHJga**

2021 йил 04 майдаги
JEC-OUT-21-120-сон хатингизга жавобан:

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги "Бухоро вилоятининг Ғиждувон туманида қуввати 300-500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш" инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги ПҚ-5003-сон қарор ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида Бухоро вилояти ҳокимининг 2021 йил 23 мартдаги 129-сон қарори ҳамда Ғиждувон тумани ҳокимининг 2021 йил 19 мартдаги "Ғиждувон тумани "Барака" МФЙ ҳудудида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станцияси қуриш" учун ACWA POWER BASH WIND" масъулияти чекланган жамияти шаклидаги хорижий корхонаси (Саудия Арабистон)га шартнома асосида фойдаланишга ер майдони ажратиш тўғрисида" ги 173-сон қарорига асосан яйлов ерлардан 285,0 гектар ер майдони ажратилганлиги маълум қилинади.

Илова: Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлигининг 2021 йил 23 мартдаги 129-сон ва Ғиждувон тумани ҳокимлигининг 2021 йил 19 мартдаги 173-сон қарорлари

Директор ўринбосари

М.Мирмаксудов



Икромис М.Алимов

U
O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
DAVLAT SOLIQ QO'MITASI
HUZURIDAGI
KADASTR AGENTLIGI
BUXORO VILOYATI
BOSHQARMASI



CADASTRE AGENCY
UNDER THE STATE TAX COMMITTEE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
BUKHARA REGION
DEPARTMENT

Buxoro sh. I.Mo'minov ko'chasi, 4-uy
Tel: (365) 221-01-34 Факс: (365) 221-01-18
Web: ykg.uz e-mail: buxorivoytasura@buxorokad.uz

4, Bukhara city, I.Muminov street,
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Web: ykg.uz e-mail: buxorivoytasura@buxorokad.uz

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№ 308

Кадастр агентлигига

Кадастр агентлигида жорий йилнинг 4 май кунида 00681 ва 00682-сонлар билан рўйхатга олинган, "JURU ENERGY CONSULTING" компаниясининг JES-OUT-21-120 ва JES-OUT-21-121-сонли хатлари юзасидан Кадастр агентлигининг Бухоро вилояти бошқармаси қуйидагиларни билдиради.

-Ғиждувон туман 2021 йил 19 мартдаги "Ғиждувон тумани "Барака" МФЙ ҳудудида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш" учун "ACWA POWER BASH WIND" масъулияти чекланган жамияти шаклидаги хорижий корхонаси (Саудия Арабистон)га шартнома асосида фойдаланишга ер майдони ажратиш тўғрисида"ги 173-сонли қарорига асосан жами 285,0 гектар яйлов ер майдони;

-Пешкў туман ҳокимининг 2021 йил 23 мартдаги "ACWA POWER DZYANKELDY" масъулияти чекланган жамияти шаклидаги хорижий корхонасига Пешкў туманида қуввати 300-500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш мақсадида ер майдони ажратиб бериш тўғрисида"ги 227-сонли қарорига асосан 280,0 гектар яйлав ер майдони ажратиб берилган.

Ушбу туман ҳокимининг қарорлари вилоят ҳокимининг 2021 йил 23 мартдаги 129-сонли қарори билан тасдиқланганлигини маълум қиламиз.

Бошқарма бошлиғи

Ижрочи: О.Ҳабибов, Ф.Ҳазроев, Х.Ражабов
Тел. 65-221-05-80

Я.Ҳабибов



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI BUXORO VILOYATI
PESHKU TUMANI HOKIMI
Q A R O R I**

201200, Peshku tumani, Amir Temur ko'chasi, 3-uy. Tel: (65) 35-31- 6-31, faks: (65) 35-31-570, peshku.t@ext.uz

2021 yil «23» Март 227 -son

Peshku t.

"ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" masъулияти cheklangan jamiyat shaklidagi xoriжий korxonasiга Peshku tumaniда kuvvati 300-500 MBt бўлган шамол электр станциясини куриш учун шартнома асосида ижарага ер участкаси ажратиб бериш тўғрисида

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги ПҚ-5001-сонли "Бухоро вилоятининг Пешку туманида kuvvati 300-500 MBt бўлган шамол электр станциясини куриш" инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги қарори, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Энергетика Вазирлигининг 2021 йил 14 январдаги 05-07-304-сонли Бухоро вилоят ҳокимлигига ёзган хати ҳамда "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" масъулияти cheklangan jamiyat shaklidagi xoriжий korxonasi раҳбарининг вилоят ҳокими номига ер майдони ажратиб беришни сўраб ёзган 2021 йил 23 мартдаги 15-сонли хати ҳамда туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (Реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чикувчи туман комиссиясининг 2021 йил 23 мартдаги далолатномасига асосланиб,

ҚАРОП ҚИЛАМАН:

1. Туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (Реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чикувчи туман комиссиясининг 2021 йил 23 мартдаги далолатномаси тасдиқлансин.

2. "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" масъулияти cheklangan jamiyat shaklidagi xoriжий korxonasiга Жонгелди маҳалла фуқаролар йиғини ҳудудидан kuvvati 300-500 MBt бўлган шамол электр станциясини куриш учун жами майдони 280,0 гектар бўлган (шундан 280,0 гектар яйловзор ерлари) участкаси шартнома асосида ижарага ажратиб берилсин. Бунда:

ажратилган ер участкаси "қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар" тоифасидан "саноат, транспорт, алоқа, мудофаа ва бошқа мақсадларга мўлжалланган ерлар" тоифасига ўтказилсин;

ижара шартномаси «Бухоро вилоятининг Пешку туманида kuvvati 300 — 500 MBt бўлган шамол электр станциясини куриш» инвестиция

лойиҳаси доирасида тузилган инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда белгиланган шартларга ва муддатларга мувофиқ тузилиши таъминлансин.

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги ПКҚ-5001-сонли "Бухоро вилоятининг Пешку туманида қуввати 300-500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш" инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги қарорига мувофиқ "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" масъулияти чекланган жамият шаклидаги хорижий корхонаси инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалиги ва ўрмон хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчиликлари ўрнини қоплашдан (компенсация тўловларидан) озод қилинганлиги маълумот учун қабул қилинсин.

4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси "Ер Кодекси"нинг 36-моддаси 6-бандига асосан ер участкаларидан белгиланганидан бошқа мақсадларда ердан мақсадсиз самарасиз фойдаланганда белгиланган тартибда ер участкасига бўлган ҳуқуқ бекор қилиниши тўғрисида огохлантирилсин.

5. Кадастр агентлиги туман бўлими (Ф.Хамроев)га "ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND" масъулияти чекланган жамият шаклидаги хорижий корхонасига қуввати 300-500 МВт бўлган шамол электр станциясини қуриш учун ер участкаси ажратилиши муносабати билан ер ҳисоботига тегишли ўзгартиришлар киритиш ҳамда лойиҳа объектларини жойлаштириш бўйича аниқ координаталарини шамол тадқиқотлари яқунлангандан сўнг жойида улчаб бериш вазифаси юклатилсин.

6. Ушбу қарорнинг тасдиғи вилоят ҳокимлигидан сўралсин.

7. Мазкур қарор бажарилишини назорат қилишни ўз зиммамда қолдираман.

Туман ҳокими



В. Қаххоров



ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI BUXORO VILOYATI QIYDIYON TUMANI HOKIMI

2021-yil 14-avgust 1134-son Qiydion tumani

Buxoro viloyati hokimi E.K.Zaripova

Xizmatga buyurtma ko'rsatishi

Harbiy va Tug'ay xizmatlari tomonidan tuziladigan "Barg'na" kompaniya (sharh) ...

Xizmat buyumi, Tuzumi ko'rsatma: M.Y. Usupov

Harbiy va Tug'ay xizmatlari



ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI BUXORO VILOYATI QIYDIYON TUMANI HOKIMNING QARORI

2021-yil 14-avgust 113-son Qiydion tumani

"Buxoro viloyati Qiydion tumani Barg'na mahalla fuqarolar yig'ini ..."

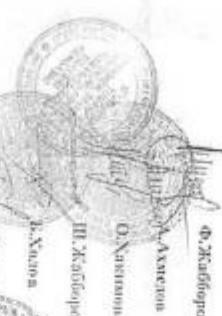
Uzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-avgustdagi ...

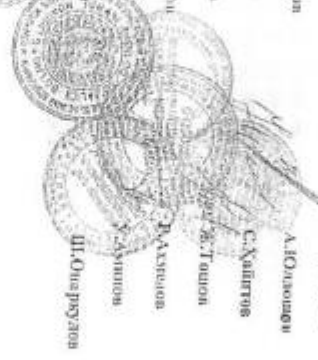
KASROR KILFANMAH

- 1. Uzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-avgustdagi ...
1.1. Buxoro viloyatining Qiydion tumani Qiydion mahalla fuqarolar yig'ini ...
1.2. Davlat xizmatidagi xizmat ko'rsatuvchi ...
1.3. Davlat xizmat ko'rsatuvchi ...

Азотчиларни ер эалисон "Биринчи" мектепни йузулдурур йилнини ("Кўнрау"
корпусинини кичирини) хузунда сохилатини ёзуниб, "Орталык" нурланган
шумандык-ишлеке системда колдатынган, колдатынган мектепке уаффу шартларда
асестини ишаратта колдатынган уаффу шартлар берилген ер мектептинден санарини
на мектептеги фотоландында дест хоселдишкан.


M. Umarov


Ф. Жаббаров
И. Д. Д. Ахмедов
О. Нормина
Ш. Жаббаров
К. Халип
А. Рахмонов
А. Каримов


К. Халипов
А. Юзвондор
С. Халипов
С. Т. Т. Т. Т.
Д. Акбаров
У. Ахмедов
Ш. Омаров

Unofficial translation

Cadastral Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

26.05.2021

No. 04-02366

To "JURU ENERGY CONSULTING" LLC

Response to the letter JEC-OUT-21-120 dated 04.05.2021

In order to ensure the implementation of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 on the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW in the Gijduvon district of the Bukhara region" dated February 23, 2021; Decision of the khokim of Bukhara region dated March 23, 2021 No.129 and the Decision of the khokim of Gijduvon district dated March 19, 2021 No.173 informs about the allocation of 285.0 hectares of land for the construction of a wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvon district to FE ACWA POWER BASH LLC.

Annexes: Decision of the mayors of Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

Deputy Director

signature

M.Mirmaksudov

**CADASTRE AGENCY UNDER THE STATE TAX COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
BUKHARA REGION DEPARTMENT**

24.05.2021

No. 308

To Cadastral Agency

According to the letters with registration number 00681 and 00682 in cadastral agency sent by JURU ENERGY CONSULTING No. JEC-OUT-21 and JEC-OUT-21-121, the Department of the cadastral agency Bukhara region states the following.

- department of state cadastre of Gijduvan district according to the order No.173 dated 19.03.2021 allocated 285,0 ha land from state reserve in Baraka community in Gijduvan district for foreign investment company "ACWA Power Bash Wind" LLC for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW.
- 280,0 ha of land was allocated according to the order No. 227 dated 23.03.2021 to foreign investment company "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC LLC for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshku district of Bukhara region.

We inform that the decisions of district mayors were confirmed by regional mayor order No.129 dated 23 March, 2021.

Head of department

signature

Y.Khabibov

For further information please contact:

O. Khakimov, F.Khamrayev, Kh. Radjabov

Tel: 65-221-05-80 signature

Annex

DECISION OF GIJDUVAN MUNICIPALITY MAYOR BUKHARA REGION, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

200500, Gijduvan district, Mustakillik maydoni street, 2; Tel: (365) 572-13-33, fax: (365) 572-13-33, email: gjduvon_th@inbox.uz

March 19, 2021

No 173

Gijduvan district

“On allocation of land on base of lease agreement in Baraka community for the construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW by foreign investment company “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC

Based on following documents:

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PD-5003 dated on February 23, 2021;
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan No164 dated on December 15, 2020;
- Consent letter of Committee of the republic of Uzbekistan on development of livestock and sericulture No1-2/241 dated on December 31, 2020;
- Articles 6 and 49 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan; and
- Article 6 of Law “On local municipalities”

IT WAS DECIDED:

1. Accept the Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PD-5003 dated on February 23, 2021 “On measures for construction of foreign investment project namely wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district, Bukhara region”
2. Deputy mayor F.Jabbarov and department of state cadastre of Gijduvan district (O.Khakimov) should allocate 285,1 ha (285,1 of which are grazing land) land from state reserve in Baraka community in Gijduvan district for foreign investment company “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW considering the followings:
 - To change status of allocated land for the Project from category of “agricultural land” to the category of “industry, transport, communication and other”;
 - Land lease agreement should be prepared based on rules and requirements the investment agreement on “Construction of Bash wind power plant with capacity of 500 MW in Gijduvan district, Bukhara region” and PPA agreement.
3. Foreign investment company “ACWA Power Bash Wind” should register allocated land for the project.
4. Based on article 36 of Chapter 4 of Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan in case of inefficient use of allocated land or not using land during 2 years the right for land will be cancelled.
5. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PD-5003 the foreign investment company “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC should be exempted from compensation payments that may occur as a result of impact to agricultural or forest lands.
6. Department of district cadast O.Khakimov is obliged to make necessary amendments to the land report by adding to the map the final coordinates for wind turbines location after the end of wind intensity surveys by foreign investment company “ACWA Power Bash Wind” for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500 MW.
7. It is also required to get a final approve of this decision from regional municipality.
8. Execution as well as monitoring of this decision is delegated to the deputy mayors F.Jabbarov and A.Yuldashev.

Signed by Mayor of district M.Umarov

DECISION OF PESHKU MUNICIPALITY MAYOR

BUKHARA REGION, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

201200, Peshku districts, Amir Temur street, 3; Tel: (65)35-31-6-31, fax: (65) 35-31-570, peshku.t@exat.uz

March 23, 2021

No 227

Peshku district

“On allocation of land on base of lease agreement in Peshku district to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy wind” LLC for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500MW”

Based on following documents:

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PD-5001 “On measures for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshku district of Bukhara region” dated on February 23, 2021;
- Letter of Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 05-07-304 dated on January 14, 2021 to Bukhara region municipality;
- Letter of foreign investment company “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC No15 dated on March 23, 2021 to mayor of region municipality to allocate land; and
- Decision of district commission for Project realisation dated on March 23, 2021

IT WAS DECIDED:

9. To approve decision of district commission (for Project realisation) to allocate land that belongs to district.
10. To allocate 280,0 ha of land (which is grazing land) to foreign investment company “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC near the Dzhankeldy village on basis of land allotment agreement, considering the followings:
 - To change status of allocated land for the Project from category of “agricultural land” to the category of “industry, transport, communication and other”;
 - Land lease agreement should be prepared based on rules and requirements the investment agreement on “Construction of Dzhankeldy wind power plant with capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshku district, Bukhara region” and PPA agreement.
11. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PD-5001 “On measures for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshku district of Bukhara region” dated on February 23, 2021 the foreign investment company “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC should be exempted from compensation payments that may occur as a result of impact to agricultural or forest lands.
12. Based on paragraph 6 of article 36 of Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan in case of misuse of land the right for land will be cancelled.
13. Department of district cadastr (F.Khamroyev) is obliged to make necessary amendments to the land report by adding to the map the final coordinates for wind turbines location after the end of wind intensity surveys by foreign investment company “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” for construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW.
14. It is also required to get a final approve of this decision from regional municipality.
15. Execution as well as monitoring of this decision is delegated to the mayor of Peshku district.

Signed by Mayor of district

V.Kakhorov

APPENDIX C – RFI SUBMITTED TO KOKCHA LLC

Ғиждувон туманидаги “Кўкча” масъулияти чекланган жамияти саволномаси.

ID	САВОЛ	ЖАВОБ
1	Лойиха майдонида МЧЖда ажратилган ер майдони қанча	267398.1 гектар
2	Қачон ва ким томонидан ажратилган?	Ғиждувон туман хоқимининг 2020 йил 2 октябр кундаги №695 сонли қарори
3	МЧЖ ижара шартномасига эгами?	Ҳа
4	МЧЖ учун ажратилган ернинг кадастр харитасини тақдим ета олсизми?	Ҳа
5	Лойиха майдонида МЧЖ томонидан неча нафар ишчи ёнланган?	110 нафар
6	Ишчилар ва МЧЖ ўртасида шартнома тузилганми?	Тузилган
7	Лойиха майдонида МЧЖга тегишли бинолар борми? Агар бор бўлса -қандай турдаги бинолар? -Уларнинг кадастр ҳужжатлари борми? Агар бор бўлса, илтомос, уларни иловада Тақдим этинг.	Бор чўпон уйлар, очик ва ёпик қўралар, айримларида кадастр ҳужжати мавжуд
8	Қуйидаги масалалар бўйича МЧЖ маҳаллаий жамоалар ёрдамида таянадими? -Сув мабан (манба ва олинадиган сув ҳажмини тақдим этинг); -Чикиндиларни ташлаш; -маҳаллий тиббиёт клиникасидан; -Озиқ-овқат таъминоти; -Бошқа (илтимос, аниқлик киритинг)	Зафаробод 5-кон бошқармасидан чорва моллари ва аҳолини сув билан таъминлаш учун шартнома тузилган.
9	МЧЖ қанча чорвага эгалик қилади? Илтомос уларнинг сонини турларга бўлиб кўрсатинг (сигирлар, туялар, эчкилар, қўйлар ва х.к.)	Қўйлар-19938 бош, отлар-38бош, туялар-43 бош
10	МЧЖ лойиха майдонидан қандай мақсадларда фойдаланади?	Чорвачилик маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш.
11	Лойиха ҳақида расмий хабар олдингизми? Агар олган бўлсангиз, -қачон хабар олгансиз?	Ҳа 27.05.2021 йил

	<p>-Лойиха ҳақида ким хабар берган?</p> <p>-Нима орқали хабар берилган? (телефон, хат, электрон почта ёки ташкил этилган учрашувда)</p> <p>-Агар хат ёки электрон почта орқали хабар берилган бўлса, хат ёки ёзишма нусхасини тақдим эта оласизми?</p>	<p>Бухоро “Қоракўли” уюшмаси</p> <p>Телефон, телеграмм</p> <p>Ха</p>
12	<p>Ижара шартномасини бекор қилиш ҳақида хабарнома олдингизми?</p> <p>Агар олган бўлсангиз, -қачон хабар олгансиз?</p> <p>-Ижара шартномасини ким бекор қилган?</p> <p>Хабарнома нима орқали юборилган? (телефон, хат, электрон почта ёки ташкил этилган учрашувда)</p> <p>-Агар хат ёки электрон почта орқали хабар берилган бўлса, хат ёки ёзишма нусхасини тақдим эта оласизми?</p>	<p>йўқ</p>
13	<p>МЧЖнинг чорвасини боқувчи чўпонларга лойиха ва ижара шартномасини бекор қилиниши ҳақида хабарнома ҳақида маълумот берганмисиз?</p>	<p>ха</p>
14	<p>Чорвачилик учун бошқа муқобил ер майдони мавжудми?</p> <p>Агар мавжуд бўлса, -Қаерда?</p> <p>-лойиха майдонига нисбатан қандай узоқликда жойлашган?</p> <p>-Бошқа муқобил ер учун шартномагиз борми?</p> <p>-Муқобил ер координаталарини тақдим эта оласизми?</p>	<p>йўқ</p>
15	<p>МЧЖнинг чорвасини боқиш ва чўпончилик фаолиятини давом эттириш учун чўпонлар бошқа муқобил ерга кўчиб ўтишадими?</p>	<p>Йўқ</p>

	Лойиханинг қурилиш сабаби МЧЖда фаолият юритувчи чўпонлардан бирортаси ишини йўқотиши мумкинми?	Лойиха қурилиши ишлаб чиқаришга таъсир қилмайди
16	Лойиха бўйича хавотирларингиз борми? Қандай?	йўқ
17	Илтимос, бизга қўшимча изохлар, мулохазалар билдиринг (агар мавжуд бўлса).	Қўшимча изох ва мулохазалар йўқ.

**“Кўкча” қорақўлчилик
кластери МЧЖ раҳбари:**

О.Назаров

Kukcha LLC response to the Questionnaire

ID	Question	Response
1.	What is the size of land within the Project site that is allocated to Kukcha LLC?	267398.1 ha
2.	By whom and when was the land granted?	Order of Gijduvon district mayor No. 695 dated October 2, 2020
3.	Do you have a land lease agreement?	Yes
4.	Could you please provide a cadastral map of land allocated for LLC?	Yes
5.	How many workers hired by LLC currently work on the Project site?	110 people
6.	Do these workers have a contract with the LLC?	Yes, they do
7.	Are there any facilities on the Project site that belong to LLC? If yes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What type of facilities are these? - Do you have cadastral documents for them? If yes, please provide. 	Yes, Settlements of herders, stables for the livestock; Some of them have cadastral documents
8.	Would you please clarify whether the LLC workers rely on the local communities for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of water (please provide the source and volume) - Waste disposal - Local medical clinic - Food supply - Other (please clarify) 	We conclude a contract with Zafarabad Mining Authority No.5 to supply herders and livestock with potable water
9.	How many livestock does the LLC own? Please, specify them by type (cows, camels, goats, sheep, etc.)	19938-sheep, 38-horses, 43-camels
10.	For what purposes does the LLC use the project site?	for the production and selling of livestock products
11.	Did you receive official communication about the project? If yes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When did you get informed about the project? - Who informed you about the Project? - By what means where you informed? (phone call, letter, email or face-to-face meeting) 	Yes, 27.05.2021 From Bukhara Karakul Union Via phone, telegram messenger

	- If letter or email, can you provide us with a copy of this communication?	
12.	<p>Have you received a notification of lease termination? If yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When was this received? - Who issued the lease termination? - When will this lease termination become effective? - By what means was this lease termination provided to you? (phone call, letter, email or face-to-face meeting) - If letter or email, can you provide us with a copy of this lease termination? 	No
13.	Have you informed the herders that graze livestock for the LLC about the Project & lease termination?	Yes
14.	<p>Do you have alternative land for use? If yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where is it located? - How far is it from the project site? - Do you have a lease agreement for this alternative land - Can you provide us with the coordinates 	No
15.	<p>Will the herders move to the alternative land and continue grazing for the LLC?</p> <p>Will any of the herders working for the LLC lose their jobs as a result of the project's development?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Construction of the Project will not interfere with production</p>
16.	Do you have any concerns about the Project? If yes, what are your concerns?	No
17.	Please provide us with additional comments/feedback (if applicable).	None

Consultation with Kokcha LLC representatives

Date: August 31, September 1-2, 2021

Location: Gijduvan district, Bukhara region

No	Organization	Title	Full name	Meeting date and time
1.	Kokcha LLC	Director of LLC	Olim Nazarov	September 1, 2021
2.	Kokcha LLC	Veterinarian of LLC (also monitors activities of hired herders)	Ergash Irdiev	September 2, 2021
3.	“O’ZDAVYERLOYIHA” of Bukhara region	Head of department	Marat Kholov	September 1, 2021
4.	Juru Energy	Social specialists	Zilola Kazakova Askar Makhmudov	September 1, 2021

On August 31 and September 1, social team provided consultation with the representatives of Kokcha LLC. Consultation held at LLC building located in Kokcha MC in Gijduvan district.

Starting the public consultation Zilola Kazakova greeted meeting participants of Kokcha LLC. She started conversation with describing Bash 500 MW WF, its location, main components, facilities and informed representatives about main environmental laws applicable for the Project both local and Development Financial Institutions policies under which Project is being financed. Furthermore, she revealed representatives of LLC on expected environmental and social impacts, possible negative as well as positive impacts as a result of construction and operation of the Project. She also highlighted that general impacts such as resettling herders’ settlements and livestock on the Project site.

In addition, herders who use the Project site for different purposes would be displaced to the alternative land or other grazing area including these herders who owns buildings, structures etc. After the end of construction works Project site would be available for grazing purposes again.

Furthermore, she also noted that all existing assets will evaluate by the independent evaluators based on the evaluation regulation and will be compensated by investors. The stated that Juru Energy send notification letters to Kokcha LLC and herders within the Project site as well as herders who use Project site only for grazing.

It was explained to representatives of LLC that extensive ecological surveys have been conducting since April, 2021 to examine local flora and fauna species, including endangered ones. Moreover, the social team visited the site area several times and studied social receptors existing on the site. According to the results from the previous studies, social team have notified herders using Project site for grazing their own livestock and livestock of LLC.

Director of Kokcha LLC stated that there is not alternative land for those 3 herders within the project site. Kokcha LLC divides land depending on the number of livestock and settles herders as far as possible from each other. Furthermore, herders are settled as close as possible to the nearest available water source (lakes, wells etc). Considering the nature of herding activity, it is not possible to draw clear borders between herders.

Main concern of the director of Kokcha LLC was alternative land for grazing and displacing herders to a new place. He mentioned issued three main components:

1. For herders grazing their and LLC’s livestock existing water source is important. Project area is suitable for grazing considering the fertility pasture land and watering livestock. However, site have been used for many years and existing wells constructed by herders or LLC.
2. Another problem for herders will be adaptation of livestock to the new pasture since livestock. It is also possible that livestock will not be able to indulge in grazing in new pasture.

3. During the construction work fertility of land will be damaged as a result of various transport and we strongly resist the damage caused to the pastures on Project site. Moreover, as we mentioned before, allocated land for the Project is 285 hectares. However, during the construction phase how will you compensate land using for transport movement.

Zilola Kazakova revealed that according to the IFC requirements displacement of settlements as well as wells will be compensated. After the construction flora and fauna will be improved.

Juru Energy consulting company specialists are studying social and environmental receptors of the project site. During the social economic survey, we have investigated the Project site to identify negative impact for herders using the site for grazing purposes. In terms of land owner Juru provided zoom call meetings with Committee for sericulture and Karakul development as well as Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs as land owners. In our site visit we will focus on census and asset surveys with PAPs and social economic survey with workers of the LLC or herders who are hired for grazing officially or nonofficially.

In the Resettlement action plan report of the Project completely will be issued with PAPs for the compensation processes.

Annex 1. Responses obtained during face to face meeting

Kokcha LLC			
No	Question	Response	Notes from Juru
	Information about Kokcha LLC (within the Project site), including Number of owned livestock (with a breakdown),	Information is given in Appendix 1	
2.	Number of hired herders	-	
3.	Process of land allocation to herders;	Indeed, Kokcha should allocate certain part of land for each herder. However, considering the nature of herding activity it is not possible to draw clear borders between herders. For this reason, Kokcha divides land depending on the number of livestock and settles herders as far as possible from each other. Furthermore, herders are settled as close as possible to the nearest available water source (lakes, wells etc).	
4.	Is there specified size and location where each hired herder should graze livestock?	No, there is no specified size and location for herders where they should graze their livestock.	
5.	How many herders are currently working at the Project site and number of leased livestock to them (with a breakdown)	There are 3 herders, who officially hired by Kokcha LLC, are located at the Project side.	
6.	Does Kokcha has any structures/buildings at the project site and if yes how many?	LLC owns the following structures that located at the Project side: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swimming pool for livestock – 1; - Well – 4; - Building, i.e., one room structure – 4; - Summer Stable – 1; - Winter stable – 2. 	
7.	Could you provide cadastral maps for these structures if available?	-	Was not provided.
8.	If not owned or constructed by the LLC did the herders have to obtain permission from the LLC to construct these structures?	Indeed, herders are obliged to ask permission for construction of any structures within the land that belongs to LLC. In turn, LLC should issue official response.	

		<p>More often than not, herders make verbal agreements with LLC and built additional structures to make a comfort for their living.</p> <p>LLC understands that obtaining legal permission might take a time, as it is necessary to get permission from management and then involve representatives of cadastral department to legalise it. Therefore, LLC verbally allows herders to make constructional activities.</p>	
9.	Does Kokcha allow herders to graze their own livestock along with leased ones?	Yes, it allows. Kokcha LLC understands that grazing activity is difficult enough. Moreover, monthly payment is not sufficient for the scope of work that herder does. For this reason, LLC allows herders to graze own livestock. It is necessary to note, that LLC performs annual monitoring during November, when they oversee the current state of rented livestock. At the same time, LLC is able to monitor how many livestock owned by herders is being grazed.	Note: November is the most suitable month, as the breeding season will be over in late September-beginning of October. Till November it will be possible to determine how many of new born livestock stay alive.
10.	Do the herders herding their own livestock have to pay any fees to the LLC?	As LLC doesn't set up the limit for number of livestock owned by herder, which can be grazed on the land that belong to LLC, herders are obliged to pay 3,675 UZS for each animal per month.	
11.	If yes, how much or does this vary from herder, type of herders etc?	3, 675 UZS	
12.	Please provide us with a breakdown of fees herders have to pay for their own livestock	There is only one fee – 3,675 UZS per animal for own livestock	
	Does Kokcha LLC monitors grazing activities of other herders (from local communities, seasonal, nomadic ones)?	LLC monitors only herder who are hired by them. No other herders from local communities are monitored.	
	Does the LLC have any assets on the project site like water wells, pumps etc?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swimming pool for livestock – 1; - Well – 4; - Building, i.e., one room structure – 4; - Summer Stable – 1; 	

		Winter stable – 2.	
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Appendix 2.

	Name of herders using the Project site	Within the Project	Total livestock of LLC	Sheep					Goat	Horse	Cow	Camel
				ewe (barra)	ram	ram (barra)	ram	ewe				
			71.012	68.713					1973	56	232	38
				ewe (barra)	ram	ram (barra)	ram	ewe	-	-	-	-
1.	Toshev Khamrakul	Out of the Project site	73	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
2.	Turdiev Latif	Within the Project	90	-	-	30	-	60	-	-	-	-
3.	Hamroev Farhod	Within the Project	151	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-
4.	Ashurov Shamshod	Within the Project	237	65	-	66	-	106	-	-	-	-
5.	Amonov Anvar ¹	Out of the Project site	245	45	-	65	-	135	-	-	-	-
6.	Khamroev Kamol	Out of the Project site	422	86	-	86	-	250	-	-	-	-
7.	Islamov Bakhtiyor	Out of the Project site	209	-	-	20	-	189	-	-	-	-
8.	Abdurakhmanov Qabil ²	Out of the Project site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Herder's name corrected according his ID card (passport)

² Herder's name corrected according his ID card (passport)

Appendix 3.

	Name of herders using the Project site	Number of transports	Livestock swimming pool	Water Well	Herder room	Summer stable	Winter stable
		6					
1.	Toshev Khamrakul	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Turdiev Latif	-	-	-	1	-	-
3.	Hamroev Farhod	-	-	-	1	-	-
4.	Ashurov Shamshod	-	1	1	-	-	-
5.	Amonov Anvar ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Khamroev Kamol	-	-	1	1	-	1
7.	Islamov Bakhtiyor	-	-	2	1	1	1
8.	Abdurakhmanov Qabil ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-

³ Herder's name corrected according his ID card (passport)

⁴ Herder's name corrected according his ID card (passport)

APPENDIX D – CONSULTATION LETTERS CLARIFYING THE ISSUE OF LAND LEASE AGREEMENT

BUKHARA REGION MUNICIPALITY

N660

30.09.2021

To: Sh.Onarkulov, director of “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC and “ACWA Power Bash Wind” LLC

Copy: Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on development of Sericulture and karakul farming

In response to letter N49 and N50 on 20.10.2021:

We are glad to know that your company is going to construct wind power plants in Bukhara region.

We have examined your request sent to municipality in close coordination with representatives of relevant sectors.

Based on chapter 4 of Presidential Decree 4422 dated on 22.08.2019 “ Measure on increasing the effectiveness of electricity generation, development of facilities that economises usage of natural resources” it was agreed with Ministry of Energy that **Saudi Arabian company “ACWA Power” will construct wind power plants with a capacity from 500 MW up to 1000 MW based on public private partnership.**

Moreover, based on resolution of Cabinet of Ministries N164 (paragraph 4.b) on 15.12.2020 it was agreed to sign an agreement with ACWA Power on construction of wind power plants in Bukhara and Navoi regions with total capacity of 1000 MW.

Based on these assignments, relevant representatives examined available as well as suitable lands across the republic.

In particular, 31 000 ha of land in Peshku district and 21 500 ha of land near Ayakagitma lake in Gijduvan district were considered as the most suitable ones/ Overall, it was decided that for constructing wind farms as well as placing wind turbines will be necessary 1 100 ha of land.

These lands are allocated to the Committee on developing sericulture and karakul farming.

As per paragraph 13 of PD-4420 dated on 16.08.2019 “On measures of karakul farming development” it is indicated that that lands allocated for karakul farming development should be returned to the state reserve fund within receiving of agreement of “karakul farming associations”.

In this regard, for implementation of PD 4422 dated on 22.08.2019 in a timely manner, Ministry of Energy and Saudi Arabian company “ACWA Power” sent request to the Bukhara region

municipality asking to allocate land plots required **for construction of power plant facilities in Gijduvan and Peshku districts on selected land plot considering that these plants will need only some parts, as per coordinates, for placing wind turbines and other facilities.**

As per letter received from **Committee on sericulture and karakul development farming No1-2/241 dated on 31.12.2020**, Committee has agreed on allocation of 1100 ha of land for construction of wind farms in Gijduvan and Peshku districts in case if it doesn't not affect on Committees activities.

As per paragraph 8 of PD-5001 on 23.03.2021 "On construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshku district of Bukhara region" and PD-5003 on 23.02.2021 "On construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 500MW in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region", local authorities are obliged to allocate required land plots to Investing company for realisation of these projects.

To execute these assignments, based on instructions given in PD-5001 on 23.02.2021 "ACWA Power Dhankeldy Wind" LLC ACWA Power as well as in signed investment agreement and PPA agreement, Dzhankeldy municipality has allocated required 280 ha of land under the mayor order N129 on 23.03.2021.

Furthermore, based on PD-5003 on 23.02.2021 as well as PPA agreement signed by Project developer – "ACWA Power Bash Wind", Gijduvan municipality has issued an order by allocating 285.0 for project implementation under order No129 dated 23.03.2021.

Considering above mentioned, we inform you that land lease agreements should be signed with relevant district municipalities as per land lease orders.

Aneex in 25 pages.

Deputy mayor

A.Nazarov

Municipality of Gijduvan District

No1/470

20.01.2021

To Mayor of Bukhara region municipality

In response to your letter No429 on 16.01.2021,

For execution of chapter 4 of the PD 4422 dated 22.08.2019 , we would like to inform you that land in on north-western part of Ayakagitma lake examined by representatives of Ministry of Energy will be allocated to investor as per request.

Best regards,

Mayor of district,

M.Umarov

APPENDIX E – MOM OF CONSULTATION WITH SWID

Consultation with Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development and representatives of LLCs within both OHTLs route

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected organizations – livestock LLC under the Committee of SWID
Number of participants from PAPs	13 representatives of affected LLCs
Representatives of Project team	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Principal Consultant Mr Askar Makhmudov – Social Consultant
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	14.01.2022
Start time:	12:00
End time:	13:05
Method of engagement:	Engagement of local LLCs through the Committee of SWID
Venue:	Office of Bukhara branch of Committee of SWID, Kagan district, Bukhara city
Used materials and visual aids	Project presentation

The meeting was arranged through the initiative of Farrukh Zakhirhanov – representative of the State Committee of SWID. Bukhara department of SWID who invited directors of LLCs impacted by the Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information about the Project and the planned inventory survey. Juru’s team and valuator were also introduced to LLCs.

She started the discussion by describing Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL - its location, length and potential E&S impact and proposed mitigation and management measures. The planned Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL crosses 6 districts of Bukhara regions i.e., Karakul, Jondor, Romitan, Peshku, Shofirkon and Gijduvan districts. During the site visits and consultations with local cadastral department it was revealed that the OHTL crosses the following LLCs lands: Kokcha LLC in Gijduvan district, Galaba breeding LLC in Shofirkon district, Romitan sheep expert cluster LLC in Romitan district, Amir Temur LLC in Jondor district, Karakul breeding LLC in Karakul district.

Similar information was provided for Dzhankeldy to Bash OHTL which impacts Dzhankeldy LLC in Peshku district (Bukhara region) and Karakata LLC’s land in Konimekh district (Navoi region).

The participants were informed that NEGU had approved the alignment of the OHTL.

Then, she explained the process of the inventory survey. During explanation the following stages were highlighted:

- 1) Determining land owners and type of land use;
- 2) Issuing notification letters and setting a cut-off date;
- 3) Conducting inventory survey (with participation of land users);
- 4) Conducting socio-economic studies;
- 5) Preparation of list of affected assets and confirmation it with Project affected person;
- 6) Calculation of compensation;
- 7) Disclosing compensation package to project affected person;
- 8) Reviewing concerns on compensation packages, if any;
- 9) Payment of compensation.

Zilola stated that the area of impact for both OHTLs is determined as 50 meters on both sides of routes which includes a 30m HPZ. She also asked the participants to be present during the inventory survey.

It was also revealed that the Inventory survey, as well as calculation of compensation processes, would follow local and lender’s requirements.

Moreover, Zilola informed participants that Juru’s team studied routes of both OHTLs as well as referred to relevant state organizations to determine land ownership and land use during the OHTL pre-feasibility study.

Zilola demonstrated routes of OHTLs (using Google Earth program) as well as 50 meters corridor from both sides of the route both for Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs.

Dilshod Kurbanov – valuator informed participants that the inventory survey would follow requirements established by local legislation while calculating compensations. He asked meeting participants to provide attendance at least one representative of LLCs with copies of documents that can prove the right for the land.

<p>Odil Sherov (Amir Temur LLC): What will valuers calculate?</p>	<p>Dilshod Kurbanov: I will make an inventory of assets, land that may be impacted/removed/damaged at the affected land plots. These also includes properties (assets), water wells, and trees existing on the 100 meters corridor. The inventory will then inform the calculation of different compensation packaged. Please note that based on Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries No911. This legal act provides a basis on guarantee of right of land users while land acquisition and providing compensation payments. I would like to request all directors of LLCs to have at least copies of relevant documents such as cadastral maps etc. for land use during the site visit which will be conducted officially by Juru Energy.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov: Pasture lands are used for different projects - construction roads, gas pipelines and etc. Normally project developers calculate compensation for land acquisition and degradation of pasture lands. How do you calculate degradation for the planned OHTL route? Do you calculate compensation according to losses/damages? Please, take into account these damages also.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: Calculation of compensation will be followed to national requirements. During the inventory survey our team, independent valuator as well as land owners together carefully check affected land and make a list of all assets. Moreover, the valuator checks the condition of land and type of its use, for example for grazing or agricultural purposes. Depending on type of assets and land use valuator determines established method and calculated compensation. In case if Project developer oversees that more space is needed for construction period, then all additional areas are also considered while inventory survey. Regarding OHTL routes, we have outlined a corridor, i.e., we considered 50 meters area from both sides of OHTLs. During the inventory survey, we will examine the area within this corridor.</p>
<p>Jalmurzaev Nishon (Dzhankeldy LLC): As you know the pasture land is located in Kyzilkum desert zone. Herders tend to change their grazing areas depending on season. In Dzhankeldy we have to resettle herders from the site. As a result of meetings arranged by your company in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages, people were afraid of project and they gave a call to embassy of Kazakhstan Republic in Uzbekistan complaining that they would be limited to use a land.</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova: I would like to highlight that Juru Energy always reference to legal base, i.e., legal acts such as Presidential Decrees, Resolutions of CoM, applicable for the project. Moreover, we have started public meetings after the relevant orders on land allocation have been issued by regional municipalities. While conducting meetings and presentations, we use non-technical language to make it easy for local people to understand.</p>

	<p>We clearly state grievance contacts in case local people misunderstand or need further information or clarifications.</p> <p>During the presentation we stated that the Project site will be inaccessible during the construction works because of safety issues of local communities. However, after the completion of these works site will be accessible again.</p> <p>Even, if someone misunderstood these interpretations, we are always open to providing clarifications.</p> <p>Up today, we have not received any claim from the Ministry of Foreign affairs or other authorized organizations about such complaint. What you are saying is new for us.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>My concern is about herders' relocation from current pasture land for 3 years. This can be challenging for us. Can herders continue their activities during the construction work if ACWA Power will carry out construction works of WFs step by step?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>Considering local requirements on safety issues during construction works, it is not allowed. Since construction plan is not a part of Juru's scope, I am not able to comment on steps of construction process, i.e., steps.</p> <p>ACWA Power following the national and international standards of safety issues is aimed at relocation of herder to ensure that neither herders/workers nor livestock are harmed during construction period.</p>
<p>Fakhriddin Kudratov:</p> <p>How many hectares of land will be allocated to the Project?</p>	<p>Zilola Kazakova:</p> <p>For Bash 500 MW there is 285 ha of land allocated by Gijduvan municipality. For Dzhankeldy - 280 ha of land by Peshku municipality. However, these orders were issued last year and it was assumed for placing 111 WTG. Project Developer has revised design of both Projects, and now there will be placed 79 WTG. As a result, previously allocated land size can be also revised and size may be decreased.</p>

Annex 1: Photos from the meeting





Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:02
39.71588, 64.57329 ($\pm 64\text{m}$)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:01
39.71577, 64.57355 ($\pm 10\text{m}$)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:00
39.71577, 64.57354 (±5м)
Высота: 177м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:08
39.71588, 64.57329 (±34м)
Высота: 176м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп









Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:31
39.71588, 64.57329 (±52м)
Высота: 123м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57328 (±73м)
Высота: 188м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп





Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57328 (+73m)
Высота: 188м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп



Juru Energy
14.01.2022 12:45
39.71588, 64.57328 (+73m)
Высота: 188м
Неизвестная дорога, Когоп



Annex B: List of participants

List of participants

	Organization	Title	Impact from the project	Full name
1.	Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Specialist for land use	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Farrux Zakirkhanov
2.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Head of Department	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Fakhridin Kudratov
3.	Bukhara regional department of Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Gafur Abdullaev
4.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Akmal Bakaev
5.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Otabek Ostonov
6.	Karakul Association of Bukhara region	Specialist	Bash and Dzhankeldy WF, Bash – Karakul OHTL Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Kh.Boymurodov
7.	“Karakul breeding” LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	Rayim Shukurov
8.	“Karakul breeding” LLC	Representative	Bash – Karakul OHTL	Koryogdi Rajabov
9.	“Galaba breeding” LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	Sobir Sulaymonov
10.	Dzhankeldy LLC	Director	Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	Nishon Jalmurzaev
11.	“Romitan sheep expert cluster” LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	Umid Sultonov
12.	Amir Temur LLC	Representative	Bash – Karakul OHTL	Ramz Sharipov
13.	Amir Temur LLC	Director	Bash – Karakul OHTL	Odil Sherov
14.	Juru Energy	Principal Social Consultant		Zilola Kazakova
15.	Juru Energy	Social Consultant		Askar Makhmudov
16.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator		Kurbanov Dilshod
17.	Guliston Baholash Consulting LLC	Valuator		Alisher Uvazov

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

ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

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

JEC-OUT-21-50
03.04.2021

**To the Agency for Sanitary and
Epidemiological Welfare under
the Ministry of Health**

Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of Bash 500 MW WF in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Gijduvon district of Bukhara region (See Annex 1).

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

As part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), ACWA Power's corporate Environmental & Social Consultants '5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consulting' (Dubai, UAE), have appointed JURU Energy (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) to conduct certain environmental & social baseline surveys, data collection, public consultations and submission of the national EIA to the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection.

Based on the previous conducted site visits (bird and bat surveys) undertaken at the Project site & surrounding areas in 2020, the nearest residential buildings to the Bash 500 MW WF are residential apartments housing workers at the oil refinery located approximately 1.6km to the south-east boundary of the study site (Annex 2).

This renewable energy project does not include the use of technology that will result in emissions into the atmosphere. As there are no specific emission sources from the Project, there is no specific value or use in measuring the distance for the Health Protection Zone to the nearest settlements as per SanPiN No. 0350-17 "Sanitary Norms and Rules for Atmospheric Air Protection in Populated Areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

Given the above, we kindly ask you to consider if establishing the Health Protection Zone for the Project is still necessary, as the current legislation does not provide requirements for wind power plants.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Yours Sincerely,

Director

Yakubov Jakhongir

For the further information please contact:
Inobat Allobergenova

Phone: +99871 202 04 40
Mob.: +99890 131 70 17

PROJECT LOCATION



Project coordinates (based on preliminary coordinates)

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed by Deputy director

N.S.Otabekov

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed by Deputy director

N.S.Otabekov

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

Annex 3. Acknowledgement written by herders

Acknowledgement written by Ashurov Shamshod

Таш хат.

Мен Ашуров Шамшод Нутрулаевич
қурганимиз ретлашаётган Ваши 500 мв ВФ
қозиси доирада мен қорватимиз Б/Н
муқомалаётган ер таъсир доирага тушган
шу боис менга кукта м.ч.к. тамоираи
Талимга этишган муқобил ерлар мое келмади
менга қорватимиз қорамати м.ч.к. ерни
узми бошқа мойдан танлайман.
менга тегишли бўлган биро ва иншоотлар
жамоа бошқа активлар у/н нахт, нул кам-
нефудатуня берилишига сўрайман.
тўловларни олганимдан сўнг бошқа ер
топиш ва қорватимиз қорамати м.ч.к. бошқа
ишларни ўз зимманга олмади. *Ашур*

Тилкатни ўз қўлиим Б/Н ёздим.

Ашуров Ш. *Ашур* 15.04.22.

Unofficial translation

I am Ashurov Shamshod Lutfullaevich inform you that Bash 500 MW WF Project construction is affecting to my grazing area and my structures. Proposed alternative land plot by Kokcha LLC is not suitable for my grazing activity.

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

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

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

Ashurov Sh.

(Signature)

15.04.22

Acknowledgement written by Turdiev Latif

Тиллат
 мен Турдиев Латиф Вам бош
 дойдаси дойрасига мен хорвацлик
 килаткан йер масир дойрага
 тушкан. шу сабаб кўкчам 7 м
 томонидан таклиф етилган
 шубҳа йердан мунга мос
 келмади. сабаб таклиф
 этилган йердан ботка чўқмага
 бўлиб ялар билан тўғий тоғона
 чикан эхтимоли бор. мен хорвацлик
 фавоидати учун йерни ўзини
 ботка жоғдан топаном менга
 тегишли бўлган билиш, иншо-
 ат? актилар учун наҳт
 бул кўпчилигида комиссия берилди.
 экин сўрашди. пунари олганлар
 сўраш ботка йер топаном хорвацлик
 билан боғлиқ амални ўз зиммаса олган.

Тиллатни ўзқўми билан ўзгани
 Турдиев. Л. 15.04.2022

Unofficial translation

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

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

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

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

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

Turdiev L.

(Signature)

15.04.22

Dilxat

Men Xamroyev Farkhod qurilishi
rejalashoyotgan bosh 500 m b loyihasi
doyirasida mening jarvachil qilayot-
gan yerlarim tasvir doayiraga tushkan
shu sababi Menga ko'kcha incheji tomo-
naton taklif etilgan muzabil yerlar
mos kelmasdi Men chorvachilik uchun
yerim o'zim topaman.
Menga tegishli bolgan bino, inshoot,
aktivlar uchun raq't pul ko'rinishiga
kompensatsiya berishingizni so'rayman.
Tolovlarni olganindan song, boshqa
yer topish va chorvachilik faoliyatini
bilan bog'liq ishlarni o'z zimnaga
olaman. #

Dilxatni o'z qo'lim bilan yozdim
Xamroyev F. # 15.04.22.

Unofficial translation

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

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

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

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

Khamroev F.

(Signature)

15.04.22

APPENDIX H – GRIEVANCES RECEIVED & RESPONSES PROVIDED TO PAPs

Wind Farm

1.1.1.1 Wind Farm

During the surveys and ongoing consultations, the herders were provided with the Project information and details of the grievance mechanism. To date, the following grievances have been received and addressed.

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Herder 3 Gender: Male Age:37 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	29 th June 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Phone call
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	<p>In addition to sheep, I am also breeding the black cattle. It was said that during the construction phase the Project site is going to be fenced off. If so, we cannot relocate the cattle because cannot adapt to another land. The only solution is to sell them.</p> <p>Moreover, it would be impossible to graze livestock. If the grazing on the Project site will be impossible, we must prepare the reserve of forage for winter to feed the livestock. Considering that the forage for livestock increases in cost 2-3 times (from 12.000 UZS to 30.000 UZS) we should stock up the forage in advance.</p> <p>When the Project site is planned to be fenced? I would want to know if I should stock up the forage for winter now.</p>
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 29TH JUNE 2021	Grievant was notified via phone call that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 9TH JULY 2021	<p>The project site will not be fenced but access to the site will be limited during the construction phase because of health and safety risks involved due to movement of project vehicles/machinery/equipment and site excavations. Mobilization to the site is planned for Q4 2021/Q2022. However, it is expected that herders will have access to the site during the operational phase of the project</p> <p>Further consultations are going to be held with all the land users in order to determine the impacts of the project on their livelihoods. An inventory of all affected assets will also be conducted in order to establish the basis for further valuation of these assets. This will be in accordance with Uzbekistan regulations and International Finance Institutions.</p> <p>Once the impacts are determined, mitigation and management measures will be put in place in order to ensure that the herders' (and any other land users) are able to restore/retain their standards of living and livelihoods.</p>

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 1 Gender: Male Age: 29 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	28 th August 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal Communication
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I have built a new winter stable and I need to cover it with the roof soon. Since you informed me that new buildings will not be compensated after the valuation, I would want to know how I will keep my livestock when the rains start soon. I can't leave them roofless in the rainy season.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 28TH AUGUST 2021	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 14TH SEPTEMBER 2021	We acknowledge that you have to prepare your stable for the winter season. For this reason, the roofing over your shed will be compensated after valuation in accordance with the Uzbek and lender's requirements.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Herder 1 Gender: Male Age: 29 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	1 st November 2021
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Telephone
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	If residence within the Project site will be forbidden and I will be relocated, I would like to know when this will happen. Since I need to look for a new location and prepare it for use (drill a well, build a stable etc) in advance.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 2ND NOVEMBER 2021	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 10TH NOVEMBER 2021	As you are aware our experts have already undertaken consultations with you and other herders on the Project site including preparing an inventory for your assets (i.e., well, stable, accommodation structure) within the Project boundary. We are currently valuating these assets in order to be able to determine the compensation packages and support required for herders on site. Once completed, the compensation packages will be disclosed to you and other impacted herders. In addition, we are consulting with Kokcha LLC to determine the location of alternative land where the herders with structures on site can be relocated.

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Herder 3 Gender: Male Age: 37 Address: Bukhara region Occupation: Herder</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	13 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal communication during the validation of assets in Bash project site.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I would like to express concern over the challenges of moving to a new location during the lambing season from February to May as this may lead to the death of lambs. Furthermore, I would want to see the alternative land before relocation process starts.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 13TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	<p>During a meeting held on 18th August 2021, the Sericulture Committee requested that they are informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their herders and provide enough time to relocate. This will be coordinated with the herders with an aim to cause minimal disruption to their herding activities including lambing season.</p> <p>Where losses are experienced during relocation of livestock to an alternative grazing land, this will be compensated in line with the compensation entitlements developed in line with Uzbekistan national regulations and international lenders requirements.</p> <p>In addition, the project is working with the Sericulture Committee and Wool Industry and the Kokcha LLC to identify suitable grazing land for the herders. Once this is identified and its suitability assessed, the herders will be informed in coordination with the Sericulture Committee and Kokcha LLC.</p>

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Herder 1 Gender: Male Age: 29 Address: Bukhara city Occupation: Herder</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	13 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal communication during the validation of assets in Bash project site.

CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I would like to express concern over the challenges of moving to a new location during the lambing season from February to May as this may lead to the death of lambs.
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 13TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	<p>During a meeting held on 18th August 2021, the Sericulture Committee requested that they are informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their herders and provide enough time to relocate. This will be coordinated with the herders with an aim to cause minimal disruption to their herding activities including the lambing season.</p> <p>In addition, where losses are experienced during relocation of livestock to an alternative grazing land, this will be compensated in line with the compensation entitlements developed in line with Uzbekistan national regulations and international lenders requirements.</p>

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Herder 2 Gender: Male Age: 40 Address: Gijduvon district Occupation: Herder</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	13 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal communication during the validation of assets in Bash project site.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I would like to express concern over the challenges of moving to a new location during the lambing season from February to May as this may lead to the death of lambs. Furthermore, I would want to know if there a well will be provided/dug within the alternative land?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 13TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	<p>During a meeting held on 18th August 2021, the Sericulture Committee requested that they are informed 3 months before the start of construction so that they can inform their herders and provide enough time to relocate. This will be coordinated with the herders with an aim to cause minimal disruption to their herding activities including the lambing season.</p> <p>In addition, where losses are experienced during relocation of livestock to an alternative grazing land, this will be compensated in line with the compensation entitlements being developed in line with Uzbekistan national regulations and international lenders requirements.</p>

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): N/A</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Age: N/A</p> <p>Address: Kogon city</p> <p>Occupation: Bukhara region department</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	14 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	During a meeting with representatives of Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry and Kokcha & Dzhankeldy LLCs.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	My concern is about herders' relocation from current pasture land for 3 years. This can be challenging for us. Can herders continue their activities at the Project sites during the construction work if ACWA Power will carry out construction works of WFs step by step?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 14TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH JANUARY 2022	<p>The project is working with the Sericulture Committee and Wool Industry and the Kokcha LLC to identify suitable grazing land for the herders. Once this is identified and its suitability assessed, the herders will be informed in coordination with the Sericulture Committee and LLC.</p> <p>The construction phase of the project will not be phased and will be undertaken in all the project footprint (wind turbine areas, sub-station, cabling etc). The project also intends to mitigate against the construction phase impacts on herders which include worker influx, health and safety issues due to movement of machinery and equipment etc. However, as noted above, the Project is in the process of identifying alternative grazing land where the herders will be resettled before the commencement of the construction phase.</p> <p>The Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare under the Ministry of Health has designated 1000m from each wind turbine as a health protection zone due to the noise impact associated with the operational phase of the project. As such, no accommodation facilities can be located within the Project boundary. The herders will be resettled as part of the project compensation process in another location identified in consultations with the Sericulture Committee, Kokcha LLC and the herders.</p> <p>It is noted that grazing will be possible on the project site during the operational phase of the project.</p>

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Herder 3</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Age: 38</p> <p>Address: Bukhara Region</p> <p>Occupation: Herder</p>
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CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	15 th April 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Text message through the numbers provided as part of the GRM.
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	Because of upcoming Project construction, we will lose buildings and other assets related to grazing and land areas where we have been exercised with livestock activities for many years. Is it possible to return to these lands on purpose of exercising again with livestock activities and build settlements as they were before once Project construction finished and fully operated?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 15TH APRIL 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 26TH APRIL 2022	<p>As you are aware the Juru Energy Team and the valuator conducted surveys on the Project site including the inventory of all assets that will be impacted by the project. At the moment, the compensation packages are being finalised and will be provided to you for review and before the signing of a compensation agreement with ACWA Power.</p> <p>During the operational phase, the land will be available for grazing of livestock. However, due to the requirement to establish a health protection zone, construction of accommodation structures will not be allowed within 1000m of wind turbines (during the 25 years of the project operation) in accordance to the law.</p>

1.1.1.2 OHTL

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Farmer 5 Gender: Male Age: 42 Address: Karakul district Occupation: Farmer</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	27 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbally during the social team site visit
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I have an apricot orchard that crossed by the OHTL where there are 300 five-year-old apricot trees. They harvest for the second year in a row. Is it possible to re-plan OHTL route so the impact on my trees can be avoided?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 27TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2022	<p>The Project will aim to minimise the impact on the fruit trees but this will depend on the final detail design of the OHTL which is still being finalised.</p> <p>The project will also allow as much as is practicable for the farmers to harvest crops/trees within the OHTL construction footprint. In addition, compensation will be paid for all the</p>

	<p>impacted crops/trees in accordance to Uzbekistan and lenders requirements.</p> <p>Monetary compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average income for the past three years multiplied by the remaining years of the fruit bearing trees based on local laws & regulations.</p> <p>The inventory of crops, trees and assets along the OHTL are currently on-going after which compensation packages will be prepared and disclosed to the affected persons.</p>
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NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Commercial 3</p> <p>Gender: Female</p> <p>Age: N/A</p> <p>Address: Karakul district</p> <p>Occupation: Currently unemployed</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	29 th January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbally during site visit by the social team
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	<p>We bought 0.24 hectares of land at auction. In case of acquisition of the land plot, will the expenses that we spent on the auction, processing of the land, on the construction of the foundation, payment for the work of the builders be compensated? If we can't build anything further, will they pay the land tax that we pay? For one year we pay 5 million soums, 980,000 (91 USD) soums per month.</p> <p>We also have a loan for 30 million soums, which we took for our expenses for land for 3 years at 14%. We have been paying off the loan since the beginning of April, 2021. I also have a 4-year-old child who is a second group disabled. My husband and I don't work anywhere, we wanted to do business and be self-employed. If this land falls under the influence of the project, our family will remain in a very difficult situation if we are not paid compensation before the start of the project.</p>
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 29TH JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2022	<p>If the above stated land falls under the OHTL alignment, compensation will be provided based on the impact. The social team and valuator are currently conducting socio-economic studies and inventory of assets, crops and trees along the OHTL. After this, compensation packages will be provided based on Uzbek regulations and lenders requirements.</p> <p>During the site visits from our team, please provide all the supporting documents relating to tax obligations, loans etc. Based on this information, the project will prepare compensation packages which will be disclosed to you.</p>

	<p>Through the information provided, the project will also assess the level of your household vulnerability and determine the best way to provide additional support in consultations with you.</p> <p>It is important to note that the project is obligated by the lenders requirements to mitigate any impacts on your livelihood and to ensure that the project does not negatively impact your livelihood (income sources).</p>
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NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): N/A Gender: Male Age: 62 Address: Shofirkon district Occupation: Farmer</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	31 st January 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbally during the social team site visit
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	Since the planned power lines will pass through my farm, I would like to know how many power poles will be on my farm land and what size of my farm land will be affected in total?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 31ST JANUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2022	<p>The exact types, number of poles and affected size of the land plot will be determined after the detailed design of the OHTL is finalised. Once this is complete, all affected farmers and other land users will be notified.</p> <p>In addition, any loss of land and crops/trees and/or assets due to the construction of the OHTL will be compensated in accordance with Uzbekistan and lenders requirements i.e., compensation for loss of land will be provided in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land.</p> <p>In case, the unaffected portions of arable land become agriculturally unviable after the construction of the OHTL, compensation will also be provided for this.</p>

NAME	<p>Full name (if applicable): Commercial 3 Gender: Female Age: N/A Address: Karakul district Occupation:</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	9 th February 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Telephone
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I have the following questions:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The land that was bought at auction and now falls into the area of influence of the project is registered in my name. I wanted to apply for a child allowance, but the makhalla doesn't give it to me because there is a land that is registered in my name. Can I re-register the land in the name of my mother-in-law? 2. As I pointed out earlier, my spouse and I are currently unemployed. We wanted to start our entrepreneurial activity by building a small chicken farm on the land that we bought at auction. Because of the project, we cannot continue the construction work and stoppage of our planned activity leaves our family in a difficult position. Can you please give information when we will receive compensation or other land to continue our started activities?
1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 9TH FEBRUARY 2022	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.
2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 22ND FEBRUARY 2022	<p>1) The issue of transferring your land registration from your name to your mother-in-law has to be undertaken in accordance with the local laws and regulations. As this is not an impact associated with the overhead transmission line development, the Project is not able to provide you with guidance in this issue. Please note that compensation and any additional support due to the impacts of the Project will be provided to the person who is legally registered as the owner of the land.</p> <p>2) In order to provide you with a sufficient response, please provide us with a copy of the land agreement and details of the timeline of when you want to start your construction works.</p>
3RD RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 4TH MARCH 2022	<p>The project will fully compensate for the funds spend for buying the land on auction (including taxes, fees) and will undertake consultations with the local municipality so that you can be allocated a new piece of land.</p> <p>Please provide us with any invoices on the fees, taxes etc paid for the land including any lease agreement signed with the municipality.</p> <p>Compensation packages are still being finalised and will be shared with you once complete.</p>

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Commercial 2 Gender: Male Age: 53 Address: Karakul district Occupation: Currently unemployed
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	8 th February 2022
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Telephone
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	I purchased 0.48 hectares of land at an auction in April 2021. I planned to start construction in March and sold my

	<p>house, which was located in Tashkent, to build a workshop that produces compound feed.</p> <p>According to the law, it is necessary to build a planned building within a year, because if it is not built, the state will fine us.</p> <p>What should I do now? Since my land is in the area of influence of the project, I was told that construction works are prohibited as the land is reserved for the project, and if not built, the state will fine me since in April 2022 it will be exactly a year since I acquired this land.</p>
<p>1ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 8TH FEBRUARY 2022</p>	<p>Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier.</p>
<p>2ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 22ND FEBRUARY 2022</p>	<p>In order to be able to provide you with a sufficient response, please provide us with the additional information below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of the land lease agreement or agreement signed for the construction of the workshop. 2. A timeline of when you want to start construction of the workshop. 3. Details of the fines that may be levied by the State if you do not construct the workshop by April 2022
<p>3RD RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 4TH MARCH 2022</p>	<p>The project will fully compensate for the funds spent for buying the land on auction (including taxes, fees) and will undertake consultations with the local municipality so that you can be allocated a new piece of land.</p> <p>Please provide us with any invoices on the fees, taxes etc paid for the land including any lease agreement signed with the municipality.</p> <p>Compensation packages are still being finalised and will be shared with you once complete.</p>