

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm  
Republic of Uzbekistan



Resettlement Action  
Plan

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Project

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

ACWA Power has since established a Project Company, 'FE ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind LLC' registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan with registration number 839766. ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind LLC has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with JSC 'National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan (NEGU)'. The Project will include the development financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Wind Farm including the electrical substations. In addition, it will also include development, financing, construction and transfer of Purchaser Electrical Facilities<sup>1</sup> (PEF) and common electrical facilities shared with Bash 500MW Wind Farm), switchyard (with transformers) and 500/220kV pooling station.

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

ACWA Power are seeking an amount of project finance from financial Institutions who have their own internal environmental & social investment policies/standards, or potentially from lenders who may be members of voluntary agreements such as the Equator Principles. At this stage, it is understood that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) 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 Dzhankeldy WF is required to adhere to IFC Performance Standards.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

## 1.2 Objectives of the RAP

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

## 2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Project Location

#### 2.1.1 Wind Farm

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

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

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

**Figure 2-1 Proposed Project Location**

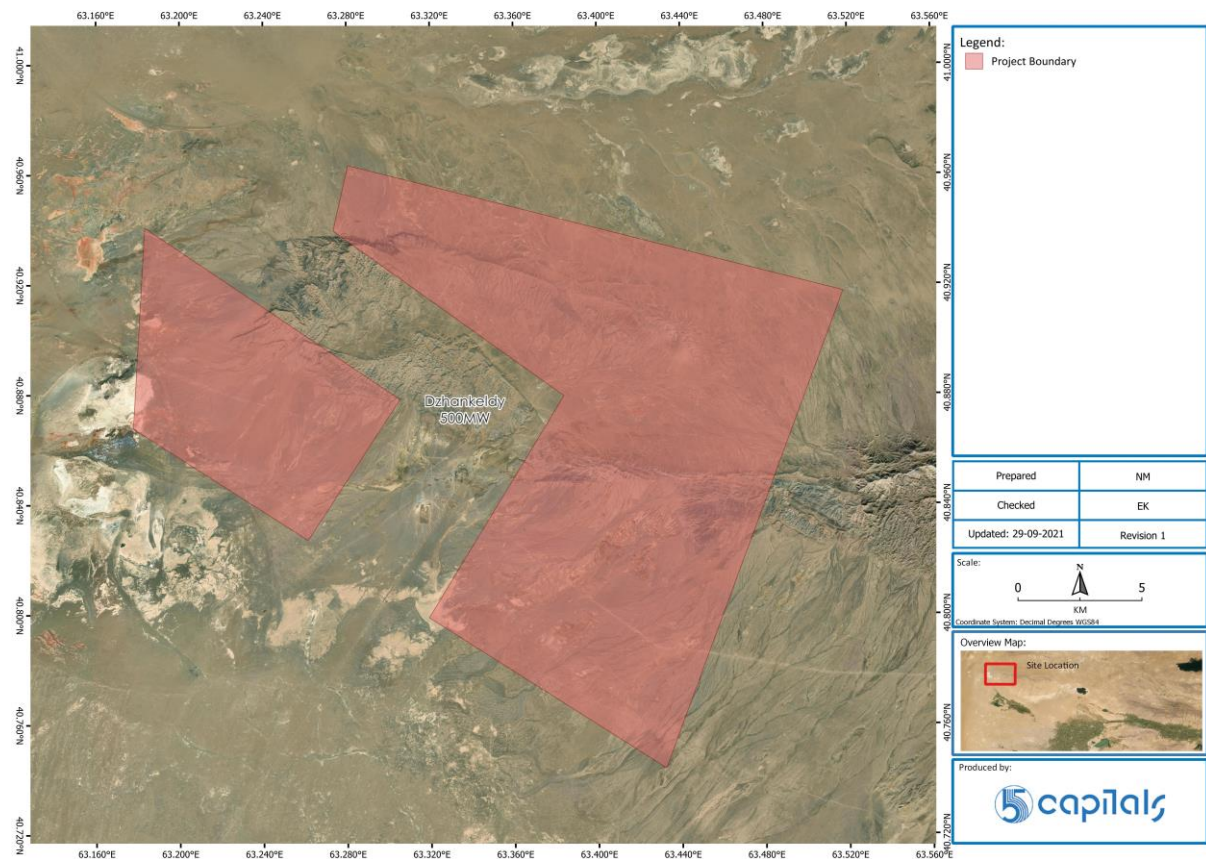
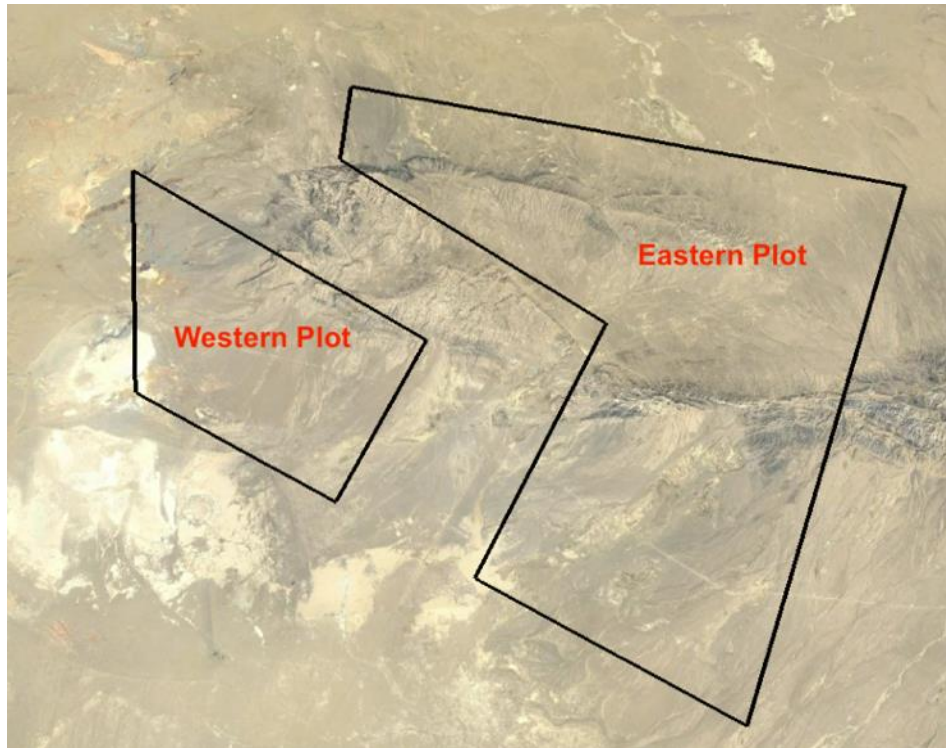


Figure 2-2 Eastern & Western Plots



### 2.1.2 OHTL

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

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

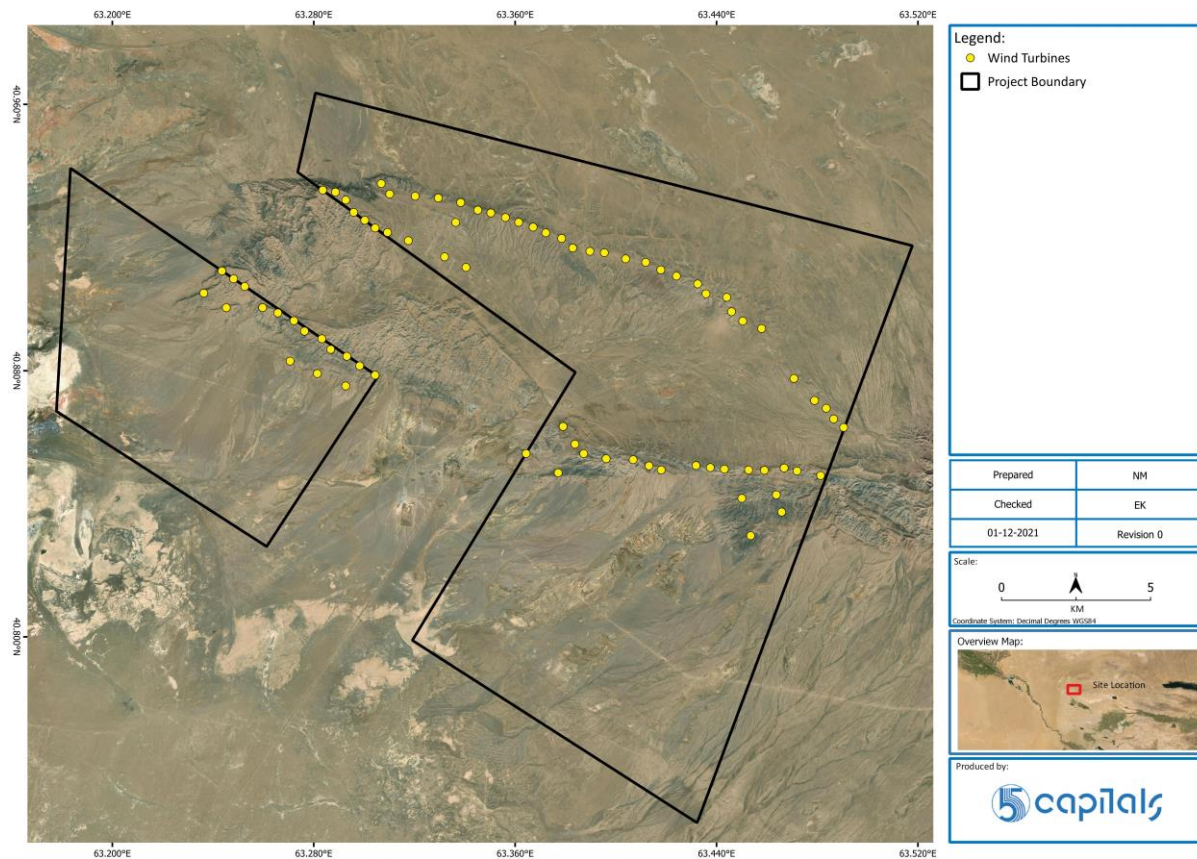


## 2.2 Project Description Summary

### 2.2.1 Wind Farm

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

**Figure 2-4 WTG Layout (November, 2021)**



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

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

## 2.2.2 OHTL

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

The 500kV single circuit OHTL from Dzhankeldy to Bash will connect to the Bash 500kV pooling switch sub-station. The switchyard will be designed to accommodate planned interconnections from Navoi-Muruntau LIL0 and the line from Sarimay to Dzhankeldy. Power

generated by the wind farms will be exported to NEGU via the plant electrical interconnection facilities/500kV AIS of One and Half Breaker Scheme. The OHTL will be developed as part of the Project by the FE “ACWA Power Bash Dzhankeldy” LLC and will include:

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

Associated facilities of the OHTL include:

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

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

## 2.3 Project Construction Requirements

### 2.3.1 Temporary Construction Facilities

#### **WIND FARM**

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

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

#### BATCHING PLANT

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 2-5 Indicative Location of Laydown Areas 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 indicative project milestones are as provided in the table below.

**Table 2-1 Key Project Milestone/Timeline Dates**

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 <sup>th</sup> January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 <sup>th</sup> July 2022
WTG Installation	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023
Grid Connection	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Required Project COD	31 <sup>st</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup>, 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 (25<sup>th</sup> 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	It determines the cost of acquired agricultural land per hectare, separately for each region. In addition, it establishes

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
some decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" dated 21 September 2016 No.317	regulations on the procedure for compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.
Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 No. 3857	Determines the regulations and rules for the projects that are carried out with participation of International Financial Institutions or banks. In case of inconsistency of resettlement policies between Uzbek legal framework and International Financial Institutions (IFI), the policies of the IFI's will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in case of withdrawal of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, structures or plantings) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.
Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 No. 5495	Stipulates that decisions on the withdrawal of land for state and public needs shall be allowed only after open discussion with the stakeholders whose land plots are planned to be withdrawn and after estimation of benefits and costs. Demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities in the process of land withdrawal is permitted after full compensation of the market value of the real estate and losses incurred by the owners in connection with such withdrawal.
Presidential Decree No.5742 of June 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>rd</sup> 2019	This decree outlines measures to guarantee property rights of citizens and entrepreneurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 911 from November	This Resolution establishes the main requirements and procedures for land withdrawal for state and public needs

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>16<sup>th</sup> 2019 "On further improving procedures for providing property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots"</p>	<p>and implementation of investment projects, as well as the mechanism of compensation for land withdrawal to individuals and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, facilities and plantings. The decision for land acquisition for investment projects will be given only by Presidential and Cabinet of Minister's decision which limits land expropriation by the local municipalities.</p> <p>The Resolution stipulates that a land plot will be expropriated only after payment of full compensation at replacement rate and consultation with affected households. In this Resolution, public consultation and disclosure meetings are obligatory. Also, there are clear steps for the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities.</p> <p>The basic requirements and procedures of land withdrawal for state and public needs and realization of investment projects, as well as the purpose of compensation for land withdrawal are established in Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 and the Regulation approved by this Resolution include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<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</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	is determined that the other spouse has invested in it thus increasing the value (capital, repairs, reconstruction etc).

### 3.1.7 Right of Way

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

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

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

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

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

## 3.2 Lender Requirements

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

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

### 3.3 ACWA Power Requirements

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

#### 3.3.1 IFC

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

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

**Note:** IFC is not involved in financing of this Project, however ACWA Power internal policy is to comply with the IFC Performance Standards. As such, this RAP will also utilise the IFC PS

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*Guidance Note 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and the IFC's Handbook on Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.*

### 3.4 Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements

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

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
<b>Avoid or minimise displacement</b>	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 &amp; 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 &amp; management measures for other E&amp;S aspects are detailed in the Project specific ESIA.</p>
<b>Planning process</b>	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and impacts associated with the project.	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts including collection of	Requires that a client prepares a RAP in case of Projects involving physical and economic displacement including collection of appropriate socio-	There is no requirement to prepare an integrated standalone RAP. There is no comparable requirement for	A detailed RAP has been developed for the Project & OHTL including a socio-economic survey for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) (ref. chapter 5 for the socio-economic survey)

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		census data of the affected persons.	economic baseline data of the PAPs	conducting a socio-economic survey.	
<b>Eligibility for compensation</b>	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary &amp; traditional rights recognised under national laws).</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety</li> </ul>	PS 5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets that they</li> </ul>	The Uzbek law only recognises people with recognisable rights who are entitled to compensation.	The eligibility for compensation and scope of the RAP includes all PAPs within the Project site and along the OHTL including those without any recognisable legal rights to the land that they are using the land for grazing/farming purposes. Ref. Chapter 7 for details on the eligibility and entitlements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<p>national laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy.</li> </ul>	<p>or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land.</p>	<p>occupy or use.</p>		
<p><b>Inventory of affected assets &amp; establishment of a cut-off date</b></p>	<p>The client shall carry out an inventory of affected assets including land, structures, crops, communal amenities &amp; natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets.</p> <p>The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).</p>	<p>An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented &amp; disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>The client will carry out an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community level.</p> <p>This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>The asset compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out an inventory for the affected assets. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date.</p>	<p>The cut-off date for the Project site &amp; OHTL was publicly disclosed to all the PAPs in accordance to IFC, EBRD &amp; ADB requirements.</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
<b>Grievance mechanism</b>	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.
<b>Information disclosure</b>	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 project stages of the project (for	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood	No requirement for information disclosure exists in Uzbekistan through the land withdrawal and compensation process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the RAP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and IFC PS 5 requirements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	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).	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.	restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with objectives of PS5.		
<b>Stakeholder consultations</b>	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client is required to consult with affected persons and communities and facilitate their early informed participation in decision making process.	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts.	Consultations shall be conducted to allow informed participation of those affected by the project.	Requires matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities but there are no specific requirements for consultations with the PAPs	To be reconciled through the consultations with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders and agencies throughout the implementation of the RAP.
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>	PR 5 requires special attention to be paid to vulnerable groups and ensure that they are not disadvantaged in	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately	PS 5 requires that special attention is provided to the needs of the poor and vulnerable to assist in restoring/improving	The Tax Code regulates compensation of vulnerable groups in terms of applying discounts or	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with EBRD, ADB and IFC PS requirements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<p>the compensation process and are fully aware of their entitlements and rights.</p>	<p>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>their pre-project standard of living and livelihoods.</p>	<p>exemptions from property taxes, income tax but does not provide requirements for additional support to vulnerable groups in relation to helping them improve their livelihoods.</p>	
<p><b>Compensation</b></p>	<p>The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.</p>	<p>All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
<p><b>Monitoring of RAP Implementation</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>ADB requires monitoring &amp; 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 &amp; the results of resettlement monitoring.</p>	<p>The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a RAP and take corrective actions as necessary.</p>	<p>No provision for monitoring is provided in the Uzbekistan law.</p>	<p>The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP.</p>

## 4 BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

### 4.1 Wind Farm

#### 4.1.1 Land Ownership

The Land Allotment Order (see Appendix A) issued to the Project on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2021, the Peshku Municipality Mayor decided to “approve the decision of district commission (for Project realisation) to allocate land that belongs to district and allocate 280.0ha to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC near Dzhankeldy village on basis of land allotment agreement 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 Peshku 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 Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2021 PQ-5001.

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 Dzhankeldy 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 Peshku Municipality Mayor. 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 106.3ha will permanently be impacted by the Project footprint while the laydown areas will have temporary impact on 13.01ha of Dzhankeldy LLC land. As such the LLA for the Project will be for the 106.3ha while a land easement will be issued for the laydown areas.

#### 4.1.2 Land Leases

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

The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for approximately 0.01% of the total grazing land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact accounts for approximately 0.002%. Based on this, it is expected that the Project will have limited impact on Dzhankeldy LLC (and its herders) activities and operations. In addition, these impacts are addressed in this RAP to ensure there is no impact on herders' livelihoods and their workers.

##### 4.1.2.1 Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry

###### Background

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

**Figure 4-1 Structure of the Committee**



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

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

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

#### **CONSULTATION WITH DZHANKELDY LIVESTOCK AND SERICULTURE LLC**

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

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

indicated that for herders grazing their livestock and LLC's livestock, existing water source is important and currently the project site is suitable for grazing as it is a fertile pasture land and there is water available for watering livestock.

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

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

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

**MEETING BETWEEN ACWA POWER AND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE & WOOL INDUSTRY ON 4<sup>TH</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> August 2021 the outcome of this meeting is summarised below:

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

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

<b>SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN</b>	
<b>REPRESENTATIVE OF DZHANKELDY LLC</b>	Director of LLC
<b>ACWA POWER</b>	Senior Manager BD Manager
<b>JURU ENERGY</b>	Head of Team E&S Social Consultant
<b>MATERIALS USED</b>	n/a
<b>COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED</b>	Online meeting instead of organising a physical meeting.
<b>MAIN OUTCOMES</b>	
<p>A summary of the meeting is as provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACWA Power stated the 280ha allocated to the project will not be fenced and grazing will be possible during operational phase of the project. Due to safety reasons. Due to safety reasons and in line with required buffer zones, the substation will be fenced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition, the land allocated to the project will be based on the project layout and BoP and not the entire 280ha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ACWA Power will sign the land lease agreement with the organization that has the rights to the land and in line with the Presidential Decree which refers to the Bukhara Regional Municipality.</li> <li>The Committee of Karakul Farming &amp; Development was informed by ACWA Power that the turbine placement would not prevent the herders from grazing after the completion of construction works.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	

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 18<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2021**

Further to the meeting held with the Committee on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2021 an additional meeting was held on 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

#### MAIN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING

- According to the Presidential Decree No. 2841 dated March 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

- The Committee stated that they would have one of their representatives accompany Juru Energy's team during site visits in order to identify the assets within the Project site and the herders under their contract.
- The LLCs have leased the land to the LLCs for 49 years and they are required to pay land taxes in accordance with the national requirements. Based on new directives from the government in 2020, all LLCs are allowed to pay 50% of land taxes for the first three years.

#### **SIGNING OF THE LAND LEASE**

On 20<sup>th</sup> September 2021 seeking clarification on whom the land lease agreement should be concluded with. In response, the Bukhara Region Khokimiyat provided ACWA Power with a letter from Peshku District Municipality Mayor dated 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021 stating that *"278 ha of land in Dzhankeldy massive (district) examined by representatives of Ministry of Energy has been taken into state reserve fund for construction of wind farm with total capacity of 500 MW and will be allocated project construction"*.

On 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021, ACWA Power received a letter from Peshku Municipality Mayor indicating that land has been allocated to the Project based on internal order of Peshku Municipality issued under No. 129 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 on 'Allocation of Land for the Project'. This order was approved by order of Bukhara Region Mayor No.129 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2021. Based on the above and the allocation of land for project construction, the land allotment orders would be signed with Peshku municipality.

On 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021, Bukhara Region Khokimiyat provided ACWA Power with a response to the letter ACWA Power sent on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2021. This letter states that *" As per paragraph 8 of Presidential Decree-5001 on 23.03.2021 "On construction of wind power plant with a capacity of 300-500 MW in Peshku 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-5001 on 23.02.2021 "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC as well as in signing investment agreement and PPA, Dzhankeldy municipality has allocated required 280 ha of land under the Mayor order on 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 Peshku municipality as per the land allotment orders.

Reference Appendix C for correspondence between Bukhara Regional Khokimiyat, Peshku Municipality Mayor and ACWA Power

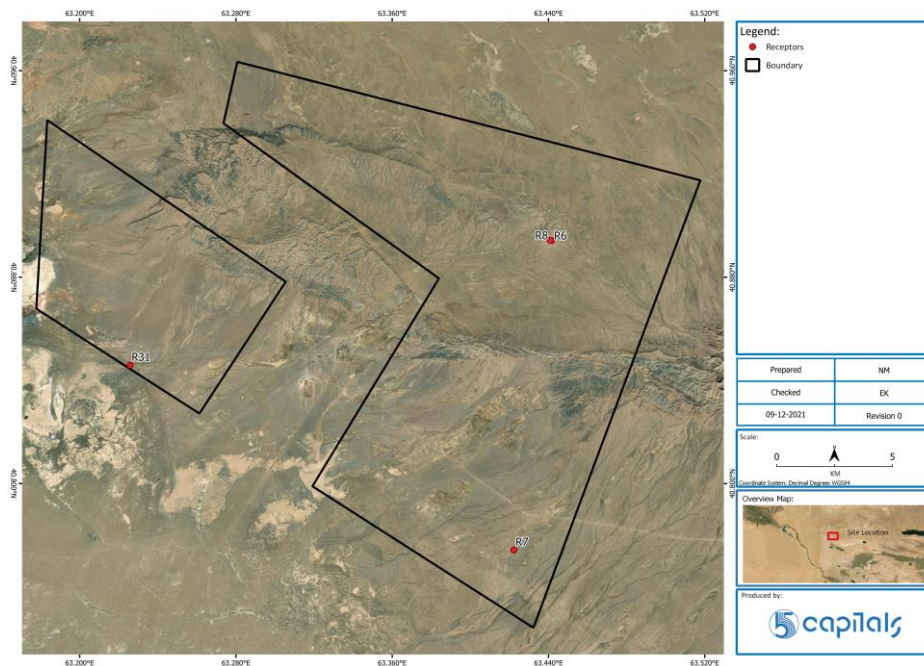
#### 4.1.2.2 Dzhankeldy LLC's Assets within the Project site

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

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



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



**Plate 4-2 Consultations with Dzhankeldy LLC**



#### 4.1.2.3 Other Dzhankeldy LLC Assets within the Project site

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

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

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
What is the number of livestock owned by the LLC within the Project site	Small horned cattle: 10,000 heads Camels: 1,000 Horses: 150 Herders' personal livestock: 20,000	Consultations with the herders employed by the LLC show that there are 400 sheep and 230 camels. Based on the outcome of the herders' survey, the total number of privately owned livestock grazing on the project site is 3,358.
What is the number of herders using the Project site and are employed by the LLC?	10 herders	Consultations show there are only 4 herders with contracts with Dzhankeldy LLC using the Project site.  There are 9 other herders without any contract with the LLC but they use the site.
Please provide information regarding the details of contracts between the LLC and herders i.e., duration, terms, wages, tax obligations etc.	We can provide this information upon request. <i>It is noted this has not been provided to date.</i>	Herders have provided estimation of their income from working for the LLC but this has not been validated based on existing agreements.
Apart from grazing livestock, what other responsibilities do the herders have on behalf of the LLC?	All activities relating to livestock breeding are carried out by the herders on behalf of the LLC.	This corresponds to information provided by the herders.
Please clarify if there is an allocated grazing area for each herder grazing on the Project site.	Depending on the condition of the pasture lands, 2.5ha to 4ha of land is allocated per head of sheep.	Consultations have established that herders have verbal agreements among themselves on where they graze to avoid conflict.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
Livestock belonging to the LLC is calculated as "Temir Barrak" <sup>4</sup> . once in a year. Please clarify if there are any charges levied where the herders do not meet the requirements of "Temir Barrak".	According to verbal agreement.	No further clarification was provided by the LLC on this issue even after several follow ups.
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 <sup>5</sup> )	This is consistent with previous information provided by the LLC.
Does the LLC provide a market for all the livestock that is privately owned by the herders? If so, does the LLC buy the livestock based on the prevailing market price or does the LLC set the price based on negotiations with the herders?	It depends on the agreement between both parties.	No further clarification was received from the LLC on this matter.
What type of support does the LLC provide the herders it employs at the Project site?	The herders' work is paid based on their scope. Veterinary services, water supply, winter clothes and fodder are provided.	Consultations with the herders show that the LLC covers costs for veterinary services for herders with contracts. Some are also provided with fodder during winter and food supplies. However, this is based on the contractual agreement between the LLC and herder.
How often is the support provided and are the herders charged for this? If so, please provide us with the fees levied to each herder.	There is no charge for the LLC livestock but a charge is levied on the private livestock through a verbal agreement.	

<sup>4</sup> 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).

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

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
<p>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?</p>	<p>All pasture land is controlled in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.</p>	<p>In a meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> 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.</p>
<p>Does Dzhankeldy LLC have any structures/buildings on the Project site?</p>	<p>There are 10 herder houses and 10 summer and winter stables.</p>	<p>Asset inventory has been undertaken in the presence of the herders and Dzhankeldy LLC.</p>
<p>What other structures/assets are also on the site i.e., wells, water pumps etc. Please also include the location on these assets.</p>	<p>There are wells and boreholes on site.</p>	<p>Site visits and consultations has identified 4 wells belonging to the LLC. 3 wells are unused &amp; 1 is newly built.</p>
<p>Please provide us with the cadastral maps of the structures (if available).</p>	<p>Some of the structures have cadastral documents. <i>It is noted that these cadastral documents were not provided.</i></p>	<p>Request for these cadastral documents has been made to the LLC but this was not provided to the Project.</p>
<p>Please provide us with the support documents to show the costs of the assets belonging to the LLC (i.e., invoices etc)</p>	<p>Some of the buildings were built between 1985 and 1995 and some were built privately by the herders.</p>	<p>Validation of asset ownership was undertaken in the presence of the herders and Dzhankeldy LLC and protocols signed by some of the herders to show there was no objection to the inventory.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Permission to build stables and settlements is given by the administration.</p>	<p>It was determined that the LLC provided verbal agreement for the construction of herders' structures.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Herders do not have to make any payments for their structures.</p>	<p>This corresponds to information provided by the herders.</p>

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
<b>Availability of Alternative Grazing Land</b>		
<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>	<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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<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 Dzhankeldy Project site.</p>	<p>This is not available.</p>	<p>The Committee for the Development of Sericulture &amp; Wool Industry has been allocated grazing land in Uzbekistan. Dzhankeldy LLC (as a cluster to the Committee) owns more land outside the Project boundary.</p> <p>Please refer to MoM below from a meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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, Dzhankeldy LLC and the herders.</p>
<b>Impacts to the LLC</b>		
<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</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,</p>	<p>Refer to comment above</p>

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	RESPONSE BY DZHANKELDY LLC	APPLICABILITY TO DZHANKELDY PROJECT SITE
<p>land will be possible to the herders during operation in areas without Project facilities.</p> <p>Based on this please provide us with details of how such restrictions of grazing land during construction and reduced grazing area during operation will affect the LLC activities.</p>	<p>provide van cabins at the location of the alternative pasture land.</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 Dzhankeldy 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 9<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2022**

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

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

### 4.1.3 Types of Land Users at the Project Site

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

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

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

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

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

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

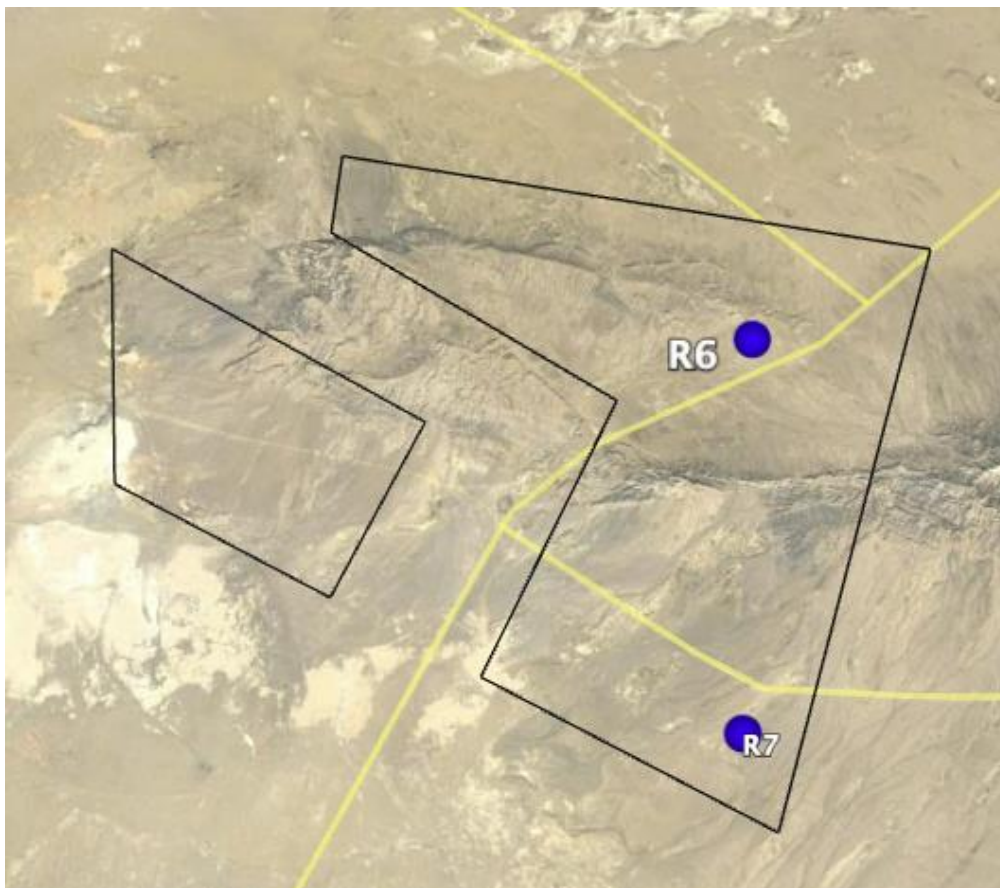
**Table 4-2 Herders with Settlements & Structures Within the Project Site**

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

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

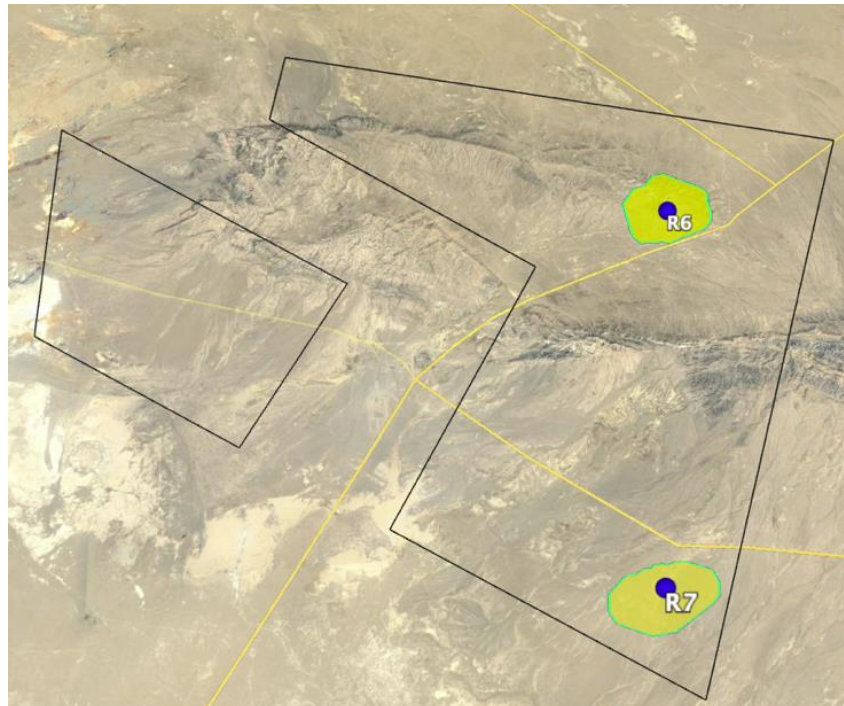
Herder 2 is the son of Herder 3 and they both use settlement R7 from March to December every year and then move to another settlement which is 200km from the Project site other months of the year.

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



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

**Figure 4-4 Estimated Grazing Areas for the Herders (Approximate)**



#### 4.1.3.2 Herders Who Only Graze Within the Project Site

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

**Table 4-3 Herders Who Only Graze Within the Project Site**

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

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

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

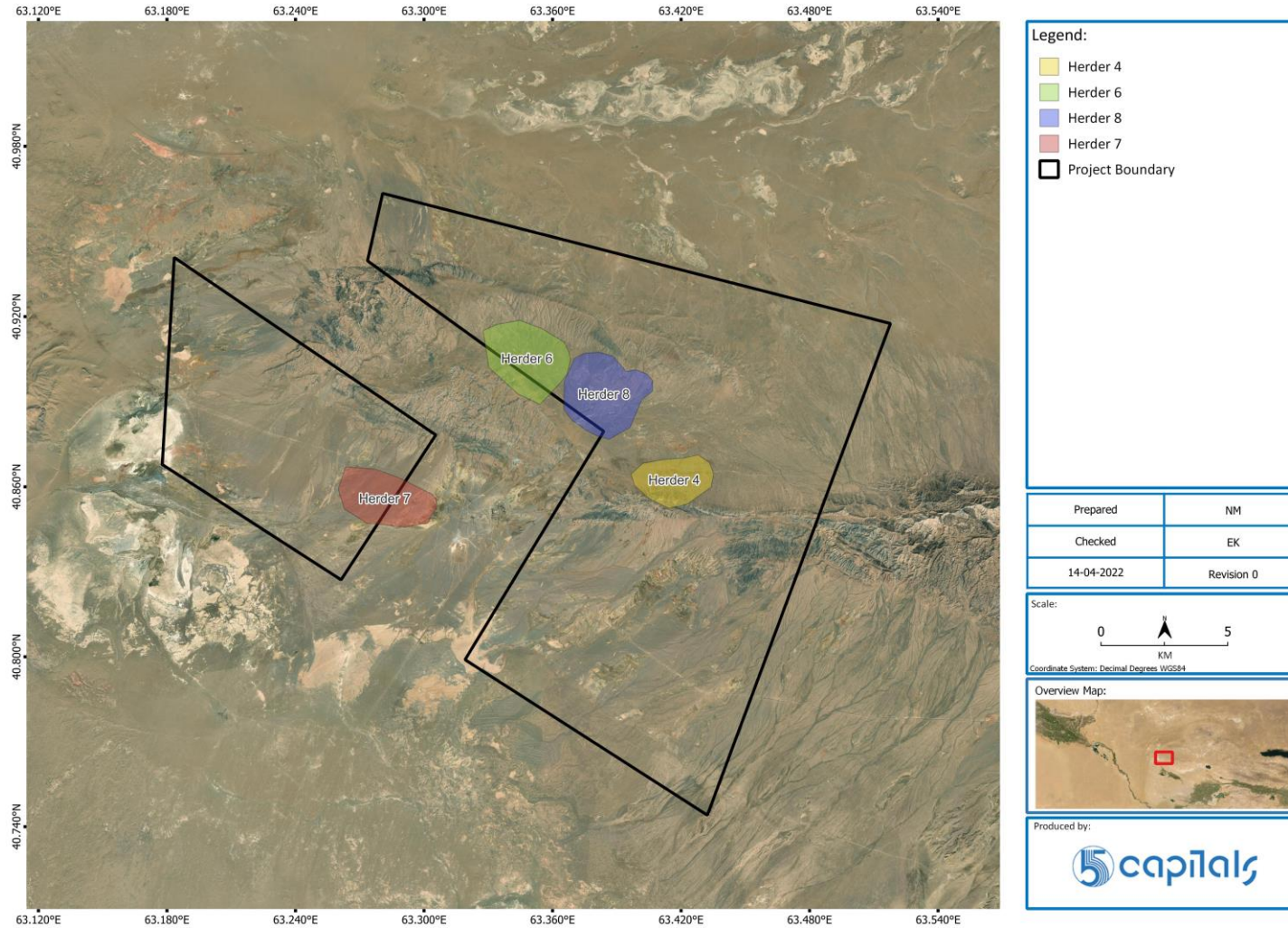
**Table 4-4 Summary of Land Users within Dzhankeldy WF**

Name of Land Users	Main Assets within the Project Site	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details/ Comments
		Dzhankeldy LLC	Privately owned		
Dzhankeldy LLC	4 water wells	Information regarding their livestock is provided under the herders below.	N/A	4	3 of the four workers have a contract with the LLC while 1 only has a verbal agreement.
<b>Herders with structures within the Project site</b>					
Herder 1A	These three brothers share one settlement, animal stable (both of which belonged to the LLC and were in poor condition), storage room, animal pool.	80 camels	200 sheep, 30 goats & 70 camels	Unpaid support from family (brothers, son and wife)	N/A
Herder 1B		70 camels	250 sheep	3 seasonal workers	The names of the seasonal workers were not provided since they change every season.
Herder 1C		N/A	300 sheep & 50 goats	One seasonal worker	The herder hires his cousin but this depends on the workload during the winter months.
Herder 2	Accommodation structure, one well, pumping room, 1 pit latrine, 3 active pools for watering livestock & one pool that is in ruin.	400 sheep	650 sheep & 150 goats	4 permanent workers	One of the four (4) workers grazes 100 sheep at the Project site
Herder 3		N/A	150 sheep & 50 goats	Unpaid support from family	N/A

Name of Land Users	Main Assets within the Project Site	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details/ Comments
		Dzhankeldy LLC	Privately owned		
<b>Herders who only graze at the Project site</b>					
<b>Dzhankeldy Village</b>					
Herder 4	1 stable	N/A	110 sheep & 2 cows	Free support from his son.	N/A
Herder 5	N/A	N/A	50 sheep, 1 goat & 1 cow	N/A	It is noted that this herder grazes livestock for some of his relatives but he declined to provide any details on how many relatives, relationship and the number of their livestock.
Herder 6	N/A	N/A	85 sheep & 15 goats	Free support from spouse.	N/A
Herder 7	He renovated one stable that belonged to the LLC and was in poor condition.	N/A	13 sheep	Free support from brother	N/A
Herder 8	1 stable	N/A	120 sheep, 30 goats & 2 cows	Free support from his brother and son	N/A
<b>Kalaata Village</b>					
Herder 9	N/A	N/A	65 sheep & 35 goats	N/A	N/A
Herder 10	N/A	N/A	This herder is employed by 10 households who have a combined 600 sheep. He owns 4 sheep & 3 goats.	N/A	The herder has declined to provide details of the 10 households that employ him and efforts are on-going to obtain this information from the herder or community leaders.

Name of Land Users	Main Assets within the Project Site	Number of livestock Owned		Number of Employees	Employees Details/ Comments
		Dzhankeldy LLC	Privately owned		
Herder 11	N/A	80 camels	300 sheep & 2 cows	Free support from his son.	N/A

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



**Figure 4-6 Grazing Areas for Some Herders Living at Kalaata Village**

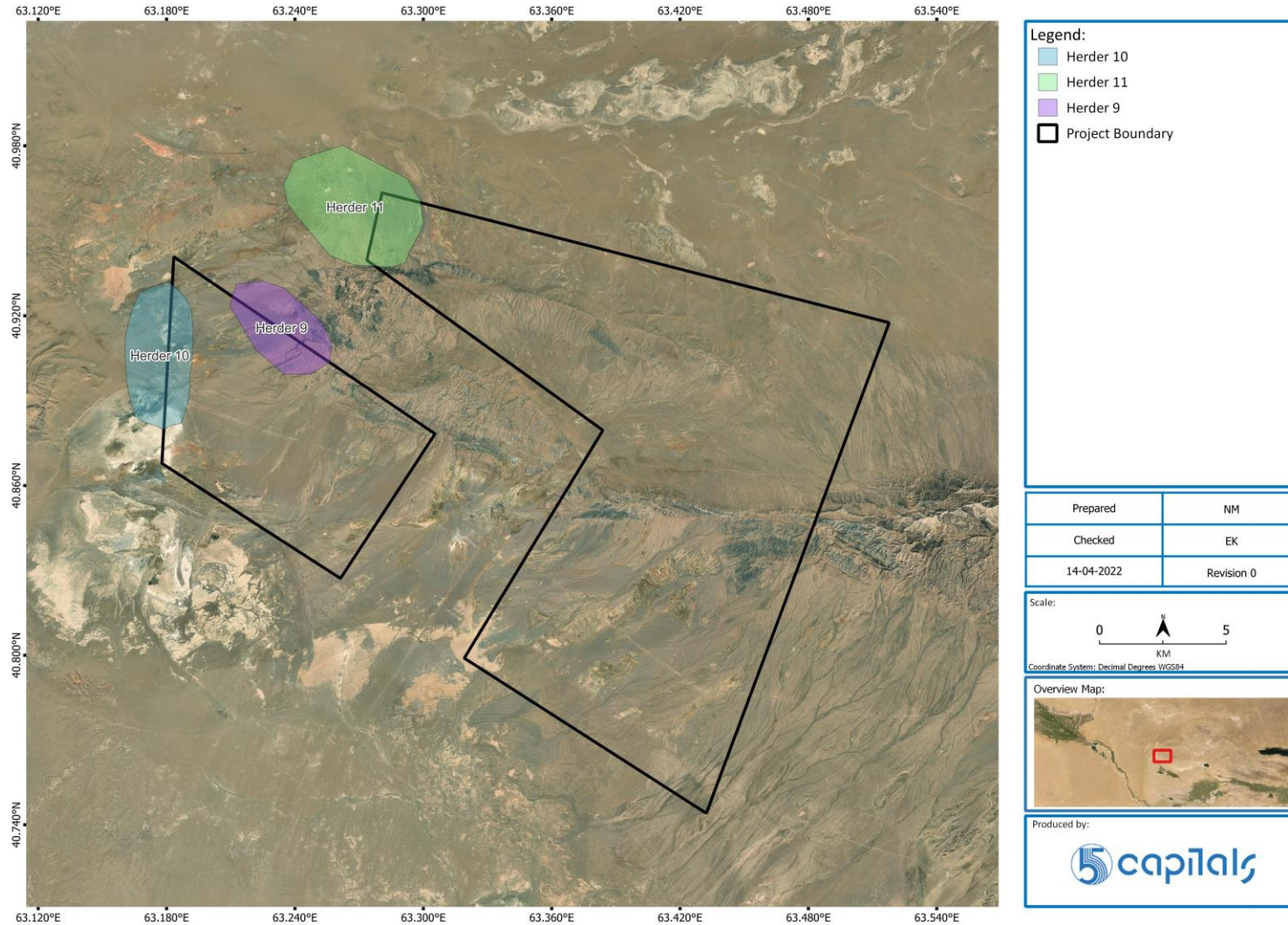
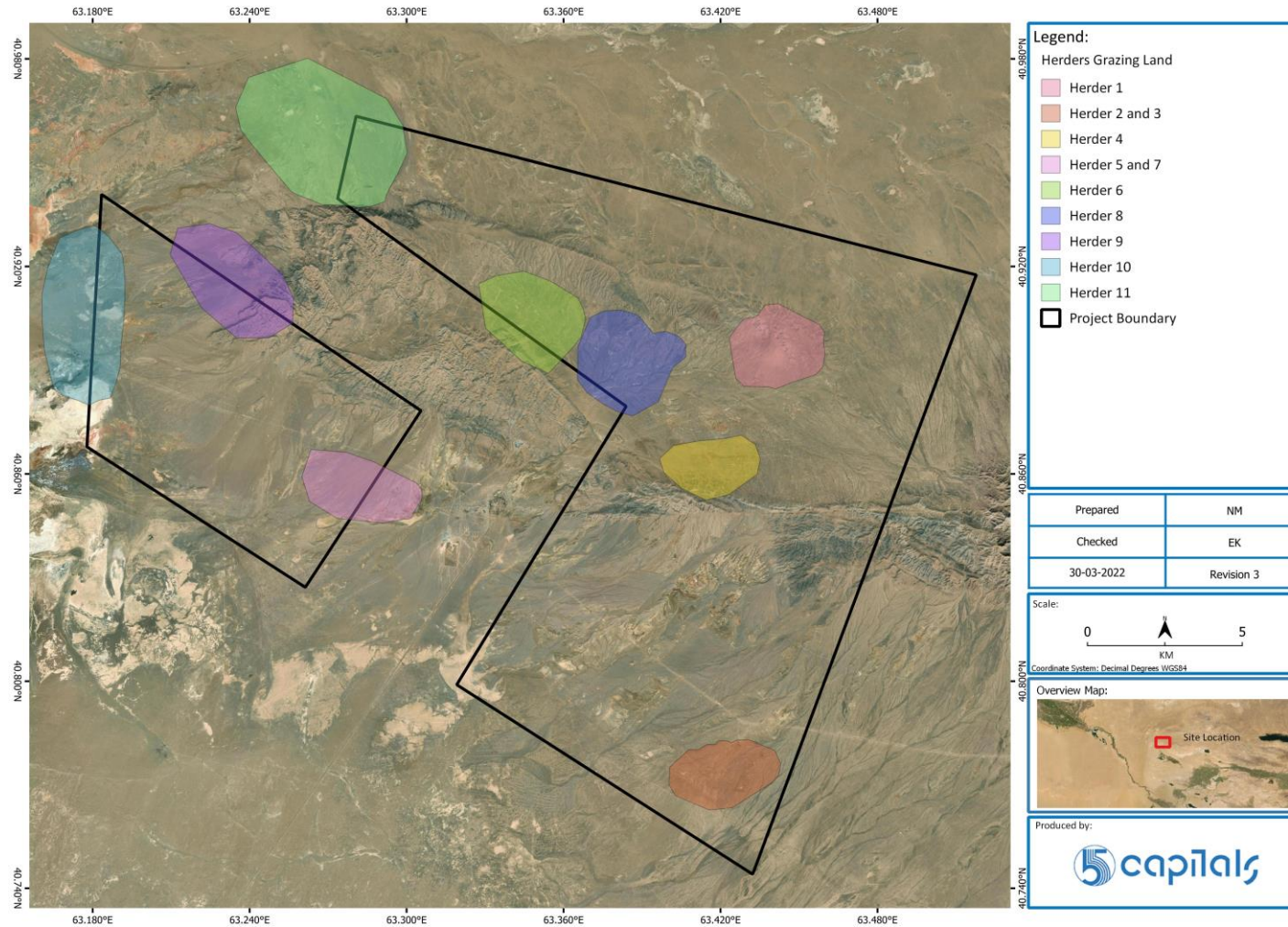


Figure 4-7 Grazing Area for the Different Herders (Approximate)



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

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

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

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

**Figure 4-8 Route of Transmission Line Mostly Through Desert Land**



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

**Figure 4-9 Districts Found Along 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 Navoi Regional Khokimiyat and Bukhara Regional Khokimiyat on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2021 requesting for their assistance in obtaining information regarding land lease ownership along the OHTL alignment. The regional khokimiyat sent this request to the respective districts and the following responses have been received to date.

##### **GIJDUVON DISTRICT**

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

##### **PESHKU DISTRICT**

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

##### **NAVOI REGION CADASTRAL DEPARTMENT**

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

#### **4.2.2.2 Consultations with Forest Fund**

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

**Figure 4-10 Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL Alignment Within Konimekh District (Ref. Red line for land under the Forest Fund and Blue Line for Section Leased by Karak-ata LLC)**



Source: Konimekh District State Forestry Fund

**Table 4-5 Coordinates Provided by Konimekh District**

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

**ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION**

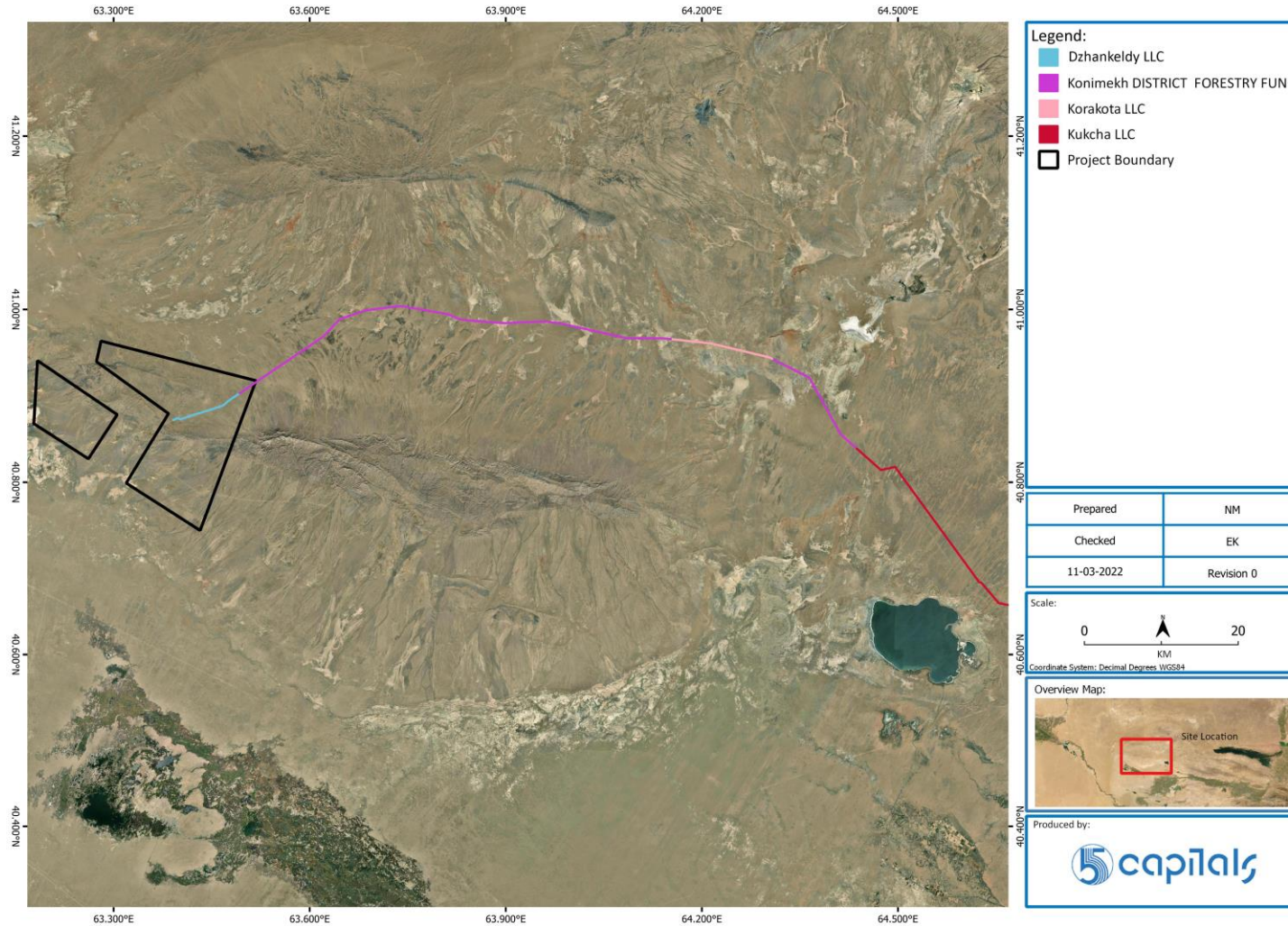
In addition, a meeting was held on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2022 with representatives from the Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency and Peshku district Cadastral departments in order to verify the land users. The outcome of this meeting is as summarised below.

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

**Table 4-6 List of Land Users along the OHTL**

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

Figure 4-11 Land Users Along the OHTL



### 4.2.2.3 Consultations with Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry

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

The Committee is authorised to approve a pasture plot that is in their permanent possession in compliance with the Uzdaverloyiha Institute. Consultation with the Institute was undertaken on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2021 and a preliminary map showing the location of land belonging to the two LLCs under the SWID in Gijduvon and Peshku districts. The Institute did not provide details regarding the land in Konimekh district which has been allocated to "Karak-ata Klaster" LLC under SWID.

An additional meeting was held on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2022 with Bukhara department of SWID and representatives from the LLCs along the OHTL. The purpose of the meeting was to provide the LLCs with the Project information (and impacts) and introduce the Project social team and Valuator. During the meeting it was determined that Dzhankeldy & Kokcha LLC in the Project and OHTL region are impacted by the Project as shown in table 4-6 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 D for full MoM.

## 4.3 Health Protection Zone

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

### 4.3.1 Wind Farm

The following response was received on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2021 from the Agency:

- Based on the sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards: SanPiN No 0350-17 "Sanitary norms and rules on atmospheric air protection in populated areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan" when producing electric power of 600MW and above (in the case of the Bash project, it is 500MW) the size of the sanitary protection zone should be at least 500m.
- Increased levels of acoustic and electromagnetic pollution levels on surrounding areas as well as emergency situation, such as collapse of turbines during bad weather conditions, may occur at the commissioning stage.

- Based on the calculations presented in the projects and analysis of data on the environmental impacts of foreign WPPs, it is established that the limiting factor of WPPs is acoustic pollution in the sound frequency range, which extends beyond the territory of the wind farm.
- As a result, a HPZ for modern WPP is justified as 700m from the outermost wind turbines.
- It is recommended to maintain a distance of 200m from wind turbines to limit any activities and risk to people during possible emergencies under adverse weather conditions.
- Considering the above, it can be concluded that the WPP should be classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000m.

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

#### 4.3.2 OHTL

The following response was received on 12<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> September via phone call indicating that there was an omission in the letter sent to the Project on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2021. As such, the Agency updated the letter on 9<sup>th</sup> 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 E.

## 4.4 Ecological Impacts

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

## 5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

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

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

### 5.1 Wind Farm

#### 5.1.1 Background & Methodology

Socio-economic surveys targeting the PAPs was conducted between 30<sup>th</sup> August 2021 to 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021 using survey questionnaires in Uzbek language. The survey was undertaken based on the availability of the herders and their workers. The survey included 13 herders, 7 workers (4 permanent and 3 seasonal workers<sup>6</sup>) and 10 heads of households from local village whose livestock is grazed by a local hired herder who also grazes his livestock on the Project site. The information on 13 herders and 10 heads of households from local village has analysed together.

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

#### 5.1.2 Affected households

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

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<sup>6</sup> Please note that 1 seasonal worker gives his private livestock to local herder to graze at the Project site and at the same time he is a seasonal worker. His socio-economic information is analysed together with herders' information.

**Table 5-1 Affected Households**

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

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

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

### 5.1.3 Gender, Ethnicity

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

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

#### RELIGION

The question of religion was not included in the socio-economic survey due to its sensitivity in the Project area which includes the PAPs. 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	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Herders	3	10	3	3	4
Workers	-	-	3	1	1

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

### 5.1.5 Education

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

**Table 5-3 Education Level of Surveyed HHs**

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

### 5.1.6 Health

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

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

The reported illnesses include:

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

### 5.1.7 Employment and Income Sources

Employment and income data were collected for the herders and workers including their spouses. As expected, majority of the herders (43%) rely on herding activities as their only source of income. 83% of the workers only rely on herding activities for their income while 17%

have other sources of employment which they engage in when working seasonally at the Project site.

**Table 5-4 Average Household Expenditure**

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

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

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

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

### 5.1.8 Expenditure

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

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

**Table 5-5 Average Household Expenditure**

EXPENSES	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD
Taxes	227 000	21	312 000	28
Food	2195 000	202	1840 000	169

EXPENSES	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN THOUSAND SOUMS	USD
Education	1397 000 <sup>7</sup>	128	700000 <sup>8</sup>	64
Medical	1705 000	157	1180 000	109
Loan repayment <sup>9</sup>	883 000	81	n/a	n/a
Livestock	1530 000	141	419 000	39
Veterinary services	21 400	2	7 000	0.65
Agricultural	n/a	n/a	150 000	14
Transport	655 000	60	791 000	73
Other (gas, water, heating)	1097000	101	935 000	86

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

### 5.1.9 Accommodation and Living Conditions

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

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

### 5.1.10 Household Facilities

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

<sup>7</sup> Education section is applicable for 16 herders

<sup>8</sup> Education section is applicable for 2 workers

<sup>9</sup> 5 out of 23 herders have taken loans

**Table 5-6 Household Items in PAPs HHs**

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	✓	×	✓	×
Car	10	13	1	5
Motorcycle	12	11	0	5
TV	23	0	5	0
Satellite dish	15	8	0	5
Washing machine	14	9	0	5
Refrigerator	23	0	2	3
Air conditioner	17	6	0	5
Greenhouse	0	23	0	5
Personal computer	4	19	0	5
Mobile Phone	23	0	5	0

### 5.1.11 Access to Utilities & Services

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

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

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

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

### 5.1.12 Ownership of Livestock

According to the survey, 4 herders are employed by Dzhankeldy LLC to graze their sheep and also own their own private sheep and goats. 2 herders from Kalaata village, 16 herders from Dzhankeldy village, and 1 herder from Bukhara city (whose son is employed by Dzhankeldy

LLC) do not have any employment contract with Dzhankeldy LLC and only graze their own livestock (sheep, camels & goats).

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

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

**Table 5-7 Total number of livestock owned by PAPs**

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

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

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

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

**SUPPORT FROM DZHANKELDY LLC**

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

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

**FARMING**

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

### 5.1.13 Source of Labour for Herders

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

**Table 5-8 Source of Labour for Herders**

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

### 5.1.14 Women Impacted by the Project

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

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

### 5.1.15 Vulnerable Households

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

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

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

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

- PAPs with disabilities: There are two herders who are considered as 2<sup>nd</sup> group disabled (cardiac disease & leg with metal implants). The two PAPs may find it difficult to relocate to a new area and the associated stress of resettlement may make them more vulnerable.
  - In case the livelihoods of the 3 HHs supporting their family members with chronic illness are impacted due to loss of grazing land, their ability to meet the medical expenses (of their family members) will be impacted.
- Elderly: There are 4 HHs (herders) over 60yrs. In the event that their livelihoods are impacted, it may be potentially difficult to transition to other income generating livelihoods.
- Informal land users (without legal agreement with Dzhankeldy LLC): These herders are from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages and their land use rights are not recognised under the Uzbek law. Any impact on their grazing activities may potentially affect their livelihood and their ability to secure another land to continue grazing.
- Herding is the main source of livelihood: These 10 herders do not have any other source of income and as such any impact on their herding activities through loss of grazing land will negatively impact their livelihood and income.
  - There are also 5 workers whose primary source of income is through working for the herders. Loss of grazing land can potentially lead to the loss of employment for these workers.

### 5.1.16 Impacts of the Project as Perceived by the PAPs

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

#### **HERDERS**

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

#### **WORKERS**

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

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## 5.2 OHTL

### 5.2.1 Background & Methodology

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

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

HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE				
<p>Herder 12</p>	<p>This is a 56 years old male herder who is married and the head of his household. The herder’s household consists of 10 people which comprise of himself, his spouse, 2 sons, 1 daughter, 2 daughters-in-law 1 granddaughter and 2 grandsons. He is of Kazakh nationality and has graduated high school. He does not suffer from any chronic illness and does not have disabilities or receive any form of financial or social assistance from the government.</p> <p>The main source of income of this herder’s household is livestock grazing and he earned 60mln UZS (5225 USD) in 2021. According to the herder, this income is sufficient for food, clothes and other household daily needs. The main source of expenditure in this herder’s household is livestock transportation expenses &amp; food purchase which costs him 8mln UZS (696 USD) each. He uses his private lorry for livestock transportation. The herder also spends 2 mln UZS (174USD) per year when household members need regular or special treatment at Konimekh district hospital. (Please see table herein for the average household expenditure)</p> <p>The permanent residency of this herder &amp; his household is at Chengeldy village in a private house he owns. However, majority of the time, he resides in a settlement located 400m north of the OHTL. At his permanent place of residence, this herder has a gas cylinder, freestanding woodstove, motorcycle, TV, satellite dish, washing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, a car and mobile phone. With regards to access to utilities, the herder’s household has stable electricity supply but lacks access to centralized gas supply, heating, portable water supply and sewage system.</p>	<p><b>Table 5-11 Average Household Expenditure</b></p>				
		EXPENSES	EXPENSES IN UZ SOUMS	EXPENSES IN USD	PERIOD	
		Taxes	400	34	monthly	
		Food	8 mln	696	monthly	
		Education	100	8.7	monthly	
		Medical	2 mln	174	annually	
		Veterinary	2 mln	174	annually	
		Loan	N/A			
		Agricultural	N/A			
		Livestock	2 mln	174	monthly	
		Seasonal Worker	600	52	per month	
		Transport	8 mln	696	annually	
		Others (gas, water, heating)	459	40	monthly	

HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE																							
	<p>Potable water is purchased from a water carrier and waste is buried in indefinite places in the desert</p> <p>There is no public hospital within the community and household members have to travel to the district centre 120-150km away from the private home in Chengeldy. There is also no public transport means within the village as it is a small village and can be accessible via walking. However, the herder uses his car whenever he needs to visit the district centre</p> <p>The herder does not have permanent workers and is mainly assisted by his spouse and one of his sons for livestock activities and he pays them 800 UZS (69USD) and 600 UZS (52USD) monthly respectively. However, when there is a lot of tasks to be done, he engages the services of one (1) seasonal worker and pays him 600UZS (52USD) per day according to the work the seasonal herder does.</p> <p>This herder is concerned that the construction of the OHTL will impact his grazing activities if access to the well and livestock watering pool located within 30m of the proposed OHTL alignment is restricted.</p>																								
Herder 13	<p>This is a 45 years old male herder who is married and the head of his household. The herder's household consists of 11 people which comprise of himself, his spouse, 1 son, 5 daughters, 1 brother-in-law, 1 sister and 1 nephew. He is of Kazakh nationality and has secondary specialized education. He does not suffer from any chronic illness and does not have disabilities or receive any form of financial or social assistance from the government. However, his brother-in-law has chronically ill lungs and the herder provides supports for his brother-in-law's medical treatment</p>	<p><b>Table 5-12 Average Household Expenditure</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1142 1075 1335 1197">EXPENSES</th> <th data-bbox="1335 1075 1592 1197">EXPENSES IN UZ SOUMS</th> <th data-bbox="1592 1075 1816 1197">EXPENSES IN USD</th> <th data-bbox="1816 1075 2031 1197">PERIOD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1197 1335 1238">Taxes</td> <td data-bbox="1335 1197 1592 1238">400</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1197 1816 1238">34</td> <td data-bbox="1816 1197 2031 1238">monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1238 1335 1279">Food</td> <td data-bbox="1335 1238 1592 1279">10 mln</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1238 1816 1279">870</td> <td data-bbox="1816 1238 2031 1279">monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1279 1335 1321">Education</td> <td data-bbox="1335 1279 1592 1321">10 mln</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1279 1816 1321">870</td> <td data-bbox="1816 1279 2031 1321">annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1142 1321 1335 1367">Medical</td> <td data-bbox="1335 1321 1592 1367">1.1 mln</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1321 1816 1367">95</td> <td data-bbox="1816 1321 2031 1367">annually</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				EXPENSES	EXPENSES IN UZ SOUMS	EXPENSES IN USD	PERIOD	Taxes	400	34	monthly	Food	10 mln	870	monthly	Education	10 mln	870	annually	Medical	1.1 mln	95	annually
EXPENSES	EXPENSES IN UZ SOUMS	EXPENSES IN USD	PERIOD																						
Taxes	400	34	monthly																						
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Medical	1.1 mln	95	annually																						

HERDER	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HERDERS HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE				
<p>The main source of income of this herder's household is livestock grazing and he earned 150mln UZS (13000 USD) in 2021. According to the herder, this income is sufficient for food, clothes and other household daily needs. The main source of expenditure in this herder's household is education expenses &amp; food purchase which costs him 10mln UZS (870 USD) each. The herder also spends 1.1 mln UZS (174USD) per year when household members need regular or special treatment at Konimekh district hospital. (Please see table herein for the average household expenditure)</p> <p>The permanent residency of this herder &amp; his household is at Chengeldy village in a private house he owns. However, majority of the time, he resides in a settlement located 400m north of the OHTL. At his permanent place of residence, this herder has two gas cylinders, freestanding woodstove, electric stove, motorcycle, TV, satellite dish, washing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, a car and mobile phone. With regards to access to utilities, the herder's household has stable electricity supply but lacks access to centralized gas supply, heating, portable water supply and sewage system. Potable water is purchased from a water carrier and waste is buried in indefinite places in the desert</p> <p>There is no public hospital within the community and household members have to travel to the district centre 120-150km away from the private home in Chengeldy. There is also no public transport means within the village as it is a small village and can be accessible via walking. The herder uses his car for short trips and rents a car whenever he needs to visit the district centre</p>		Veterinary	100	8.7	annually	
		Loan	N/A			
		Agricultural	N/A			
		Livestock	3 mln	261	monthly	
		Seasonal Worker	800	68	per month	
		Transport	300	26	per 1 visit to district centre	
		Others (gas, water, heating)	480000	42	monthly	

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6 SCOPE OF PHYSICAL & ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

### 6.1 Wind Farm

#### 6.1.1 Land Requirements

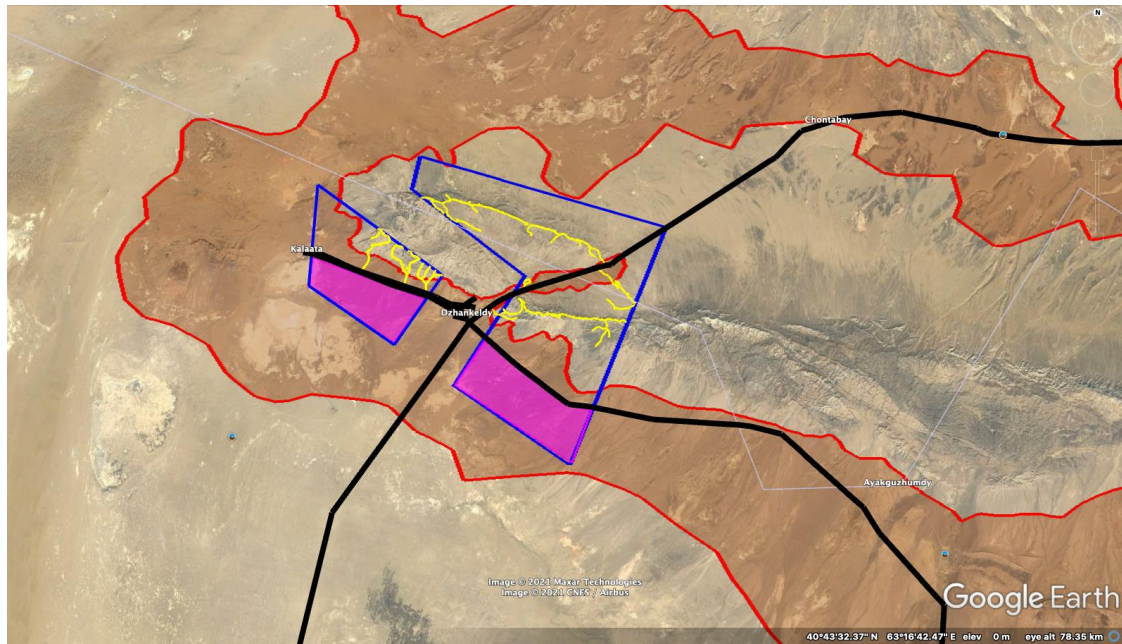
According to the Land Allotment Order (LAO), the Project has been allocated 280ha of land for the development of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm (including the WTGs, substation etc). However, it is understood from the Client that the LAO will be updated after the completion of the construction phase to only 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 for less than the allocated 280ha as further demonstrated below.

In order to mitigate against the Project impacts on the critical habitat an approximate area of 72km<sup>2</sup> (within the 280ha allocated to the Project) will be set aside as a gecko reserve. Construction activities, material storage or workers access will not be allowed within these areas and livestock exclusion fencing around core patches of takyr habitat will be erected as part of the ESIA ecological mitigation measures. These core takyr patches will act as release sites for the relocation process, and will be monitored to establish the success of the relocation efforts. Fencing of these core areas will allow the geckos to move freely within the reserve while obstructing grazing livestock. However, it is noted that grazing will be allowed in the wider gecko reserve area outside of the gecko release<sup>10</sup> patches.

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<sup>10</sup> Pre-construction surveys to identify suitable gecko release sites are currently on-going. However, the identification and fencing of these sites is not expected to disrupt grazing activities within the large gecko reserve area of approximately 72km<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 6-1 Proposed Gecko Reserve Boundaries**



**LEGEND**

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

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

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

**6.1.2 Impact on Land**

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

Out of the 280ha allocated to the Project, approximately 119.3ha will be impacted by the construction of the project facilities and laydown areas. The Project facilities will have a permanent impact (for the lifetime of the project) on 106.3ha of Dzhankeldy LLC land while

the laydown areas will lead to temporary impacts on 13.01ha 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
Dzhankeldy Substation	13.45	Permanent
Access roads	73.24	Permanent
Laydown area/storage area	13.01	Temporary (only during the construction phase)
WTG Base	19.57	Permanent
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>

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 21.77ha of herders grazing land as shown in the table below.

**Table 6-2 Project Facilities within Demarcated Grazing Land**

PROJECT FACILITIES	HA
Access Road	6.16
WTG Base	2.47
Laydown Storage Area	13.01
Dzhankeldy Substation	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.77</b>

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

Even if the Project footprint (including the laydown area) will impact approximately 0.016% of the total area of grazing land, Dzhankeldy LLC (and its 4 herders together with 6 herders from Dzhankeldy village and 3 herders from Kalaata village (one of whom grazes for 10 households)) will not be able to access most of the 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 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.

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

## 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 as 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 BOP AREA (HA)	HERDERS WITHIN THE GECKO RESERVE
<b>Herders with structures within the Project site</b>					
R6 (Herder 1A, 1B & 1C)	636.0	17.1	2.69	0	No
R7 (Herder 2 & 3)	594.0	0	0	0	Yes
<b>Herders who only graze at the site</b>					
Herder 4	471.3	0	0	257.0	No
Herder 5 & 7	651.4	0	0	193.2	Partially
Herder 6	761.6	1.2	0.2	61.5	No
Herder 8	827.9	0.1	0.01	506.7	No
Herder 9	952.9	3.1	0.3	811.3	No
Herder 10	1261.9	0	0	1392.2	Partially
Herder 11	1845.4	0	0	257.0	No

**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.

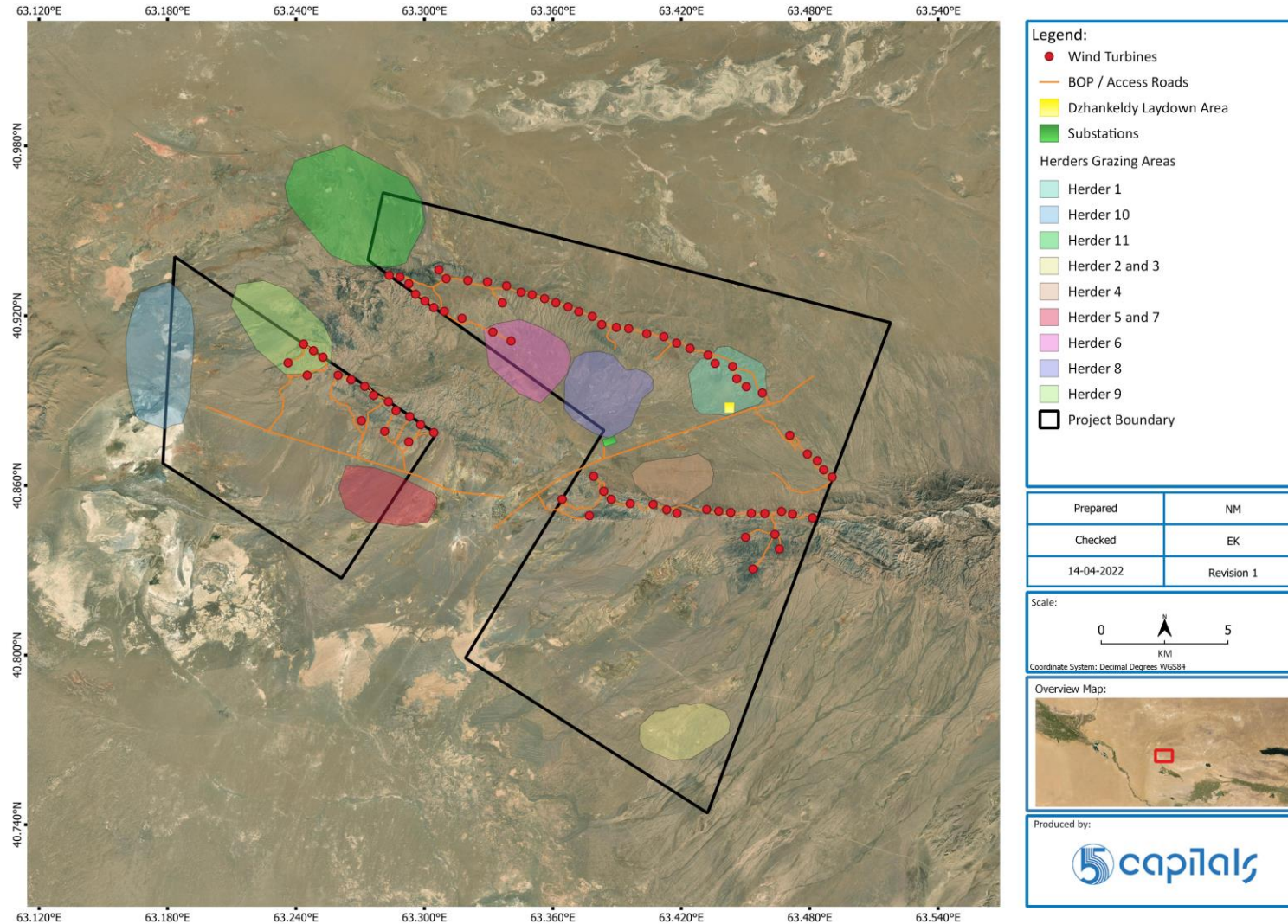
Based on the table above, Herders 1A, 1B and 1C will lose approximately 2.89% of their grazing land to the Project footprint and their accommodation structure is located approximately 509m from the nearest WTG. As such, these herders will need to be relocated for health and safety reasons during the construction phase but grazing on their land will be possible during the construction phase though no accommodation structures will be allowed within 1000m of the WTGs due to HPZ requirements (discussed further below).

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

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

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

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



### 6.1.3 Impact on Assets

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

**Table 6-4 Summary of Affected Assets**

AFFECTED ASSETS	NUMBER OF ASSETS	NO OF IMPACTED HERDERS
<b>Primary Structures</b>		
Summer/winter accommodation structures	1	1
<b>Secondary structures</b>		
Animal stables	4	3 herders & Dzhankeldy LLC
Water well	3	Dzhankeldy LLC
Animal water trough	1	1
Water tanks	1	1
Tandyr (handmade oven)	1	1
Animal water pool	1	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 DZHANKELDY LLC	ID	NO OF LIVESTOCK
<b>Herders with structures on the Project site</b>				
Herder 1A	200 sheep, 70 camels & 30 goats	80 camels	n/a	n/a
Herder 1B	250 sheep	70 camels	n/a	n/a
Herder 1C	300 sheep & 50 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herder 2	650 sheep & 150 goats	400 sheep	Worker 4	100 sheep
Herder 3	150 sheep and 50 goats	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Herders who only graze within the Project site</b>				
Herder 4	110 sheep & 2 cows	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

#### 6.1.4 Noise Impact

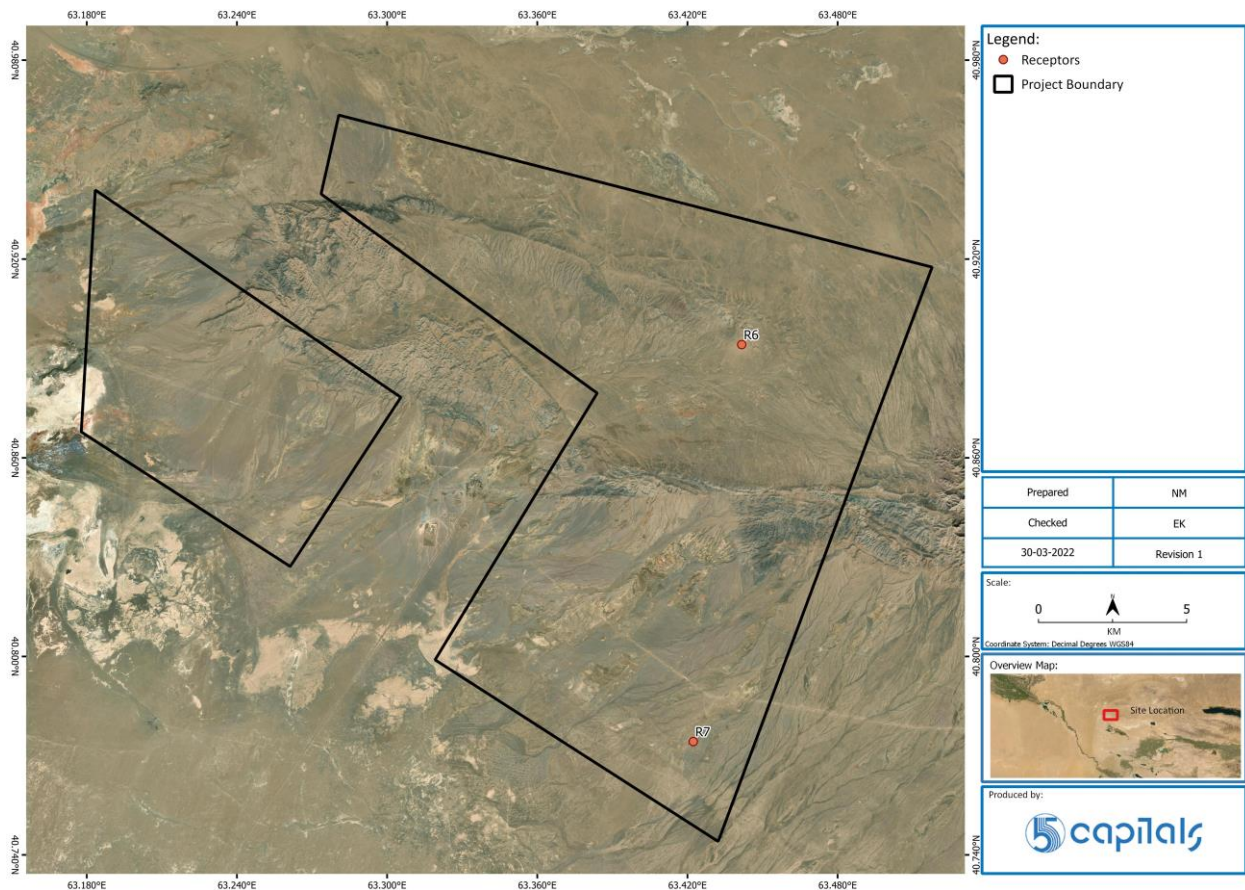
During the operational phase of the WTGs, noise will be generated from mechanical and aerodynamic sources. Both mechanical and aerodynamic noise may result in propagation to areas within 2km of the WTGs. Mechanical noise is radiated by the surface of the turbine and by openings in the nacelle housing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

In order to assess the noise impacts on receptors, a detailed noise modelling was undertaken as part of the Project specific ESIA in accordance with the IFC EHS Guidelines on Wind Energy. The outcome of the modelling showed that the magnitude of impact at 10m/s at one herders' structure (within the Project site – R6) is anticipated to be moderate and does not comply with the IFC/World Bank Group EHS Noise level guidelines and the Uzbek noise limits under SanPiN

No. 0339-16 (45(dBA) during the night) as shown in the table below. As such, resettlement of this receptor has been proposed as the most appropriate mitigation measure. In addition, the Project is required to implement a noise HPZ of 1000m from each WTG which will require this receptor to be resettled on alternative land as it is located approximately 509m to the nearest WTG.

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

**Figure 6-3 Location of Receptors Impacted by Noise**



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

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

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

### 6.1.5 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
<b>Herders with structures within the Project site</b>		
R6 (Herders 1 <sup>a</sup> , 1B & 1C)	509	No
R7 (Herders 2 & 3)	6740	Yes

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

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

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

### 6.1.6 Loss of Wages

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

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

## 6.2 OHTL

### 6.2.1 Land Requirements

The construction of the Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL will only lead to temporary economic displacement and no physical displacement. It is noted that the design of the 128.5km 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.

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

### 6.2.2 Impacts on Land

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

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

**Table 6-8 Impacted Land within 100m**

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

**Note:** The total area owned and total area impacted within 100m AoI has been estimated using Google Earth. A letter containing these estimates was sent to Bukhara Municipality on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 for confirmation and it is understood that they are preparing a response.

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

### 6.2.3 Impacts on Structures

The majority of the land along the OHTL is located in areas without any human settlements. As such the level of impact on structures is very limited on the PAPs. Structures found along the 100m 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
<b>Konimekh District</b>		
Karak-ata Klaster" LLC	3	1 well ,1 water tank (moveable) & 1 livestock watering tank.

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 Workers

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

**Table 6-10 Workers along the OHTL**

LAND OWNERS (PAPs)	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	PERMANENT WORKERS WITH CONTRACTS	TEMPORARY WORKERS
<b>Konimekh District</b>		
Karak-ata Klaster" LLC	2	n/a

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

## 6.2.5 Impact on Infrastructure and Utilities

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

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

## 7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

### 7.1 Eligibility

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

#### PROJECT SITE

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

#### OHTL

- PAPs losing structures located within 100m of the OHTL Aol.
- 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 Aol.
- All PAPs losing part of their land to the construction of the OHTL.
  - This will include land users covered by legal rights or without legal status.
- Permanent workers working at the affected land plots in case of disruption in their work.

#### WIND FARM & OHTL

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

### 7.2 Cut-off-Date

#### WIND FARM

The determination of the cut-off date was faced with challenges arising from some herders and their workers being absent from the site because they work based on 15 to 20 rotational

days shifts. They also expressed that they were not keen to attend regular meetings with the Project team because it disrupted their herding activities and rotational work shifts.

As such, 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 and the Forestry Fund. This is because prior arrangements had to be made to have a representative available during the inventory process.

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

**Table 7-1 Cut off Dates**

PROJECT COMPONENT	CUT-OFF DATE ISSUED	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
Project footprint	13 <sup>th</sup> September 2021	All herders	Structures and other assets located within the project site	The inventory of herders' assets within the Project site was conducted including socio-economic surveys.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	Herders with structures within the project site	-	Validation of herders' assets in the presence of Dzhankeldy LLC in order to verify ownership.
OHTL	28 <sup>th</sup> February to 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	All PAPs along the 100m AoI along the OHTL	All assets within the 100m AoI	-

## 7.3 Entitlement Matrix

### 7.3.1 Wind Farm

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Land	Grazing land within the Project footprint	Dzhankeldy LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dzhankeldy LLC (and Committee of Sericulture &amp; 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.</li> <li>Cash compensation for lost grazing land (within the project footprint) in accordance with the grazing land value established by Buxvilyeloyiha<sup>11</sup> in line with the Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan No. 317 dated 21.09.2016.</li> <li>Restoration of grazing land in areas with temporary construction facilities after the completion of the construction phase.</li> </ul>
		All herders who use the project site for grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The loss of grazing land for herders employed by Dzhankeldy LLC is expected to be covered through the provision of alternative grazing land in consultation with the Committee of Sericulture &amp; Wool Industry.</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> 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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herder's from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages will still be allowed to graze on Dzhankeldy LLC's land as is provided in the Uzbek law.</li> </ul>
Loss of residential structures	Accommodation structures within the Project site.	Herders with structures within the Project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 cost<sup>12</sup>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Provision of assistance to demolish the structures within the Project site. The owners can salvage building materials if they wish to.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> 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"> <li>The herders will be provided with support in registering their new structures with Dzhankeldy LLC and/or Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry so that they can receive cadastral documents for legal ownership.</li> <li>Payment of compensation directly to the herders' personal bank accounts.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Herders will be provided with transitional support i.e., training on livestock breeding by qualified experts, financial training, promotion of pasture management, transportation services etc.</li> </ul>
Loss of non-residential structures	This includes animal stables, livestock pools, wells etc.	Herders living within the Project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets.</li> <li>Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them.</li> </ul>
	3 animal stables at the Project site	Dzhankeldy LLC	
Livestock	Sheep, goats etc	All herders with animal stables within the Project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Herders will be provided with at least three months' notice before being asked to move from the Project site.</li> <li>Assistance or moving allowance will be provided to herders in order for them to be able to move their livestock to the resettlement location.</li> </ul>

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Access to project land that are not used by the project and in consideration of safety requirements including access to alternative grazing land.</li> <li>• Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.</li> </ul>
		Herders from Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Access to project land that are not used by the project and in consideration of safety requirements including access to alternative grazing land.</li> <li>• Compensation of accidental livestock losses due to traffic impact, open excavated pits as a result of the Project based on prevailing market prices.</li> </ul>
Employment	Loss of employment	Herders employed by LLC (includes 4 herders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Livelihood restoration assistance such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of training such as financial advice on how to manage their compensation amounts.</li> <li>- Support to access fodder crop during the construction phase of the Project when the Project site will be accessible to herders.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
		Workers employed by the herders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Career training to those herders who may want to transition to new areas of employment.</li> <li>- Access to project employment or assistance in accessing or registering at local employment agencies.</li> <li>• Permanent workers with contractual agreements and informal/temporary workers with no agreements will be paid an allowance of six months of the national minimum wage<sup>13</sup> or their current salaries (whichever is higher).</li> <li>• Workers who own livestock grazing at the Project site will be provided with transport and one month's animal feed allowance.</li> <li>• Those who own livestock will also be provided with transitional support.</li> </ul>
Vulnerable Households	-	PAPs receiving government support, all herders, female led households, heads of households with chronic illnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.)</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> 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
Uncultivated land	Mostly grazing land within the desert.	Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry and its impacted clusters (LLCs) Konimekh District Forest Fund, and any other grazing land lease owners along the OHTL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinstatement of grazing land along the OHTL after the completion of the Project construction phase.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Loss of non-residential structures	Structures within 100m AoI	Karak-ata Klaster" LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for immovable assets.</li> <li>PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures.</li> <li>Moving allowance for movable assets and salvaged materials or assistance to move them.</li> </ul>
Employment	Loss of employment from affected land	Permanent workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent workers with contractual agreements will be paid an allowance of six months of the national minimum wage or their salaries (whichever is higher). The minimum wage will be as per the national requirements.</li> <li>Prioritisation of workers who may lose their jobs during the Project recruitment process.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Payment of compensation directly to the herders' personal bank accounts.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

ASSET	SPECIFICATIONS	AFFECTED PERSONS	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Vulnerable Households	-	2 herders along the OHTL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority employment in Project related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment assistance.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Impacts on existing infrastructure and utilities	Access road, OHTL etc	Owners/operators of the infrastructure and utilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-project level.</li> <li>• Compensation for any income losses or repair costs incurred during the period of service disruption.</li> </ul>

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

## 7.4 Valuation Methodology

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

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

### 7.4.1 Land Loss

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

Additional regulations include:

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

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

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

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

#### **ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT**

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

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

#### 7.4.2 Compensation for Residential & Non- Residential Structures

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

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

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

- The market value of real estate objects located on the acquired land plot;
- The market value of the right to the acquired plot;
- Costs associated with relocation, including the temporary acquisition of immovable property;

- Lost profits of individuals and legal entities; and
- Other expenses and damages provided by the legislation or the agreement.

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

#### **ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT**

It is noted that the Uzbek valuation process requires consideration for depreciation which impacts the total value of assets. However, lenders 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 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 UZS<sup>14</sup> will be used if their salaries are lower.

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<sup>14</sup> Presidential Decree of August 17, 2021 No UP-6279

## ADDITIONAL LENDERS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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

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

### 7.4.4 Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

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

## 7.5 Valuation Verification

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

## 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**

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

**Table 7-3 Compensation for fixed Assets**

CODE	FIXED ASSETS (UZBEK SOUMS)
LLC	318,322,523
Herder 1	41,847,252
Herder 2	61,349,939*
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,519,715</b>

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

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

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

**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 transition support to be provided to PAPs is as provided below.

### 7.7.1 Demolition Costs

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

### 7.7.2 Transportation Costs

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

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

### 7.7.3 Financial Management

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

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

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

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

#### 7.7.4 Other Support

The PAPs will also receive the following additional support:

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

### 7.8 Support to Vulnerable Households

#### 7.8.1 Wind Farm

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

**Table 7-5 Support to Vulnerable Households - Herders**

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

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
			be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	
Herder 3**	Request assistance in finding alternative land and building existing structures he has on this alternative land	N/A	Alternative land at Ataniyaz will be provided and the cost of existing structures will be compensated based on the mutual agreement	N/A
Herder 4	Request assistance in the purchase of a car for livestock transportation activities	3,000,000	One time support	<b>3,000,000</b>
Herder 5	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>
Herder 6	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>
Herder 7	Request assistance in securing a job as he has both Category B - for passenger car and Category C - heavy vehicles driver license.	N/A	EPC contractor will be requested to offer job to this herder based on his skills and	N/A

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
			experience once construction commences	
Herder 8	Request assistance in obtaining medication for his spouse who suffers from cardiac insufficiency/heart failure	3,000,000	One time support	<b>3,000,000</b>
Herder 9	Request assistance in securing job as an electrician	N/A	EPC contractor will be requested to offer job to this herder based on his skills and experience once construction commences	<b>N/A</b>
	Request assistance in finding alternative land to continue livestock activities	N/A	As communicated by Dzhankeldy LLC, Herder will be allowed to graze on the available land near his village	<b>N/A</b>
Herder 10	Request assistance in finding alternative land	N/A	As communicated by Dzhankeldy LLC, Herder will be allowed to graze on the	<b>N/A</b>

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
			available land near his village	
	Request assistance in paying loan taken from the bank by his son	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>
	Request assistance in paying daughters tuition fees	To Be Determined	1 year tuition fee	<b>To Be Determined</b>
Herder 11	Request financial assistance in medical service/medicines for his spouse	3,000,000	One time support	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>		<b>25,840,000</b>

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

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

**Table 7-6 Support to Vulnerable Households - Workers**

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 1	Request assistance in purchasing refrigerator and washing machine	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>
Worker 2	Request assistance in renovating his gas pipes	3,000,000	One time support	<b>3,000,000</b>
	Request assistance in renovating his house			
	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for disabled daughter			
Worker 3	Request assistance in purchasing refrigerator and wood for heating	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>
Worker 4	Request assistance in purchasing a TV	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>

NAME	TYPE OF SUPPORT	VALUE IN UZS	NOTES/COMMENTS	TOTAL IN UZS
Worker 5	No request for additional support	1,000,000	One time support	<b>1,000,000</b>
Worker 6	Request assistance in providing medical treatment for mentally ill sister	3,000,000	One time support	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>		<b>10,000,000</b>

## 7.8.2 OHTL

Consultation with the vulnerable household along the OHTL route as identified in Table 5-10 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 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.

## 7.10 Availability of Suitable Replacement Land

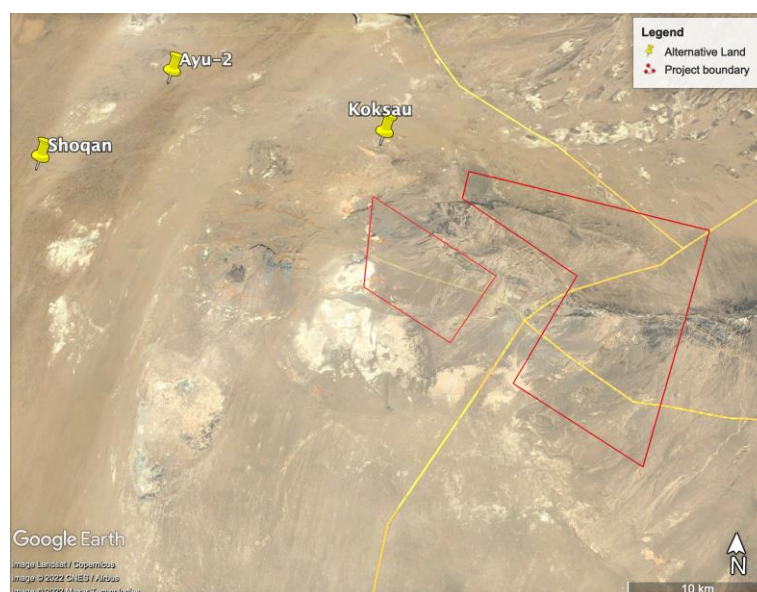
### 7.10.1 Grazing Land

#### 7.10.1.1 Project Site

##### HERDERS WITH SETTLEMENT & STRUCTURES AT THE PROJECT SITE

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

**Figure 7-1 Location of Proposed Alternative Land**



**Table 7-7 Alternative Land Proposed by Kokcha LLC**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 7-8 Alternative Land Proposed by Herder 1B**

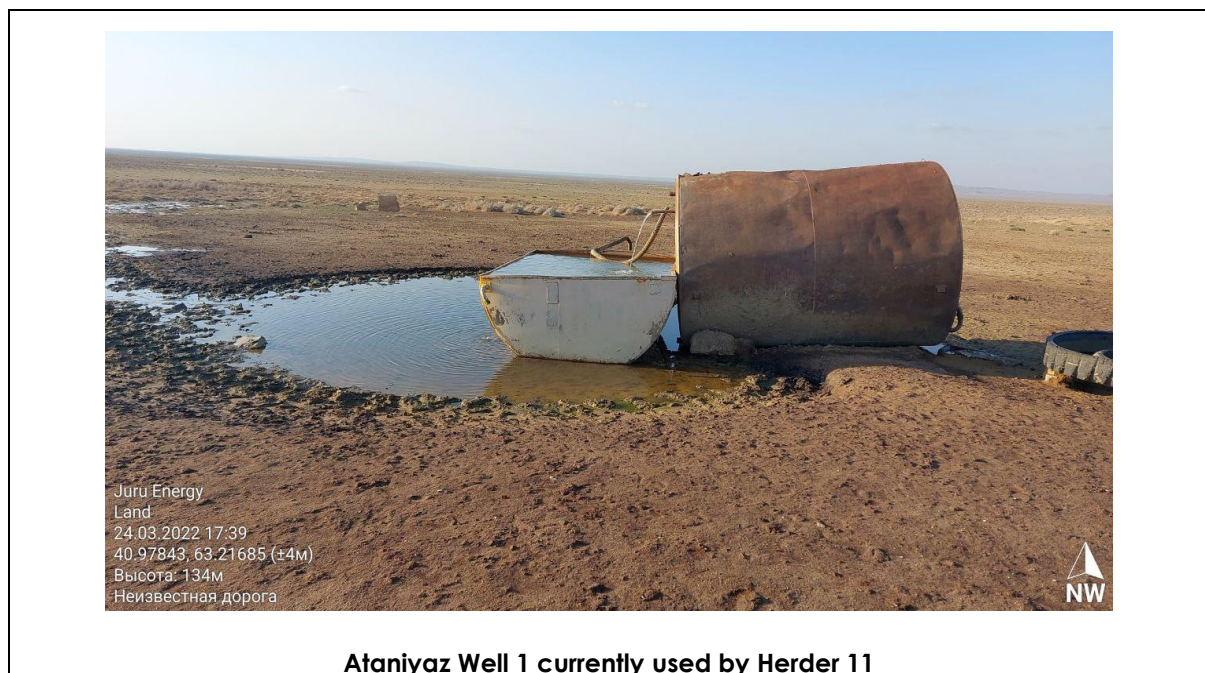
LOCATION	COORDINATES	AREA OF LOCATED LAND	NOTES	DISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY
"Ataniyaz"	40.97843 63.21685	50ha	There are 2 existing wells at the land. Both wells are in satisfactory condition. One of the wells require repair and the other well is currently	Approximately 15km from Kalaata village and 30km from Dzhankeldy village.

LOCATION	COORDINATES	AREA OF LOCATED LAND	NOTES	DISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY
			<p>used by Herder 11 from Kalaata village. No other land user was identified</p> <p>There are 2 access roads to the grazing land.</p>	

**Plate 7-1 View of the land at Ataniyaz**



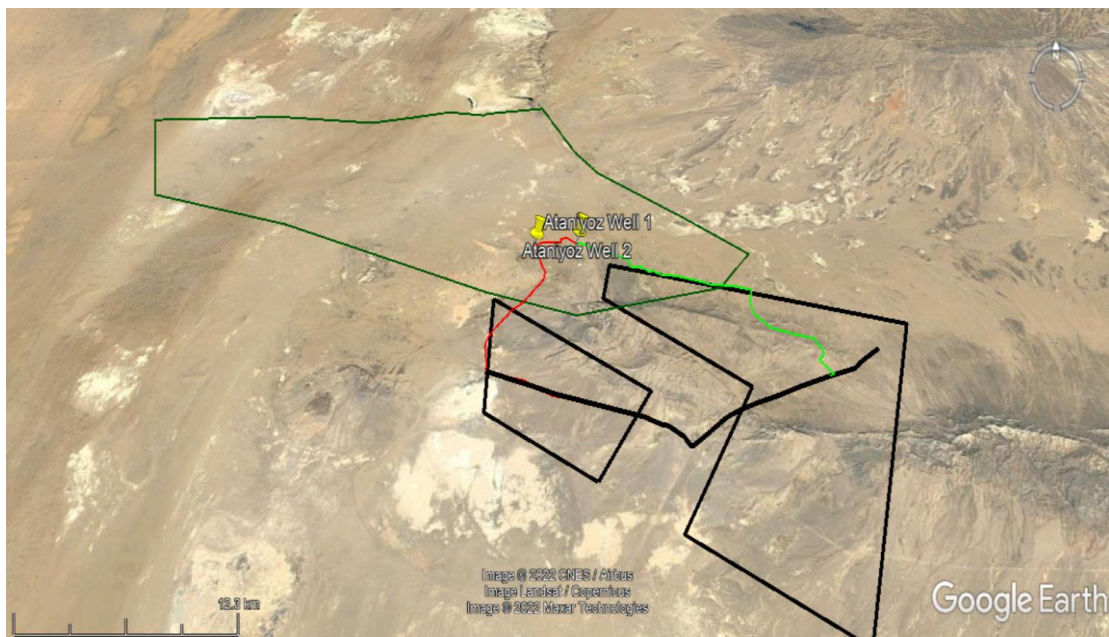
**Plate 7-2 View of the Wells at Ataniyaz**





Ataniyaz Well 2 – Can be used by herder 2 upon renovations

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



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

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

#### **HERDERS WHO ONLY GRAZE WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE**

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

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

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

#### **7.10.1.2 OHTL**

Consultations are still on-going with Qaraqo'ta Klaster" LLC; the only PAP with structures within the 100m OHTL Aol on whether their structures can be moved in other areas of the land they already own. However, it is expected that there will be limited impact on these assets once the exact footprint of the OHTL has been determined.

### **7.11 Livelihood Restoration Programs**

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

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

**Table 7-9 Livelihood Restoration Programs**

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

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

## 7.12 RAP Implementation Cost

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

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

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

## 7.13 Payment of Compensation & Livelihood Restoration Programs

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

**Table 7-10 Summary of Total Costs Associated with RAP**

ITEM	AMOUNT IN SOUMS
<b>Project Site</b>	
Compensation for assets within the Project site	421,519,715
Compensation for grazing land	1,186,331,196
Potential compensation to herders' workers	44,100,000
Vulnerable households	35,840,000
<b>OHTL</b>	
Compensation for structures along the OHTL	TBD
Compensation for grazing land & to forest fund	TBD
<b>Project site &amp; OHTL</b>	
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	Internal costs to ACWA Power
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,987,790,911</b>
<b>Note:</b> The total amount will be updated once the pending compensation amount have been determined and the administrative, monitoring and expert costs have been confirmed.	

## 7.14 Payment of Compensation Packages

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

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

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

## 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 15<sup>th</sup> April and 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021 for the Project site and 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021 along the OHTL.

#### 8.1.1 Summary of Consultations at the Project Site

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

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

### 8.1.2 Summary of Consultations along the OHTL Alignment

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

## 8.2 Consultations as Part of the RAP

As demonstrated above, consultations were conducted at various stages of the ESIA process for the Project site and along the OHTL. In addition to public consultation as part of the overall ESIA process, additional consultations with the PAPs 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 identify the PAPs and those who may have interest in the Project. The key stakeholders identified for the Project include:

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

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS	ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS DUE TO COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS
<b>Project Site</b>				
<b>Land Users (Physically and economically displaced Affected Persons PAPs)</b>	Herders with structures on site	<b>A:</b> Direct impacts due to physical displacement and loss of grazing land.	Issues regarding physical displacement and loss of grazing land.  <b>Formal meetings &amp; Bi-lateral meetings</b>	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform and individual meetings with each PAP.
	Herders from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata village	<b>A:</b> Direct impacts due to partial loss of grazing land.	Some areas of the project site will not be accessible during the construction phase leading to temporary disruption in grazing activities. <b>Formal meetings &amp; Bi-lateral meetings</b>	
<b>Workers</b>	Permanent and temporary workers employed by the herders.	<b>A:</b> 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.  <b>Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings &amp; Consultations through phone calls</b>	Telephone calls, via Telegram messaging platform.
<b>Dzhankeldy LLC</b>	The land within the Project site is under the management of Dzhankeldy LLC which is a cluster under the Committee of Sericulture and Wool Industry.	<b>A:</b> Dzhankeldy LLC will lose part of their grazing land to the Project footprint. They also have some assets within the Project boundaries.	Issues regarding the land lease, impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc <b>Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings &amp;</b>	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.

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 Entities/Agencies	Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry	<b>A:</b> The overall Committee which is tasked to implement unified state policy in the field of sericulture & karakul breeding. Dzhankeldy LLC is a cluster under the Committee.	Issues regarding the land lease, impact on assets belonging to the LLC, identification of alternative land for herders etc <b>Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings &amp; Official letters</b>	Telephone calls & use of online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams.
	O'zdavyeloyiha Institute	<b>D:</b> Responsible for determining land boundaries and preparation of allotment orders.	The Institute will determine the exact borders of land belonging to the Committee of Sericulture vs land allocated for the Project site.  <b>Official meetings &amp; letters</b>	Official letters & telephone calls
Regional Government Authorities	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	<b>D:</b> 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  <b>Official Correspondence</b>	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Peshku District			
<b>OHTL</b>				
Land Users (Economically displaced Affected Persons PAPs)	Herders along the OHTL including their workers	<b>A:</b> Direct impacts as access to certain grazing areas may potentially be disrupted during the	Issues regarding grazing areas within the construction corridor and any temporary disruption to grazing activities	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
		construction phase and operational phase maintenance requirements.	<b>Formal &amp; Bi-Lateral Meetings, Letters</b>	
	Forest Fund	A: Sections of the land along the OHTL belongs to the Forest Fund	Issues relating to land ownership, lease etc <b>Formal &amp; Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters</b>	Official letters & telephone calls
	SWID including the impacted LLCs under its management	<b>A:</b> The Committee grazing land along the OHTL which is under the management of different clusters which include: Karak-ata Klaster" LLC, Dzhankeldy LLC & Kokcha LLC	Issues relating to land ownership, lease, confirmation of LLC impacted etc. <b>Formal &amp; Bi-Lateral Meetings, letters</b>	Official letters & telephone calls
<b>Regional Government Authorities</b>	Bukhara Region Khokimiyat	<b>D:</b> The OHTL alignment goes through these districts and these government authorities will be consulted regarding land ownership issues, land lease agreement etc.	Determine land ownership along the OHTL alignment including the affected PAPs.  <b>Official meetings &amp; letters</b>	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc
	Navoi Region Khokimiyat			
	Gjduvon District Khokimiyat			
	Peshku District Khokimiyat			
	Konimekh District Municipality			
	Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency	<b>D:</b> Provide the Project with the official land		

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
	Cadastral departments in Gijduvon, Peshku, and Konimekh districts	boundaries, owners etc of the land along the OHTL alignment.		
	Bukhara Department of SWID Committee			
<b>Project Site &amp; OHTL</b>				
<b>Government Agencies</b>	Agency on Sanitary Epidemiological Wellbeing under the Ministry of Health	<b>D:</b> 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 <b>Official Correspondence</b>	Telephone calls
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP)	<b>D:</b> 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. <b>Official Correspondence</b>	Telephone calls, letter correspondence and online conferencing tools such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc.
	Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology & Environmental Protection	<b>D:</b> 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	Issues regarding tree and bush survey within the Project site & OHTL alignment and preparing a report to be submitted to SCEEP. <b>Official Correspondence and Meetings</b>	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
		the State Forest Fund		
	Ministry of Transportation	<b>A:</b> Provide information on the roads/highways that intersect the OHTL route	Issues regarding land use and ownership along OHTL.  <b>Bi-lateral meetings</b>	Letter correspondence
<b>Government Ministries/Agencies</b>	Ministry of Energy	<b>D:</b> Responsible for the development of the Project & OHTL.	Consultations to be undertaken by ACWA Power as applicable.	N/A
	National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU)	NEGU will also be responsible for the operation of the OHTL.		N/A
<b>Financial Institutions</b>	EBRD/ADB	<b>I:</b> 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.  <b>Official Correspondence, Calls, Emails.</b>	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 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details**

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>ACWA Power</b> Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email: <a href="mailto:Sonarkulov@acwapower.com">Sonarkulov@acwapower.com</a> Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960
<b>Juru Energy</b> Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: <a href="mailto:u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com">u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com</a> Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Juru Energy</b> Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: <a href="mailto:g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com">g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com</a> 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
<b>IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT</b>	
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 Dzhankeldy LLC	Address: To be confirmed Telephone number: To be confirmed Email: To be confirmed
EPC Contractor	To be confirmed (before the start of the construction phase)
O&M Company	To be confirmed (before the start of the operational phase)

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

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

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

#### **PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM**

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

#### **8.3.1 Grievances Received**

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

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

## 9 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

### 9.1 Government Agencies

#### 9.1.1 Bukhara Regional Government

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

#### 9.1.2 Peshku District

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

#### 9.1.3 Committee on Sericulture & Wool Industry & its Clusters

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

## 9.2 NEGU

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

## 9.3 ACWA Power

ACWA Power as the Project Developer will play a vital role in the development and implementation of the RAP. 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 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, 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 Dzhankeldy 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.
  - This is especially critical for the designated gecko reserve area south of the Project site.
- Coordinate with the Project Company to ensure any additional impacts (outside of what is in this RAP) are assessed and mitigated in accordance with the principles established herein.
- Record any grievances in accordance with the SEP and inform the Project Company immediately on those relating to impacts on assets, crops, trees etc.
- Restore land within the Project site and OHTL to the condition it was before the construction phase to allow continued use by the PAPs.

## 9.5 Independent E&S Consultant

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

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

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

## 9.6 Valuation Consultant

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

## 9.7 Project Lenders

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

## 10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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

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

### 10.1 Resettlement Action Plan - Schedule

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

**Table 10-1 RAP Preparation & Implementation Schedule**

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Notification of PAPs about the Project	Peshku District & Bukhara Regional Municipality, Juru Energy/5C	From April 2021	From 8 <sup>th</sup> November 2021
Identification of PAPs	Bukhara Regional Municipality, SWID, Dzhankeldy LLC, ACWA Power, Juru Energy, 5 Capitals	From April 2021	From 23 <sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Social Economic surveys of the PAPs	5 Capitals & Juru Energy	28 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> August 2021	27 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2022
Issuance of cut-off date	5 Capitals & Juru Energy, Valuation Officer	All herders- 13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2021	27 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2022
		Herders' workers – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dec 2021	
		Validation of assets -13 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	
Inventory and valuation of affected assets			
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 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	15 <sup>th</sup> 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	
<b>RAP Implementation</b>			
Signing of individual compensation agreements between ACWA Power & the PAPs	ACWA Power, PAPs	June – July 2022	

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE	
		PROJECT	OHTL
Payment of compensation to PAPs	ACWA Power	July - August 2022	
Implementation of the livelihood restoration programs and provision of transitional support	ACWA Power	July 2022 to 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2023	
Grievance Redress	ACWA Power, Project Company, EPC Contractor, O&M Company	On-going	
<b>Monitoring</b>			
Submission of quarterly and annual monitoring reports to the lenders	ACWA Power, Independent E&S consultant	1 <sup>st</sup> Monitoring report to be submitted in November 2022	
External 3rd 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 herders and their assets have been resettled to suitable alternative grazing land.
  - Number & percentage of PAPs who have been physically displaced.
  - Number of accommodation facilities, animal stables, water wells and pumps constructed before the commencement of the Project construction phase.
- Assess grazing land productivity in areas affected by the construction of the Project and whether pre-project productivity and accessibility has been restored.
  - Assess whether PAPs, who are not achieving pre-project productivity are still receiving transitional support and type of support provided.
- Total area of grazing land reinstated at the Project site and along the OHTL after the completion of the construction phase i.e., for laydown areas, worker accommodation areas etc. This will also include the restoration methodology and monitoring requirements.
- Overall spending on the resettlement and livelihood restoration.
  - Cash compensation.

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

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

The monitoring period for the implementation of the RAP will be 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

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

## APPENDIX C - CONSULTATION LETTERS CLARIFYING THE ISSUE OF LAND LEASE AGREEMENT

## APPENDIX D – MOM OF CONSULTATION WITH SWID

## APPENDIX E - CONSULTATION LETTER TO & FROM AGENCY OF SANITARY & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELLBEING

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## APPENDIX F - GRIEVANCES RECEIVED & RESPONSES PROVIDED TO PAPs