

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Republic of Uzbekistan



Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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





1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Objectives of the SEP

The objectives of the SEP include:

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

1.2 Project Background

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

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





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

The Project scope also includes development, financing, construction and transfer of the Purchaser Electrical Facilities¹ (PEF) and common electrical facilities shared with the Bash 500MW Wind Farm, switchyard (with transformers) and 500/220 kV pooling station. JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan will be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the PEF following transfer from ACWA Power and the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the OHTL upstream from the PEF.

ACWA Power is currently seeking Project finance from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) who have their own internal Environmental & Social Policies and Safeguard Requirements. In addition, as part of ACWA Power Internal E&S requirements, all ACWA Power projects must comply with the IFC Performance Standards and IFC EHS Guidelines. As such, the Project has certain obligations to ensure relevant processes are in place for stakeholder engagement on an on-going basis in accordance with EBRD E&S Policy and Performance Requirements, ADB Safeguard Requirements and that of the EP's, IFC Performance Standards and applicable World Bank Group Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

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

1.3 Scope of the SEP

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

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

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

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Stakeholder Engagement Plan





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

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

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

The SEP aligns with the following Chapter structure

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





- Media Coverage of the Project
- 6. Future Stakeholder Engagement Programme
 - Engagement Methods
 - Disclosure of E&S Documents
 - Measures to Avoid Reprisal
 - Stakeholder Engagement During Construction and Commissioning
 - Stakeholder Engagement During Operation

7. Grievance Mechanism

- Key Principles of Grievance Mechanism
- Scope of Grievance Mechanism
- Steps in Managing Grievance Mechanism
- Grievance Mechanism in Construction and Commissioning Phase
- Grievance Mechanism in Operational Phase
- Grievance Procedures for Women and Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups
- Grievance Mechanism Contact Details
- Process Flow and Timeline
- Project Information Centre
- Training
- 8. Implementation Plan
 - Roles and Responsibilities
 - Monitoring and Reporting
- 9. Review
- 10. Appendices





2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Project Location

2.2.1 Wind Farm

The Project is located in the south eastern part of the Kyzyllum 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.

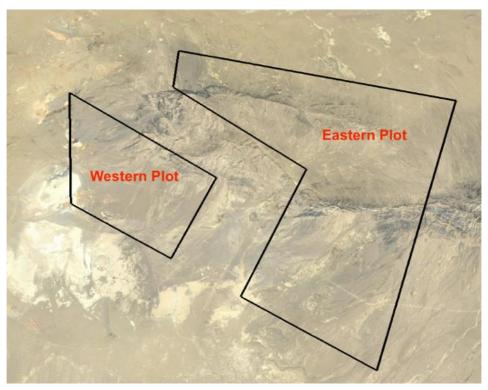
6.3 SOPE 6.3

Figure 2-1 Project Location – Local Context





Figure 2-2 Eastern & Western Plots



2.2.2 Overhead Transmission Line

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





Project Site

Dzhankeldy -Bash OHTL Route

Bash Site

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

2.3 Project Description

2.3.1 Wind Farm

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





Project Boundary

| Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boundary | Project Boun

Figure 2-4 WTG Location within the Project Site

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

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

Additional details of the OHTL are provided below.

2.3.2 OHTL

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





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

The basic components of the 128.5 km Project OHTL will include:

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

Associated facilities of the OHTL include:

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

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

2.4 Project Construction Requirements

It is expected that the EPC Contractor will engage several sub-contractors and there will be a peak workforce of about 700-1000 personnel for the construction of the wind farm and OHTL. Out of this 700-1000 personnel, about 350 - 500 will be employed from within Uzbekistan while approximately 60% of the workers will be recruited from China, Turkey, India and Europe.

2.5 Project Operational Requirements

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





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

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

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

2.6 Local Context and Sensitivities

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

2.6.1 Land Use and Site Condition (Project Site)

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

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

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

ID	DESCRIPTION	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT SITE
R1	Access road that runs from the south east to the south west extent of the eastern plot		
R2	Access road that runs from the east to the west of the western plot	Infrastructure	Within the Site
R3	Access road that runs from the west to the north east & northern extent of the eastern plot		





ID	DESCRIPTION	RECEPTOR TYPE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT SITE
R4	Existing OHTL within the eastern plot	Infrastructure	Within the Site
R5	Existing OHTL within the western plot	mmasmocroro	***************************************
R6	Active settlement within the eastern plot	Residential	Within the Site
R7	Newly constructed settlement within the eastern plot	Seasonal Residential	Within the Site
R8	Herders structures within the eastern plot	Structures	Within the Site
R9	Herders structures within the western plot	3110010103	William the site
R10	Temporary Project Masts at the eastern plot	Infrastructure	Within the Site
R11	Temporary Project Masts at the western plot	IIIIIasiiociore	William the Sile
R12	Dzhankeldy Village (including school, farm, cemetery and others)	Mixed Use (residential, educational, agricultural)	2.5km east of the western plot and 1.4km west of the eastern plot
R13	Kalaata Village (including geologist temporary living place, school, farm and others)	Mixed Use (residential, commercial)	Approximately 35m to the western plot
R14	Existing road that runs parallel to western boundary of eastern plot	Infrastructure	1.4km west and runs across the site from the west to the north east & north
R15	A well used by herders to provide water to livestock	Agricultural	3.5km east of the western plot
R16	Mining area 1 owned by "Kogon 97 Avtokorhona" LLC and called "Jankeldi 2" - Geological survey at this mine is currently ongoing and as informed by the State Committee on Geology, extraction of crushed stone will commence once permit issued to the mining company. Survey works are expected to be completed by the end of 2021		2.5km west of the eastern plot and 2.8km east of the western plot
R17	Mining area 2 – Inactive & Owner Unknown	- Industrial	1.9km west of the eastern plot and 3.5km east of the western plot
R18	Mining area 3 - Inactive & Owner Unknown	indusinai	1.1km east of the eastern plot
R19	Mining area 4 – An inactive mine owned by "Peshku Cement" LLC		1.8km north east of the western plot and 2.8km west of the eastern plot
R20	Mining area 5 – Inactive & Owner Unknown		2.8km west of the eastern plot and 3km north east of the western plot
R21	Mining area 6 - An inactive mine owned by "Asia Cement and Glass" LLC		1.3km west of the eastern plot and 3.3km north east of the western plot





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

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

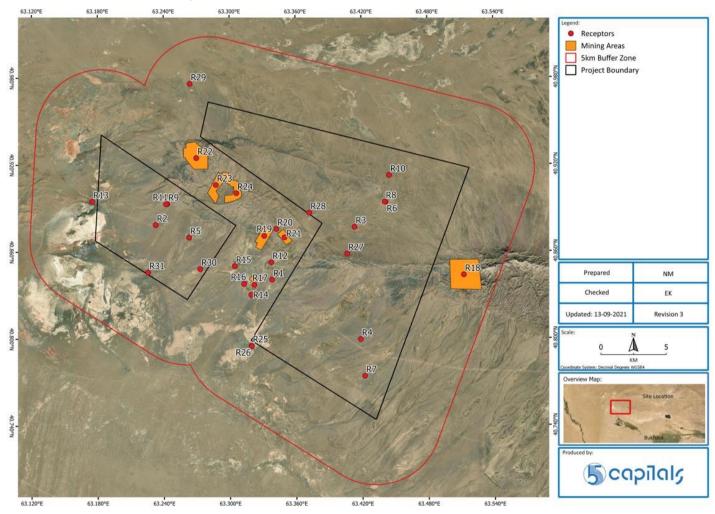
Table 2-2 Archaeological & Cultural Features Within 5km of the Project Site

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





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







2.6.2 OHTL

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

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

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

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

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





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

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





3 REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

3.1 National Requirements

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

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

- Annex 3 of the Resolution No 541 Rules and regulations for conducting
 public consultations states that public consultations should include discussions
 and decision making regarding planned activities (for construction of any
 facility) that may have negative impacts on the environment.
- A non-technical summary regarding any planned project activity that is categorized as I & II group (in accordance with national requirements for categorization) shall be prepared. The NTS should include information about the following:
 - Brief description of the project;
 - Technology solutions and alternative options for the project;
 - Current state of the environment at the selected project site;
 - A brief assessment of socio-economic conditions;
 - Brief description of the causes and type of negative impacts on the environment as a result of the project;
 - Forecast and assessment of possible changes in the state of the environment, socio-economic conditions;
 - Forecast and assessment of project and non-project risks;
 - Measures to prevent, minimise and/or compensate for adverse impacts;
 and
 - Assessment of possible significant adverse cross-border impacts.
- A public consultation shall be based on the review of non-technical summary by providing equal rights to all participants to express their concerns, opinion and suggestions.
- The following entities shall be considered as part of public consultations:
 - Representatives of local departments of State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection who will be considered as observers of public consultations.
 - Local municipalities (considered as the responsible organisation for organising and inviting participants to the meetings);
 - NGOs¹





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

3.2 Lender Requirements

3.2.1 EBRD - Performance Requirements

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

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

An essential element in the stakeholder engagement process, to ensure meaningful and effective consultation process, is the careful identification of all involved stakeholders and the examination of their concerns, expectations, and preferences. Special attention should be paid to the identification of vulnerable stakeholders. The engagement with these stakeholder groups needs to be planned and managed with special care.

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





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

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

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

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

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

EBRD PR10 BRIEFING NOTE (COVID-19)

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

The following processes, systems and tools are recommended:

- Stakeholder database: Ensuring its updated and key contact information is provided. The development of the database must respect people's privacy and be consistent with regulations such as General Data Protection Regulations.
- Messaging: When using different engagement platforms, the information provided should be clear, concise and consistent and provided in relevant local languages.
- Documentation: Keep track of interactions through documentation of engagement activities, commitments and complaints.





• Resources: Ensure appropriate resources are in place to track and respond to queries, concerns and disputes or grievances that may be raised.

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

3.2.2 Asian Development Bank

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

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

ADB Safeguard Requirement 3 on Indigenous Peoples: Consultation and Participation requires "the borrower/client will undertake meaningful consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples





to ensure their informed participation in (i) designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for such effects; and (ii) tailoring project benefits that accrue to them in a culturally appropriate manner".

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

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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

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

3.2.3 Equator Principles IV

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

- Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement
 - For all Category A and Category B Projects the EPFI will require the client to demonstrate effective Stakeholder Engagement, as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner, with Affected Communities, Workers and, where relevant, Other Stakeholders.
 - For Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on Affected Communities, the client will conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation process. The client will tailor its consultation process to: the risks





and impacts of the Project; the Project's phase of development; the language preferences of the Affected Communities; their decision-making processes; and the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This process should be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.

- There are also other requirements for facilitating engagement and engagement with indigenous peoples.
- Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism
 - For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B Projects, the EPFI will require the client, as part of the ESMS, to establish effective grievance mechanisms which are designed for use by Affected Communities and Workers, as appropriate, to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the Project's environmental and social performance.
 - Grievance mechanisms are required to be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project, and will seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate, readily accessible, at no cost, and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern. Grievance mechanisms should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. The client will inform Affected Communities and Workers about the grievance mechanisms in the course of the Stakeholder Engagement process.

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

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

The guidance recommends the following alternative engagement processes:

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

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





IFC - PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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





4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION & ANALYSIS

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

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

4.1 Approach to Stakeholder Identification

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

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

A Stakeholder Engagement Matrix is presented below based on these categories which also include vulnerable groups. According to lenders, vulnerable groups are those people or groups of people who may be more adversely affected by project impacts than other by





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

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

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

4.1.1 Wind Farm

Table 4-1 Stakeholder Engagement Matrix for the Project Site

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	Stakeholder Bodies	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
Directly Affected	Dzhankeldy village- including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	A : Located approximately 1-3 km from the project site.
Communities	Kalaata village - including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	A Directly adjacent to the western plot of the project site.
Land Users	Herders using the site (including herders with structures on site and herders from Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village)	A: Adverse effect from construction activity and land use restriction during operation. Some herders live at the site and graze their livestock while other herders rely on the site to graze their livestock in order to earn a living and as such inability to access some areas within the site especially during the construction phase will impact their livelihoods. The herders living at the site will also be resettled to alternative land due to operational phase impact and health protection zone requirements under Uzbek law.





STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	Workers employed by the herders.	A: Herding activities will potentially be disrupted during the construction phase of the Project and during relocation of herders with structures within the Project boundary.
	Dzhankeldy Livestock and Sericulture LLC	A : Adverse effect from construction activity and land use restriction.
	Bukhara region Khokimiyat	I: Statutory Consultees as the Project is located within Bukhara Region. They will also issue the final decision on the land allotment order for the Project.
Local Governmental	Peshku district khokimiyat	I: Statutory Consultees as the Project is located within Peshku District of Bukhara Region.
Authorities	The Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department	I: Statutory Consultees Responsible for management of water resources in the region.
	Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection	D : Statutory consultees. Responsible for the Control of environmental policy and protection standards.
State Organisations	"National Power Networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan" JSC	D: Responsible for the operations and maintenance of Purchase Electric Facilities (PEF) following transfer from ACWA Power and development of OHTLs upstream from the PEF.
	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan	D: Project Proponent.
	Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	I: Statutory consultees Responsible for telecommunication facilities in the country.
	Ministry of Transportation	I: Statutory consultees Responsible for highway & road transportation in the Country and will issue permits for the transportation of heavy and wide loads to the Project site.
Government Bodies	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees Responsible for employment and labour requirements in the Country.
	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees to identify the presence of archaeological and/or cultural sites/objects.
	Ministry of Health	I: Statutory consultees Protection of employee and public safety; establishment of the health protection zone at the wind farm along the OHTL and substation.
	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees (Planning preparedness for emergencies).





STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection	D: Statutory consultees. Control with National environmental policy and protection standards. Responsible for approval national EIA.
	Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory Consultees who will provide the guidance on the requirements of a health protection zone for the project.
	State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster (or Goskomgeodezkadastr)	I: Statutory consultees to obtain information on land use and demarcations.
	State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	I: Statutory consultees to obtain information on mineral resources and mining in the Project area
	Institute of Archaeology	I: Statutory consultees to request information on issues regarding cultural and archaeological sites in the Project area.
	Uzbekistan Society for the protection of birds	I: These agencies are involved in research and data collection in different regions of
	Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan. In addition, they may potentially be interested to obtain more information regarding the project
State Committees/	Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	development and impacts on the ecology.
Agencies	Civil Aviation Agency (CAA)	I: Statutory Consultees To obtain information regarding installation of wind turbines and in order to assess how this might impact any flight paths in the Project area.
	Agency of Conservation of Cultural Heritage	I: Statutory consultees To provide final conclusions on buffer zones established by Institute of Archaeology for archaeological finds at the Project site.
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism Development	I: Statutory consultees To request information regarding cultural and archaeological sites in the Project area.
	Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees To request information regarding land use in the Project area and availability of alternative land in the scope of Resettlement Action Plan.
	Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry (SWID)	A: The overall Committee which is tasked to implement unified state policy in the field of sericulture & karakul breeding. Dzhankeldy LLC is a cluster under the Committee.
Posograh Institutions	Faculty of Biology, Bukhara State University	I: These faculties are involved in research and data collection in different regions of
Research Institutions	Faculty of Biology, National University	Uzbekistan and will be interested in the environmental impacts of the Project especially the ecological impacts.





STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	
	Yulia Matropolskaya		
	John Burnside: Houbara Bustard specialist		
	Anna Ten: Ornithologist		
	Maxim Mitropolsky: Ornithologist		
	Maxim Koshkin: Ornithologist		
	Rob Sheldon: Ornithologist		
	Roman Nazarov: Herpetologist		
Experts	Luiza Mardonova Chief Specialist, Dept. of State Cadastre & Monitoring of Flora & Fauna, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	I: These experts have knowledge of the project site region and have been involved in past ecological surveys and research.	
	Jakhangir Talipov Head of Department, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection		
	Nodir Azimov Specialist Institute of Zoology, Institute of Gene Pool of Plant and Animals of Academy of Sciences of Republic Uzbekistan		
Media	List Regional and local mass media	I: Will potentially be involved in disseminating information about the Project.	
Political parties of environmental focus	Ecological party of Uzbekistan	I: Will be interested in the execution of the Project and its environmental impacts and mitigation measures.	
	Uzbekistan Society for the protection of birds	I: interest in the development of the project near an IBA site	
NGOs	Civic Initiatives Support Center		
NGOS	Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion'	I: interest in the environmental and social impacts on communities living near the Project.	
	"Oydin Nur" NGO		
	IUCN Specialist Group and Experts	I: IUCN has a data base of the project region relating to the species and their conservation importance.	
International	Bird Life International	I: Their data base includes information on any IBA sites near the Project site.	
Organizations	UNESCO (Uzbekistan Office)	I: Provide information on any archaeological finds or cultural objects/items on the project site that may be of international cultural or natural importance.	
Financial institutions	EBRD/ADB	D: Providing finance for the Project.	





4.1.2 OHTL

Table 4-2 Stakeholder Engagement Matrix for the OHTL

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	
Directly Affected	Chontabay Village	A: Located approximately 270m south of OHTL	
People	Chulobod Village	A : Located approximately 1.2km south of OHTL	
	Mining Companies – There is a mining area in the vicinity of the OHTL (nature of the mining activities has not been established at this point)	A: Impacts from the construction activities from OHTL.	
	Herders along the OHTL route including their workers	A: Adverse effect from construction activity and land use restriction. Some of these herders own livestock stables in proximity to the OHTL route.	
Land Users	Railway Authority	A: There is a railway line that runs parallel to the OHTL route. At some point, the OHTL alignment intersects the railway line.	
	Forest Fund	A: There may be land plots along the OHTL route that belong to the forestry fund.	
	SWID including the impacted LLCs under its management	A: The Committee grazing land along the OHTL which is under the management of different clusters which include:	
		Qaraqata Klaster" LLC, Dzhankeldy LLC & Kokcha LLC	
	Navoi region Khokimiyat	I: Statutory Consultees as the OHTL runs	
	Bukhara region Khokimiyat	through Peshku & Gijduvon district of Bukhara Region and Konimekh district of	
	Gijduvon district khokimyat	Navoi region.	
Regional/Loc al	Peshku district khokimyat	These districts will support the Project in identifying the land users and organising	
Governmental	Konimekh district khokimiyat	public consultation meetings etc.	
Authorities	Bukhara Region Cadastral Agency		
	Cadastral departments in Gijduvon, Peshku, and Konimekh districts	D: Provide the Project with the official land boundaries, owners etc of the land along the OHTL alignment.	
	Bukhara Department of SWID Committee		
	"National Power Networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan" JSC	D: Responsible for the operations and maintenance of Purchase Electric Facilities (PEF) following transfer from ACWA Power and development of OHTLs upstream from the PEF.	
State Organizations	The Center of the Hydrometeorological service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UZHYDROMET)	I: Statutory Consultees To obtain meteorological data.	
	SUE "UzGASHKLITI"	I: Statutory Consultees To identify issues regarding geological and geomorphological data for the planned OHL corridor.	





STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	JSC "UZENERGOENGINEERING"	I: Statutory Consultees To identify issues regarding geological exploration of the mining area along OHTL.
	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan	D: Project Proponent.
	Ministry of Transportation	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information on requirements regarding the delivery of equipment and machinery along OHTL route.
	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information regarding employment and labour relations.
Government Bodies	Ministry of Health	I: Statutory consultees Protection of employee and public safety; establishment of the sanitary zone along the OHTL and substation.
	Ministry of Culture	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information on cultural and archaeological sites along OHTL route
	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees (Planning preparedness for emergencies)
	Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory Consultees who will provide the guidance on the requirements of a health protection zone for the OHTL.
	Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	I: Statutory Consultees who will provide information regarding the telecommunications networks and communication facilities along OHTL route.
	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental protection	D : Statutory consultees. Control with National environmental policy and protection standards. Responsible for approval national EIA.
	State Committee for Land Resources, Surveys, Cartography and the State Cadaster (or Goskomgeodezkadastr)	I: Statutory consultees To request information and discussion of the issues regarding the land use
State Committees/ Agencies	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	I: Statutory consultees To request information on issues regarding mineral resources and mining in the Project area.
	Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory consultees To obtain information on cultural and archaeological sites along OHTL route and required buffer zones.
	Institute of Archaeology	I: Statutory Consultees To request information on issues regarding cultural and archaeological sites in the Project area.





STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)
	Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	I: Statutory Consultees To request information regarding land use and users along the OHTL.
Media	List Regional and local mass media	I: Will potentially be involved in disseminating information about the Project.
Financial institutions	EBRD/ADB (and possibly others)	D: Providing finance for the Project





5 Previous Stakeholder Engagement

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

5.1 Measures Undertaken Prior to Consultations

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

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

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

The methods used for the on-going stakeholder engagement process include bilateral meetings, emails, telephone calls and letters with national, regional and local authorities. Public consultations and meetings undertaken for the Project site and along the OHTL are as summarised below.

5.2.1 Wind Farm

5.2.1.1 Challenges in Organising the Public Consultation Meetings

The on-going global pandemic (COVID-19) and the restriction of the number of people who can attend public meetings greatly hindered the organisation of meetings in the communities living near the Project site. In addition, some of the local villagers were wary of the "Project Team coming from the city" where COVID-19 cases are much higher than in the villages. As





such, some members of the community refused to attend the public meetings and therefore alternative means of consultations were implemented.

ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS

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

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

Plate 5-1 Distribution of Project Brochures

Dzhankeldy Village















Kalaata Village









Project Site Herders





Table 5-1 Summary of Brochures Distributed

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





5.2.1.2 Public Consultation Timeline

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

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

5.2.1.3 Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

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

- Introduce the objective and process of the project to stakeholders;
- Solicit the views of stakeholders regarding the proposed project;
- Solicit the views of community members regarding the proposed project;
- Assess potential social impact of the project, including socio-economic benefits and possible mitigation measures for potential adverse impacts; and





• Establish baseline for long-term harmonious relationships with the local people and other key stakeholders

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

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





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

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Dzhankeldy village- including vulnerable groups: women, the	Face-to-face informal engagement	12 th March 2021	Local representative of Dzhankeldy village	During the informal engagement, the representative of Dzhankeldy village provided information on the village population, the ethnic group of villagers, main source of living, source of water, school, health and other socioeconomic characteristics of the village.
	Face-to-face formal meeting with females community members only		9 females (young & elderly aged women)	 Expectations of the participants included: Employment opportunities during the construction of the wind farm. Decrease in price of electricity once the wind farm starts operating. No negative impacts were anticipated from the Project by participants.
elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	Face-to-face formal meeting with male community members only	21st June 2021	17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men)	 Expectations of the participants included: Use of electricity generated by the wind farm Employment opportunities for local people during the construction & operation of the wind farm. No negative impacts were anticipated from the Project by participants. However one participant asked to know the potential negative impacts during operation of the wind farm and brief summary on project construction noise, bird and bat collision and potential emergency situation with associated mitigation measures were provided to the participants.





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION		PARTICIPANTS	Issues Raised by Participants/Outcome of Consultations
Kalaata village - including vulnerable groups: women, the elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, poor households, illiterate members of the community	Face-to-face formal meeting with male community members only * Females did not participate due to risk of the spread of COVID-19 and the presence of people from outside the local area	22 nd June 2021	•	17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men)	 Expectations of the participants included: Increase in electricity generation as a result of the operation of the wind farm. Provision of more electricity at the village as a result of the operation of the wind farm. Negative impact anticipated from the Project: A participant raised a concern that the wind turbine will dry air out as the wind turbines absorb winds.
Herders using the site	Face-to-face consultation with all herders using the Project site. This included those with settlements at the site and those that only graze livestock	23rd April 2021 and August 2021	•	14 herders (comprising of 5 herders that live within the project site along with their households and 9 who undertake livelihood activities within the Project site)	All participants provided information on land use, herding activities (employment of workers, engagement by LLC, engagement of family members), source of income and challenges faced.
Dzhankeldy Livestock and Sericulture LLC	Letter Correspondence and face to face consultation	26th May 2021 and 1st September 2021	•	2 participants	No response was received regarding the letter sent on 26 th May 2021 as the chairman of the LLC was hospitalised and couldn't respond. So a face to face consultation was held with the Director of the LLC.
Peshku District Khokimiyat	Face-to-face consultation meeting with Peshku District Representatives	Meeting held on 16 th April 2021	•	Deputy khokim of Peshku district (on invest projects); Deputy head Peshku district Sanitary and	Deputy Khokim of Peshku district informed the consultation team that part of the project lands was given to "Dzhankeldy" LLC for grazing livestock by order of the Khokim of Bukhara region. He also mentioned that "Dzhankeldy" LLC has





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
			Epidemiological Wellbeing Service Chief specialist Peshku district Melioration Expedition of the Amu- Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department Chairman of the "Jonkeldi" makhalla committe	expressed its consent to the construction of the wind farm in an official letter. Following the consultation, a feedback sheet was given to each participant. Suggestions raised by one of the participants is that: Construction works should start at an accelerated pace and planned in phases. Expectations of the participants in regards to social benefits as written in the feedback sheet are as follows: Supplying population with low cost electricity; Improvement in the electricity supply; Meet populations high demand for electricity; Provision of uninterrupted electricity supply for the project's district and neighbouring districts Provision of entrepreneurial opportunities and other employment opportunities Expectation of the participants in regards to ecological benefits are as follows: Environmentally friendly with no harmful gas emissions





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
	Face-to-face consultation meeting with local men		Seven (7) activists of the district	 Who will be financing the construction of the Wind Farm? Which region of Uzbekistan will use the electricity generated from the Wind Farm?
	Face-to-face consultation meeting with local women	24 th June 2021	7 females (elderly age and young women) from local communities	 Risk level of negative impacts from the Project Assistance in the establishment of new faculty of energy at the two (2) professional schools and at the economical college in Peshku district
Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 2 nd April 2021. Response received on 15 th April 2021	N/A	There are no water management assets (irrigation and melioration) in the proposed project area and have no objection to construction works.
Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection	Letter Correspondence and phone call	Letter sent 27th March 2021. Response received via phone call.	N/A	In response to the request to support ACWA Power and Juru Energy support in organising National EIA consultation meetings, the Acting Head of Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology and Environment Protection confirmed through a call on 27th March 2021 that representatives from Inspectorates for Environmental Control & Protection of Peshku District would be available and participate in the meetings.
	Face-to-face meetings with Peshku district khokimiyat representative	Meeting held on 15 th April 2021	Inspector of Peshku district Inspectorate for environmental control and protection (under SCEEP)	During the consultation with Peshku district, the inspector had the following suggestions: The Project should be implemented without impacts to public health and;





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				Mitigation measures to maintain standards where noise or harmful dust emissions arise as a result of the project's development should be identified,
				The following are the inspector's expectations from the Project
				Employment opportunities for the local residents will be the main social benefit of the Project
				Provision of industrial and other manufacturing organisations with alternative energy supply.
				Creation of new workplaces
				Constant electricity supply
Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 28 th July 2021 Response received 11 th August 2021	N/A	There are no any telecommunication networks or communication facilities at the Dzhankeldy Project site in Peshku district.
Ministry of Transportation	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021 Response received 27 th March 2021	N/A	The Project is required to secure a special permit for the transportation of bulky and heavy cargo in accordance with the regulation "Ensuring traffic safety during the transportation of bulky and heavy cargo", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.342 dated December 26, 2011.
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021	N/A	The Project is required to comply with the relevant labour protection and safety requirements.





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	Date of Engagement/ Consultation	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
		Response received 18 th May 2021		
Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 29 th March 2021 Response received 29th April 2021	N/A	There are no archaeological and cultural objects/sites locations (statues, monuments, etc.) at the project sites (and within 5 km radius of the site) in Peshku under state protection. It is recommended that all excavation work on site should be carried out under archaeological observation.
Ministry of Health	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 4 th May 2021 No response received	N/A	No response received after several follow- ups.
Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Ongoing consultations	N/A	N/A
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection.	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 6 th April 2021 regarding natural protected zones Response received 27 th April 2021	N/A	Due to the presence of woody shrubs and other wild flora in the construction area of the power transmission line facility and in accordance with the Presidential Decree No. UP-6155 of February 3rd 2021, there is a moratorium on the cutting of valuable species of trees and shrubs not included in the state forest fund until December 31, 2021. As such, it is advisable for the Project to obtain a list of objects whose activities affect the environment, located within a radius of 5 km from the area where the





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				construction of the power transmission line is planned.
	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 regarding biodiversity & Critical Habitat Response received 30 th April 2021	N/A	The number of species of plants growing in the wild, which are at risk of extinction, will not be allowed to decrease or cause a violation of their growing habitats, In addition, measures must be taken to preserve the habitat, pairing places and migration routes of wild animals, as well as to ensure the inviolability of wildlife objects in accordance with law No. 409 "On protection and use of the plant world" and Law No 408 "On the Protection and Use of Wildlife" respectively. As the area is an important location for migratory birds, wind farms and power lines pose a high risk for this systematic group (bird power line collision and electrocution), it is necessary to assess the risk and to choose the location of the structures in detail. It is necessary to determine the potential negative impact on Biological Diversity within the framework of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 3 rd April 2021. Response received 12 th April 2021	N/A	Health protection zone for modern wind power plants is justified as 700m from the outermost wind turbines in terms of noise criteria, and it is recommended to maintain a distance of 200 m from wind turbines to limit any activities and people's





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	Participants	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				presence during possible emergency periods under adverse weather conditions. As such, the Dzhankeldy wind farm should be classified as Class I with a health protection zone of at least 1000m.
State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 29 th March 2021 Response received 20 th May 2021	N/A	The State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources provided responses to the questionnaire with questions on mining area 1. Additionally, an NoC for the Project was received by the Geology Committee on 6th September 2021.
Institute of Archaeology	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 29 th March 2021. Response received 6 th April 2021.	N/A	The indicated area was studied by Uzbek-French joint expedition of the National Archaeological Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the National Centre for Scientific Research of France (CNRS, UMR 7041. Central Asia department), during which samples of ceramics from the ancient and medieval periods were identified in and around the Project territory. Considering the presence of ancient Stone
				Age settlements, stone-working workshops and cemeteries of ancient nomads and herders, the Institute of Archaeology advised that the Project conducts preliminary archaeological search and control work on the planned project site





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
		Follow up letter sent 12 th April 2021	N/A	Response provided via scheduled video call (see below).
		A video call with power point presentation through zoom was conducted on 19th April 2021	Deputy Director of Samarkand brach of Institute of Archaeology Senior Researcher Institute of Archaeology	According to the representatives of the Institute of Archaeology, the last research for archaeological expedition in the project area was in 1980. Given that surveys were not renewed and existing information not updated, The Institute of Archaeology advised that coordinates cannot be determined. However, timeline and budget for preliminary archaeological search was provided by the Institute of Archaeology to the consultation team.
	Video Call	Zoom call on 27 th April 2021	Representatives from Institute of Archaeology, ACWA Power, Juru Energy	 During the consultations held over a Zoom Call the following issues were discussed: The Institute of Archaeology stated that preliminary archaeological surveys were required on the project site based to determine whether there are any potential archaeological sites within the project boundary. Field surveys will be undertaken for one month and laboratory analysis conducted for another month. Where archaeological sites are identified a buffer zone will require to be established for each find depending on its size and type. Any archaeological finds will be put under State protection in accordance with the requirements of the Uzbek Constitution.





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	Issues Raised by Participants/Outcome of Consultations
	Face to face meeting	Meeting held on 30 th April 2021.		The Institute of Archaeology and ACWA Power discussed the requirements and costs relating to conducting preliminary archaeological surveys at the project site. It was concluded that the two parties will sign an agreement on 3rd May 2021 so that the surveys can commence.
Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021	N/A	No response received.
Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 29 th April 2021 and a follow up letter sent on 4 th May 2021.	N/A	A need for the Project to review the monograph published by the Institute of Botany which contains a cadastral list of 675 species of plants belonging to 340 genera of 67 families distributed in the flora of the Bukhara region. This will help the project identify rare and endangered plants in the geographic information system, their life form, ecology, distribution, importance in the Project area, and the need for protection.
Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 21st April 2021	N/A	Given the location of the Project site on the low mountain ridge of Kuldzhuktau which is a nesting place for birds of prey and the passage of many other avifauna species, it is necessary to conduct up-to-date studies of the flyways on spring and autumn migrations and the location of potential nesting sites on these sites. It is also recommended to study the fauna, territorial distribution and ways of movement of bats in the project sites.
Civil Aviation Agency	Letter Correspondence	Letters sent by ACWA Power	N/A	Based on the review of information, the preliminary location of the installation of





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	Participants	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
		Response received 19 th July 2021		objects is located within the surface of the obstacle accounting circle and does not exceed the limiting surfaces. According to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 226, these objects with a height of more than 50m, require the issuance of a permit from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the above, the specified objects in are subject to approval by the Agency "Uzaviation" and will be considered in accordance with the established procedure after receiving all the necessary documents. Based on the response received from CAA, It is expected that consultations will
				continue with CAA once the Project design is completed so that an NoC can be issued for the Project.
Agency of Conservation of Cultural Heritage	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent by ACWA Power on 16 th July 2021 Response received 7 th September 2021 Consultation was held in order to register archaeological sites and	N/A	According to the Paragraph 332 of Chapter XII of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, development and construction of projects should not lead to relocation, demolition or change of status of cultural heritage sites. Moreover, distances from cultural heritage sites to transport and engineering
		corresponding buffer zones as per archaeological survey undertaken by Institute of Archaeology and		The carriageways of high-speed and non-stop highways to shallow-built metro lines are set to be 100m in





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
		National Centre of Archaeology		complex relief conditions and 50m in flat relief. Based on the above statement, the new established buffer zones of 50m for flat relief and 100m for complex relief areas supersedes the preliminary buffer zones of 25m & 200m recommended by the National Centre of Archaeology.
				Additional conclusions were received from the Agency on 23rd November stating that construction could occur within the archaeological bufferzones but under the supervision of an archaeologist and specialist from the Cultural heritage department.
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism Development	Letter Correspondence	Letters sent by Ministry of Energy on 17 th September 2020 Response received 23 rd September 2020	N/A	There are no tourism objects on the project areas: Peshku districts of Bukhara region where the construction of the Wind Farm is planned.
Territorial administration of Association for the Development of Pasture Farming of the Committee		Letters sent on 1st May 2021		The meetings held with the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry was to address the issue of land ownership and understand who the Land Lease Agreement will be signed with.
for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan	terrer correspondence Formal	Formal meetings held on 4 th & 23 rd August 2021 via Zoom	N/A	Following the meeting, further clarification was sort with the Bukhara Region Khokimiyat who informed ACWA Power that although the proposed land for development is owned by the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				Wool Industry, local authorities are obliged to allocate required land plots to the wind project in accordance with Presidential Decree-5001. As such, Dzhankeldy municipality has allocated required 280 ha of land under the Mayor order on 23rd March 2021 and so the LLA should be signed with Peshku Municipality
Faculty of Biology, Bukhara State University	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 29 th April 2021	N/A	No special research on the study of biodiversity has been conducted and there is no information about the current state of biodiversity in this region near or within the boundaries of the project territory, as well as within a radius of 5 km specified in the letter. In order to obtain more information regarding ecological impacts on flora and fauna (habitats, flora species, mammals/bats, birds, reptiles, amphibians, or insects) of this region special studies during the seasons of the year should be conducted.
Faculty of Biology, National University	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 25 th May 2021	N/A	No biodiversity studies have been undertaken near the project site, or within a 5km radius of the site boundaries by the professors/researchers of the university.
Yulia Mitropolskaya: Mammalian expert	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Redirected to the Institute of Zoology	N/A	Please refer to response from Institute of Zoology above.
John Burnside: Houbara Bustard specialist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 15 th June 2021	N/A	John Burnside provided response to the questions asked on Asian Houbara species and this information has been used to inform the ESIA.





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Anna Ten: Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 3 rd September 2021	N/A	Anna Ten provided response to the questions asked on bird species in the Project area and this information has been used to inform the ESIA.
Maxim Mitropolsky: Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 31st August 2021	N/A	Maxim Mitropolsky provided response to the question on bird species in the project area and this information has been used to inform the ESIA.
Maxim Koshkin Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 6 th May 2021	N/A	Maxim Koshkin provided response to questions on bird species in the Project area specifically Sociable Lapwing, Asian Houbara, Egyptian Vulture and Saker Falcon. The information received has been used to inform the ESIA
Rob Sheldon Ornithologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received 3 rd June 2021	N/A	Rob Sheldon provided response to questions on Social Lapwing and this information was used to inform the ESIA
Roman Nazarov Herpetologist	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response received on 3 rd May 2021	N/A	Roman Nazarov provided response to questions on Southern Even-Fingered Gecko and this was used to inform the ESIA.
Luiza Mardonova Chief Specialist, Dept. of State Cadastre & Monitoring of Flora & Fauna, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 21 st April 2021 Redirected to State committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP).	N/A	Please refer to consultation with SCEEP above.
Jakhangir Talipov Head of Department, State Committee for	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 21st April 2021 Redirected to Luiza Mardonova	N/A	Please refer to consultation with Luiza Mardonova above.





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
Ecology and Environment Protection				
Nodir Azimov Specialist Institute of Zoology, Institute of Gene Pool of Plant and Animals of Academy of Sciences of Republic Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 21 st April 2021	N/A	No response received
Uzbekistan Society for the protection of birds	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Response provided via email on 28 th May 2021	N/A	The Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds requested that the project's ESIA be publicly disclosed. 5 Capitals responded and informed them that ACWA Power will publicly disclose the projects ESIAs on their website and during public consultation meetings.
Civic Initiatives Support Center Republican Center for the				The NGOs were informed about the social and environmental baseline surveys that has been undertaken for the Project
"Oydin Nur" NGO	Official Email	Meeting held 9 th March 2022	N/A	(including the OHTL). This also included details of the proposed mitigation, management and monitoring requirements as per the ESIA. Questions were raised on if the project will violate the interests of citizens, what kind of me support the NGOs can provide in relation to the Project, etc. ACWA Power informed the NGOs that it would be appreciated if the NGOs could spread information about the Project.





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
IUCN Specialist Group and Experts	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021	N/A	No response received after several follow ups
Bird Life International	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 16th April 2021 Redirected to Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	N/A	Please refer to response provided by Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds.
UNESCO	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent to UNESCO on 31st August 2021	N/A	Response received on 29 th September 2021 stating that the Project should consult with the Uzbekistan Cultural Heritage Agency under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports.

Note:

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





5.2.1.4 Summary of Public Consultations and Minutes of Meetings

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

The agenda of all the meetings included:

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

CONSULTATION MEETING AT PESHKU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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

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





	A Chief Specialist - Peshku district Melioration Expedition of the Amu-Bukhara Basin Irrigation Systems Department
LOCAL COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE	Chairman of the "Jonkeldi" Makhalla Committee
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr. Sherzod Onarkulov – ACWA Power Ms. Inobat Allobergenova – Juru Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Juru
MATERIALS USED	Power point presentation "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	The number of participants was limited to a maximum of 10 people. The temperature of each participant was checked and the hands of each participant were treated with antiseptic

MAIN OUTCOME

- The Deputy Khokim of Peshku District informed the project representatives that the project site is used by Dzhankeldy LLC for grazing livestock and the LLC has expressed consent to the construction of the wind farm in an official letter.
- ACWA Power informed the Deputy Khokim of Peshku District that construction works is planned to commence in the 4th quarter of 2021 and It is expected that about 1200 – 1500 persons will be engaged during peak construction period.
- Regarding noise impacts on animals especially birds, the project representative informed
 the Peshku district Inspectorate for environmental control and protection that noise
 modelling will be undertaken and the acoustic impact of the project assessed once the
 wind turbine technology, manufacturer and supplier has been selected. Appropriate
 mitigation and management measures will be proposed in the Project's ESIA.

The participants had the following expectations from the Project

- Supply of low cost of electricity;
- Improvement in the electricity supply;
- Meet populations high demand for electricity
- Employment opportunities for the residents
- Provision of uninterrupted electricity supply for the project's district and neighbouring districts
- Provision of entrepreneurial opportunities and other employment opportunities

Рнотоѕ









CONSULTATION MEETING AT DZHANKELDY VILLAGE

Informal Consultation

Date of Consultation	12 th March 2021
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
Number of Participants	1
REPRESENTATIVE OF DZHANKELDY VILLAGE	Deputy Principal of Local School
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Umida Rozumbetova
MATERIALS USED	None
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Interviewer was required to wear mask

MAIN DISCUSSIONS

The Deputy Principal of the local school in Dzhankeldy village provided overall socio-economic characteristics of the village primarily information on village population, the ethnic group of villagers, main source of living, source of water, school, health, etc.

The socio-economic information provided has been included in the Socio-Economic Chapter of volume 2 of the ESIA

Рнотоѕ



Formal Consultation

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

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





Consultation with Female Members of the Community

Date of Consultation	21st June 2021
TIME	12:40 – 13:35
VENUE	Local kindergarten in Dzhankeldy village
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	9 females (young & elderly aged women)
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring social distancing amongst participants

MAIN OUTCOME

- ACWA Power informed participants that the project intends to create employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour. However such job opportunities may require certain skills and qualifications.
- On whether the price of electricity will decrease once the wind farm starts operating, the
 project representatives informed participants that electricity produced from this wind
 farm will be delivered to "National Electric Grid Uzbekistan (NEGU)" and ACWA Power is
 not empowered to influence to the prices set by the Government of Uzbekistan for
 electricity distribution to the Uzbekistan population.

Рнотоѕ





Consultation with male Members of the Community

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





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





CONSULTATION MEETING AT KALAATA VILLAGE

Formal Consultation

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

The summary of the meeting is provided below.

Date of Consultation	22 nd June 2021
TIME	11:00 – 12:15
VENUE	Local School in Kalaata
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
Number of Participants	17 males (unemployed youth & elderly aged men)
Project Representatives	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy Mr Makhmudov Askarbek – Juru Energy
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring social distancing amongst participants
MAIN OUTCOME	





- A participant requested to know if the operation of the wind farm will increase electricity
 generation in the village and the project representative stated that the electricity
 generated by the wind farm will be transferred to NEGU which is the organisation primarily
 responsible for electricity distribution all around Uzbekistan
- Regarding the wind farm site selection, the project representative stated that site selection was based on wind intensity, as wind farms will use wind to generate electricity.
- With regards to the concern by one of the participants that the wind turbine will dry out air as it absorbs wind, the project representative stated that the wind turbines will neither affect air nor wind. The wind will enable the rotor blades to move which will enable electricity generation





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

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

The summary of the meeting is provided below.

Meeting Held with Men

Date of Consultation	24 th June 2021		
TIME	14:33 – 15:40		
VENUE	Conference Room of Peshku Municipality		
LANGUAGE	Uzbek		
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7 activists of the districts		
Project Representatives	Mr. Mavlanov Akbar – ACWA Power Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy Mr Askarbek Makhmudov– Juru Energy		
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures		
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	To ensure social distancing amongst participants, the meeting was separated between women and men		
MAIN OUTCOME			





- ACWA Power informed participants that they will be primarily responsible for construction
 of this Project, and we are planning to use our owns funds and look for support from
 Development Financial Institutions.
- Regarding which region of Uzbekistan will use the electricity generated from the Wind Farm, the project representative informed the participants that all electricity generated by Dzhankeldy Wind Farm will be transferred to NEGU and this organization is responsible for the distribution of available electricity





Meeting Held with Women

Date of Consultation	24 th June 2021	
TIME	14:55 – 16:05	
VENUE	Conference Room of Peshku Municipality	
Language	Uzbek	
Number of Participants	7 females (elderly age and young women) from local communities	
Project Representatives	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy Mrs Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Juru Energy	
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation and brochures	
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	To ensure social distancing amongst participants, the meeting was separated between women and men.	

MAIN OUTCOME

- A participant requested to know the risk level of negative impacts from the Project and
 the project representative stated that risk level will be assessed in the ESIA. Based on
 baseline surveys undertaken till date, the Project is not anticipated to have a destructive
 impact to local environment. However, the magnitude of any potential impact cannot
 be determined at this time until the completion for the ESIA
- Regarding the request made by one of the participants for the project to open a new
 faculty of energy at the two (2) professional schools and at the economical college in
 Peshku District, the project representatives stated that the request will be the Head
 Consultant team and Project Developer. The request will also be registered in the
 Project's GRM and response will be delivered to you in a written form.

Рнотоѕ









CONSULTATION MEETING WITH NGOS

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

The NGOs invited for the meeting include:

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

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

Date of Consultation	9 th March 2022		
TIME	17:30-18:30		
VENUE	Juru Energy's Offices in Tashkent		
LANGUAGE	Uzbek		
Number of Participants	Representative of 4 NGOs which include: Civic Initiatives Support Center		
	Republican Centre for the Study of Public Opinion "Public Opinion" NGO		





	 Republican Centre for the Study of Public Opinion "Public Opinion" NGO Attendant joined via Zoom call: "Oydin Nur" NGO
Project Representatives	Mr Sherzod Onarkulov - BD, ACWA Power in Tashkent Miss Zilola Kazakova - Principal Social Consultant Mr Juraev Uktam - Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	PPT

- The NGOs were informed by ACWA Power that the project locations were chosen due
 to their remote locations in order to minimise impacts on local communities and so it is
 not expected that the project will violate the interests of citizens during the construction
 and operational phase. ACWA Power is also involved in providing CSR projects to
 support local communities.
- ACWA Power stated that the project has identified both impacted and interest based stakeholders and are currently consulting with local administration and other stakeholders so that the project construction can commence in summer 2022
- The NGOs asked to know the type of support they can provide to the Project as they
 are ready to support and cooperate with the project at any time. To this statement,
 ACWA Power stated that it would be appreciated if the NGO can spread information
 about the project
- With regards to access to project reports, the NGOs were informed that a link to ACWA Powers website will be provided once the ESIA documents have been publicly disclosed.





5.2.2 OHTL

5.2.2.1 Challenges in Organising the Public Consultation Meetings

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





ALTERNATIVE CONSULTATION METHODS

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

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

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









Herder's Settlement 2 (R40)





Herder's Settlement 3 (R41)



Herder's Settlement 4 (R43)







5.2.2.2 Public Consultation Timeline

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

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

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





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

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





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	PARTICIPANTS	ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS/OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS
				The Project representatives responded that the Project developer intends to attract locals for construction phase and locals can apply for a job positions based on their skills and job requirements. Further information about employment opportunities will be available when Project Developer starts construction phase.
Peshku district khokimiyat	N/A	N/A	N/A	Given the location of the oHTL within the wind farm site where consultation have already been undertaken with local community members of Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village, no specific additional consultation is required. However, these communities will be included in the ESIA disclosure process.
Konimekh district khokimiyat	Formal face-to-face meeting	7 th October 2021	16 people (comprising of 10 local municipality representatives and 6 local community members including elderly age people and unemployed youth)	Participants asked to know impacts on biodiversity and land ownership. One of the participants indicated that some section of the OHTL route belongs to the Forestry fund and the project representative informed him the a letter has been sent to the Navoi Region Municipality.
The Center of the Hydrometeorological service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UZHYDROMET)	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 26th April 2021. Response received	N/A	The UZHYDROMET provided meteorological information from the Dzhankeldy, Ayakagitma and Karakul meteorological station for the period of 2001-2020
SUE "UzGASHKLITI"	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 26th April 2021.	N/A	Uzgashkliti indicated that they do not have archived data on the requested information and they proposed to





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





STAKEHOLDER BODIES	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION METHOD	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/ CONSULTATION	Participants	Issues Raised by Participants/Outcome of Consultations
Ministry of Culture	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent 23rd September 2021. Response received on 27 th September 2021 Redirected to Cultural Heritage Agency	N/A	Please refer to consultation with Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	N/A	N/A	Consultations were not conducted but it is expected the Project will adhere to all relevant health and safety national requirements and apply for relevant permits as applicable.
Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service of The Republic of Uzbekistan	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 6 th April 2021 Response received 27 th April 2021 Follow up on 7 th September 2021 Response to	N/A	In accordance with SanPiN № 0236- 07 "On ensuring the safety of the population living near high-voltage overhead power transmission lines'. for single circuit OHTL with rated voltage of 500 kV, the size of sanitary protection zone should be "at least 500 meters. Following further clarification (follow up letter sent 7 th September 2021), the Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service indicated that there was an error
		follow up received 8 th September 2021	in the first response and the sanitary protection zone for single circuit OHTL with 500kV raging should not be less than 30 meters from both sides of OHTL tower.	
Ministry for Information & Communications Technology Development	Letter Correspondence	Letter sent on 26th April 2021 Response received on 12th May 2021	N/A	There are no telecommunication networks and communication facilities in the land allocated for the Dzhankeldy -Bash OHTL.





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





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





5.2.2.3 Summary of Public Consultations and Minutes of Meetings

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

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

The agenda of all the meetings included:

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

CONSULTATION MEETING AT KONIMEKH DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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

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





	Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation, brochures and leaflets
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	The project representatives reminded participants of the need to wear mask a stay at a safe distance from one another but participants did not wear mask as the GoU no longer places strict requirements on COVID-19 precautions
MAIN OUTCOME	

MAIN OUTCOME

- Regarding impact on biodiversity particularly saxuals listed in the Uzbekistan red book,
 the project representative informed the participant that the territory of the wind farm and
 the planned OHTL route have been studied for the presence of trees and shrubs included
 in the Red Book, as well as valuable species of trees and shrubs on which a moratorium
 has been established according to the presidential decree and based on the results of
 the studies, these types of trees were not identified at the wind farm or along the OHTL
 route and an act was drafted.
- A participant requested to know if consultation with forestry fund have been undertaken
 as part of the plant OHTL land belongs to the forestry fund. The project representatives
 stated that a letter regarding land ownership has been sent to the Navoi region
 municipality and response is yet to be received at this time

Рнотоѕ





CONSULTATION MEETING AT GIJDUVON DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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

DATE OF CONSULTATION	7 th October 2021	
TIME	15:00pm – 15:50pm	
VENUE	Local Municipality	
LANGUAGE	Uzbek	
Number of Participants	11 people	
STAKEHOLDER GROUP	Representatives of local municipality	
Project Representatives	Mr Askarbek Makhmudov - Juru Ms. Zilola Kazakova – Juru Mrs. Gulchekhra Nematullaeva – Juru	
MATERIALS USED	Project presentation, brochures and leaflets	
COVID-19 PRECAUTION IMPLEMENTED	The project representatives reminded participants of the need to wear mask and stay at a safe distance from one another but participants did not wear mask as the GoU no longer places strict requirements on COVID-19 precautions	





MAIN OUTCOME

- Regarding employment opportunity for local unemployed youth during the construction phase, the project representative stated that the Project developer intends to attract locals for construction phase and locals can apply for a job position based on their skills and job requirements.
- As it is cotton harvesting season, more representatives of the local communities were not able to participate in the meeting. The Deputy Mayor on Mahalla Affairs stated that the local community chairmen will be informed and provided with detailed information on the 500kV OHTL project. In turn, the local community chairmen will inform the local community members.

Рнотоѕ





5.3 Draft ESIA Public Disclosure Meeting

5.3.1 Wind Farm

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

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

- Provision of information on project description
 - Location, purpose, nature and scale of project development
 - Project components and facilities
 - Project milestones
- Potential beneficial and adverse environmental and social impacts
- Grievance Redress Mechanism: contact details for sending feedbacks, suggestions, inquires and compliance etc.
- Discussions





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

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

5.3.1.1 **DZHANKELDY VILLAGE**

MEETING HELD WITH MEN

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

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

MEETING HELD WITH WOMEN

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

DATE OF CONSULTATION	25 th February 2022	
TIME	11:30 – 12:30	
VENUE	Local School at Dzhankeldy Village	
LANGUAGE	Uzbek	
Number of Participants	12 females (elderly age and young women) from Dzhankeldy village	
Project Representatives	Ms Kazakova Zilola – Juru Energy	
MATERIALS USED	Brochures, project presentation and leaflet	

MAIN OUTCOME

- Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanism, the participants of the public disclosure meeting did not have any questions or concerns regarding the project.
- Elderly women indicated that they are interested in the project building a small
 wedding hall as they have difficulties serving guests and washing dishes in winter
 season. Young women are interested in the project establishing sport facilities at the
 local school such as mini stadium with adequate equipment
- The women also suggested that a mini bus be provided to allow for easy transportation to and from Peshku District.
- Before finalizing the presentation, the social team member informed the participants that copies of the NTS copies will be provided to the head of Dzhankeldy village.





Рнотоѕ





5.3.1.2 KALAATA VILLAGE

MEETING HELD WITH MEN

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

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

MEETING HELD WITH WOMEN

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

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

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

5.3.2 OHTL

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





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

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

5.3.2.1 Konimekh District

Date of Consultation	22nd February 2022
TIME	10:30 – 11:30
VENUE	Konimekh district municipality
Language	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Mr Makhmudov Asqarbek - Social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Brochures, project presentation and leaflet

MAIN OUTCOME

- Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanism, one of the participants requested to know if research was undertaken to learn about underground soil component along the OHTL to which the social team member disclosing the Draft ESIA responded that Juru Energy was responsible for conducting environmental research to assess underground soil component.
- Before finalizing the presentation, the social team member informed the participants that copies of the NTS copies will be provided to Konimekh district municipality.

Рнотоѕ





5.3.2.2 Gijduvon District

DATE OF CONSULTATION	22nd February 2022	
TIME	11:30 – 12:30	
VENUE	Giduvon district municipality	
LANGUAGE	Uzbek	
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	18	
Project Representatives	Miss Zilola Kazakova - Principal Social Consultant Mr Juraev Uktam - Social Consultant	
MATERIALS USED	Brochures, project presentation and leaflet	
MAIN OUTCOME		





- Following description of the project, its impacts and provision of information on grievance mechanism, one of the participants requested to know if the project contractor will enter an agreement with Clean Zone State Unitary Enterprise (CZSUE) to which the social team member disclosing the Draft ESIA responded that when the project construction commences, further details about agreement proposal with CZSUE can be obtained via call with Onarkulov Sherzod (ACWA Power Business Development Manager). In the meantime, it is expected that ACWA Power will conduct an agreement with CZSUE during the construction phase ACWA.
- Another participant asked to know if it is possible to plant seeds of "saksovul" (desert plants) after the end of construction to which the social team member responded saying there will be restrictions in planting "saksovul" in active construction zones and along the OHTL RoW during construction due to health & safety reasons. However, there will be no restriction to plant the seed of "saksovul" after the end of construction.
- Before finalizing the presentation, the social team member informed the participants that copies of the NTS copies will be provided to Gijduvon district municipality.

PHOTOS





5.4 Grievance Mechanism

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

- Applications/complaints from local individuals or groups were accepted both in written and verbal forms after conducting the meeting with affected community.
- 5 Capitals as well as local consultant Juru Energy review and, within their authority be responsible for resolving submitted grievances (in co-ordination with ACWA Power).

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





Table 5-4 Stakeholder Engagement - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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

5.5 Grievances Received

At the time of writing, two (2) grievances have been received and responses were provided to these grievances in a timely manner. The tables below provide a summary of one of the grievances received and response provided. The second grievance was received from a herder at the Project site and this is presented in the project specific Resettlement Action Plan.

NAME	Full name (if applicable): Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons Gender: Female Age: N/A Address: Bukhara region, Peshku district Occupation: Chairman of Mahalla and Family Issues I wish my identity not to be disclosed: N/A	
CONTACT INFORMATION	Withheld for data privacy/protection reasons	
DATE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT	23 rd June 2021	
MODE OF SUBMISSION	Verbal Communication	
CONTENT OF SUBMISSION	We have 1 and 2 professional schools as well as economical college in Peshku district. Can you assist in opening a new faculty of energy in these institutions?	
1 ST RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 23 RD JUNE 2021	Grievant was notified that the message was received and will be responded to within two (2) weeks or earlier	
2 ND RESPONSE PROVIDED ON 9 TH JULY 2021	As you are well aware all the public educational institutions including professional schools are under the jurisdiction of the government and it is not our decision to open a new faculty. Moreover we are not an educational company even though we do have good relationships with the educational institutions.	
	The bottom line is that at this very moment we are not planning to engage into any educational activities in Peshku district.	





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

5.6 Media Coverage of the Project

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

LOCAL MEDIA COVERAGE

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

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA COVERAGE

- ACWA Power's Website
 - https://www.acwapower.com/news/the-ministry-of-energy-and-acwa-power-achieve-momentous-milestones-as-uzbekistan-enhances-its-clean-energy-capacity/
- Reve (Wind Energy & Electric Vehicle Magazine)
 - https://www.evwind.es/2020/03/05/wind-energy-in-uzbekistan-acwa-power-to-build-1gw-wind-farm/73941
- Renewable Now
 - https://renewablesnow.com/news/uzbekistan-contracts-acwa-power-for-up-to-1-gw-wind-project-689876/
- The Asset (Asia Connect)
 - https://theasset.com/article/42885/acwa-power-of-saudi-arabia-expands-into-uzbekistan





6 FUTURE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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

6.1 Engagement Methods

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

- Letters, Phone calls and email Suitable to engage interest-based stakeholders and to notify them of the engagement and disclosure mechanisms.
- Project Brochures These will be distributed to communities living near the
 project site and will include a summary of the negative and positive impacts
 of the project and information regarding the grievance mechanism.
- Social Media Suitable to engage impact-based stakeholders. This may
 include use of messaging platforms such as WhatsApp, Telegram, Zoom etc to
 communicate general information about the Project. Data privacy must be
 ensured and protected if a stakeholder database is established.
- Meetings with community leaders These will be formal and informal meetings held with community leaders so as to maintain good relations with the community and address any concerns the community might have.
- Focus Group Discussions Suitable to engage with vulnerable groups in regard to the Project to discuss any concerns regarding the project and special considerations they may require. Separate focus groups will be undertaken with women in each village to ensure gender aspects are considered.
- Bilateral meetings Suitable to engage impacted and interest-based stakeholders as identified, to allow these stakeholders provide their views and opinions and to notify them of the engagement and disclosure mechanisms.
- Online Useful for Interest-based Stakeholders. The engagement and
 disclosure mechanisms for the ESIA package during the construction and
 operational phases of the project will be advertised on ACWA Power's
 website with a contact point provided for comment. Stakeholder
 Engagement Timetable be available on the lending institution respective
 websites.





6.2 Disclosure of E&S Documents

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

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

The table below provides the ESIA public disclosure timetable.

Table 6-1 ESIA Public Disclosure Timetable

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





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





COVID-19, the NTS, SEP	
and RAP will be	
disclosed using short	
videos and shared	
through existing	
community news	
messaging platforms.	

At the end of 60 days EBRD disclosure period and 120 days ADB disclosure period, a public consultation and disclosure report will be developed based on additional consultation and feedback undertaken during the disclosure period. This feedback report will then be disclosed on ACWA Power's website together with the final ESIA package explaining the disclosure activities that have been undertaken, feedback received and whether/how these are addressed in the final ESIA and management plans.

6.3 Measures to Avoid Reprisal

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

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





6.4 Stakeholder Engagement During Construction and Commissioning

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

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

Table 6-2 Construction Phase SEP timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Compensation and livelihood restoration activities in line with RAP	PAPs identified in RAP	In accordance with RAP	Prior to construction and start of early works
Notify stakeholders of construction activities and construction timeline	Directly and Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders (See Table 4-1 & Table 4-2)	Official notices will be posted at the site entrance and at strategic locations along the OHTL route to advise of construction commencement. Bilateral meetings will also be undertaken with directly impacted stakeholders to inform them of the construction commencement and any changes in project construction schedule	Prior to the start of construction and updated as necessary within the construction phase if there are changes to construction activities or processes. Bilateral meetings to be undertaken biannually throughout construction phase of the project and/or
	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, Industrial and business organisations	Official emails or letters in coordination with applicable local authorities will be sent to provide information on construction activities and timelines.	if there are any significant changes to construction activities or processes.





ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	Engagement Method	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
	Committee for the Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry, Dzhankeldy LLC	Official notification letter providing details of the construction phase timeline and activities.	3 months before the start of the construction phase.
Communication of emergency preparedness and action plan	Residents of Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village and Herders living at the project site and herders whose livestock graze at the Project site. Herders at settlements along the OHTL route	Bilateral meetings will be held with local authorities and community leaders to inform them of the emergency plan and to optimise with any concerns from their side. Based on the outcome of these meetings, it will be decided in coordination with local government whether bilateral meetings with the communities are necessary.	Prior to the start of construction and updated if key changes to the plan occur.
	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, Industrial and business organisations	Official emails or letters informing the applicable agencies of the emergency response procedures in place and any required co-ordination for specific events. Bilateral meetings will be held where necessary.	
Communication of GBV and SEA/SH Prevention and Response	Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of Dzhankeldy and Kalaata Village population and any present at herder settlements along the OHTL route	Bilateral meetings will be held with Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of identified villages & herders settlement to educate them on reproductive health, STDs, gender-based violence and to encourage them to report any cases of GBV, SEA & SH.	On a quarterly basis throughout construction phase of the project
Independent Environmental & Social Monitoring & Reporting (to include GBV - SEA/SH prevention and response activities, number of	Project Lenders	Environmental and Social auditing to evaluate projects compliance with Uzbekistan standards, lender requirements and loan covenants.	On a quarterly basis throughout construction phase of the project.





ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
grievances handled, SEA/SH awareness creation trainings provided for project staff, etc.)			
Implementation of grievance mechanism	All identified stakeholders	As described in the grievance mechanism section of this SEP (see Section 7).	Established at the start of construction and updated throughout the construction phase to facilitate rapid and effective response.

6.5 Stakeholder Engagement During Operation

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

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





Table 6-3 Operational Phase SEP Timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Livelihood restoration activities in line with RAP	PAPs identified in RAP	In accordance with RAP	During operational phase
Notify stakeholders	Directly and Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders (See Table 4-1 & Table 4- 2)	Official notices will be posted at the site entrance to advise of commencement of the operational phase of the Project.	
of the transition from construction to operations	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, Industrial and business organisations	Official emails or letters in coordination with applicable government agencies will be sent to provide information on operational phase activities and timelines.	At least 2 months prior to commencement of operations.
Upon development of and any updates related to the emergency preparedness and action plan, or other HSE related matters	Residents of Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village and Herders living at the project site and herders whose livestock graze at the Project site. Belopment updates to the least and herders at settlements along the OHTL route be held with loca authorities and community leaders inform them of the emergency plan at to optimise with a concerns from the side. Based on the outcome of the meetings, it will be decided coordination with loca government wheth bilateral meetings with communities of	community leaders to inform them of the emergency plan and to optimise with any concerns from their side. Based on the outcome of these meetings, it will be decided in coordination with local	2 months prior to the commencement of operations and updated if there are key changes to the plan
that may affect local external parties.	Government Bodies, Local Government Agencies, NGOs, Industrial and business organisations Project Lenders	Official emails or letters informing the applicable government agencies about the emergency response procedures in place and any required co-ordination for specific events. Bilateral meetings will be held where necessary.	occur.
Communication of GBV and SEA/SH Prevention and Response	Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of Dzhankeldy and Kalaata Village population and any present at herder settlements along the OHTL route	Bilateral meetings will be held with Women (married & widowed), young girls and boys of identified villages & herders settlement to educate them on reproductive health,	On an annual basis throughout operational phase of the project.





ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
		STDs, gender-based violence and to encourage them to report any cases of GBV, SEA & SH.	
Independent Environmental & Social Monitoring & Reporting (to include GBV - SEA/SH prevention and response activities, number of grievances handled, SEA/SH awareness creation trainings provided for project staff, etc).	Project Lenders and other interested stakeholders	Environmental and social auditing to evaluate projects compliance with Uzbekistan standards, lender requirements and loan covenants.	On an annual basis throughout operational phase of the project.
Implementation of grievance mechanism	All identified stakeholders— including project workforce	As described in the grievance mechanism section of this SEP (Section 7).	Established at the start of operations and managed throughout the entirety of the operational phase to facilitate rapid and effective response.





7 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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

According to EBRD 10, the grievance mechanism will comply with the key principles:

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

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





The overall responsibility and accountability for the grievance mechanism will be held by the Project Company. However, implementation may be delegated and fall under separate parties depending whether the grievance is related to the construction, commissioning or the operational phases, i.e. EPC Contractor during construction and commissioning and O&M Company during operations.

7.1 Key Principles of Grievance Mechanism

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

- The purpose of the grievance mechanism procedure will be clarified at the outset:
- The process will be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project;
- The process will be transparent and accountable to all stakeholders by putting it into writing, publicising it and explaining it to relevant stakeholders;
- The grievance mechanism will be made clear, understandable and easily accessible by providing information in the local language and orally where communities cannot read;
- Complaints or concerns will be rapidly resolved;
- The mechanism will not involve any costs nor retribution associated with lodging a grievance; and
- Precautionary measures such as clear non-retaliation policy, confidentiality
 measures and safeguarding of personal data collected in relation to a
 complaint, as well as an option to submit grievances anonymously will be in
 place.

7.2 Scope of Grievance Mechanism

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

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

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





- Complaints clearly not related to the project based on assessment of its legitimacy;
- Issues related to governmental policy and government institutions;
- Complaints constituting criminal activity and violence, which will be referred to the justice system; and
- Commercial disputes: Commercial matters will be stipulated for in contractual agreements and issues will be resolved through a variety of commercial resolution mechanisms or civil courts.

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

7.3 Steps in Managing Grievance Mechanism

7.3.1 Publicising Grievance Management Procedures.

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

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

7.3.2 Submitting a Grievance

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

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





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

For illiterate complainants or those that prefer to submit their grievances verbally, they will have the possibility to meet with the relevant site E&S/HSE Manager who will take notes on the details of the complainant and read them out loud to the compliant to confirm that the key elements of the complaint have been captured. Where the respective manager is not available, security staff will take the grievances and ensure these are registered via the formal grievance process.

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

7.3.3 Keeping Track of Grievances

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

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





7.3.4 Reviewing and Investigating Grievances

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

When grievances are complex and cannot be resolved quickly, an extensive investigation may be required to prevent escalation of the issue. The responsible and accountable party remains the Project Company, although the investigation and review may be delegated to the EPC Contractor or O&M Company respectively. The grievance mechanism must conform to the principle of 'no cost'. If the investigation team is formed internally, issues that will be taken into consideration include potential conflicts of interest, qualifications, gender composition, and budget. Meetings with complainants and site visits will be undertaken, as appropriate.

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

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

7.3.5 Grievance Resolution Options and Response

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

7.4 Grievance Mechanism in Construction and Commissioning Phase

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

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

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





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

7.4.1 Internal Grievance Mechanism

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

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

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

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





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

7.4.2 External Grievance Mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

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





7.5 Grievance Mechanism in Operational Phase

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

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

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

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

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

7.6 Grievance Procedures for Women and Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

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

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





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

7.6.1 Reporting of Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH)

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

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

7.7 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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

Table 7-1 Stakeholder Engagement - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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





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

7.8 Process Flow and Timeline

Table 7-2 Grievance Process and Timeline

Stage	TIMELINE
Grievance Received/Submitted	-
Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
If applicable following dissatisfaction of re	solution by Grievant
Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.
Grievances that are not resolved at the project level - a grievance committee involving senior management from ACWA Power, municipality and any other relevant authorities (if required).	Within 30 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

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

7.9 Project Information Centre

The table below provides proposed location where project documents can be disclosed in the project area so that local community members can physically access project documents.

MUNICIPALITY/VILLAGE	LOCATION	Justification		
Wind Farm Project Area				
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla community building/administration office	Community members can readily access this location and placing the grievance box and projects documents at the Makhalla Office will allow community members be exposed to project information regularly.		
Kalaata Village	Local school	Community members can readily access this location and placing the		





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

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

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

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

7.10Training

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

 These personnel shall be made fully aware of the outlined grievance mechanism and have access to this document to ensure that they can undertake the necessary duties for effective implementation; and





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





8 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

8.1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

8.1.1 HSSE Manager

Name	
CONTACT DETAILS	

The HSSE Manager is responsible for:

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

8.1.2 Environmental and Social Manager

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

The EPC Contractor will employ/nominate the Environmental and Social Manager during the construction and commissioning phase and the O&M Company during the operation phase.





The Project Company HSSE Manager will oversee the Environmental and Social Manager. The Environmental and Social Manager is responsible for:

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

8.1.3 Community Liaison Officer

Name	
CONTACT DETAILS	

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

- Identifying, informing and recording public views, opinions & grievances and or relaying them to the necessary personnel for follow up;
- Setting up a grievance complaint tracker system to keep track of the type of complaints filed, the complainant and status of each complaint;
- Publicising & Distributing information to applicable stakeholders and translation of the material into applicable languages;
- Handling minor, straightforward issues such as those related to a complainants request for information;
- Obtaining clarification from other members of management in regard to dealing with specific grievances, such as a need to notify the Project Company (or other Project parties) in regard to the content or response to specific grievances;
- Ensuring all received external grievances are properly recorded, addressed and managed within the specified timelines as detailed in this procedure; and
- Keeping up to date with any changes in compliance obligations with respect to stakeholder engagement and grievances.





8.2 Monitoring and Reporting

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

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





9 REVIEW

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

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





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





WIND FARM LEAFLET









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

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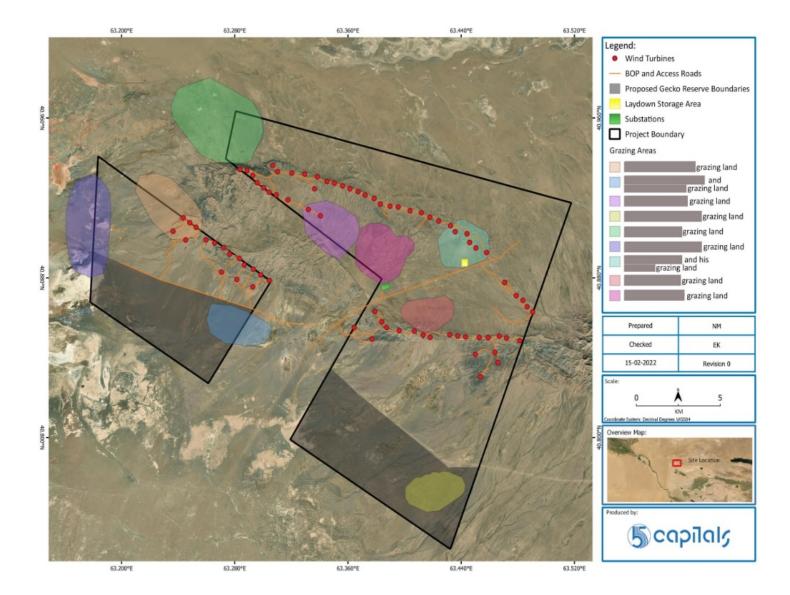
Development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku and district of Bukhara region is planned in order to develop and expand the use of renewable energy in Uzbekistan.







Land use on the Dzhankeldy Project site







OHTL LEAFLET









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

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

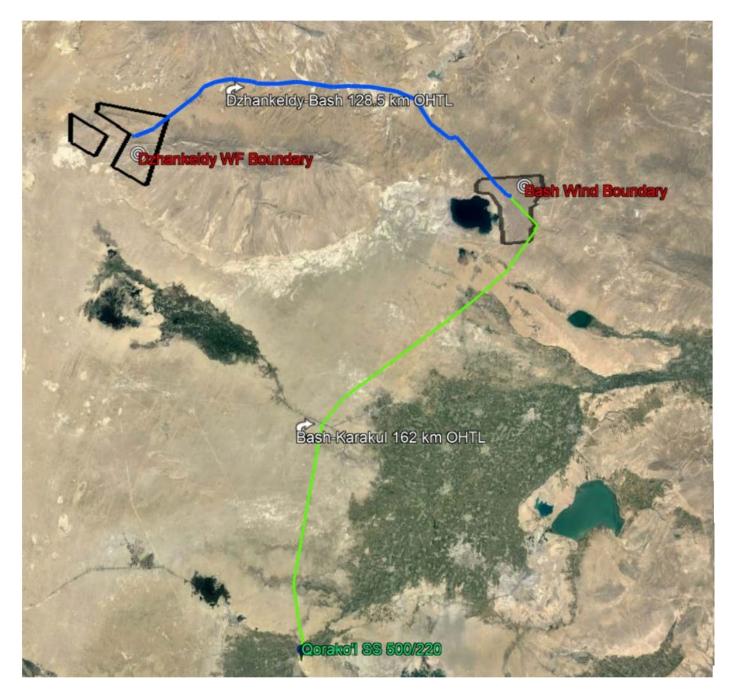
Inobat Allobergenova i.allobergenova@juruenergy.com

Oleg Khegay o.khegay@juruenergy.com Sherzod Onarkulov sonarkulov@acwapower.com









Development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm Peshku district of Bukhara region is planned in order to develop and expand the use of renewable energy in Uzbekistan.

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

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









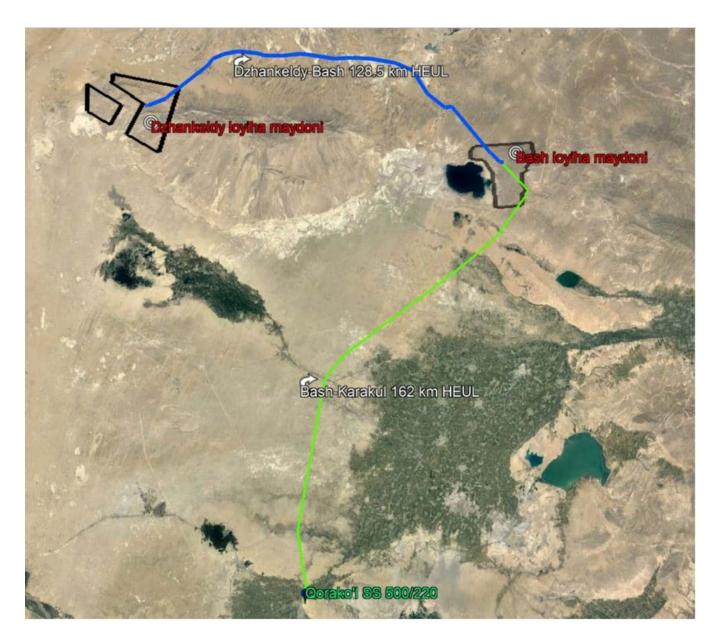
Ushbu shamol elektr stansiyalari va havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari O'zbekiston energetika sektorini keng modernizatsiya qilishning bir qismi bo'lib, u energiya ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish, shuningdek, yoqilg'l sarfini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha atrof-muhit va mahalliy jamiyat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

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









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

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

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





WIND FARM BROCHURE

Project Description

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

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



Expected positive impacts

Potential negative impacts and solutions

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

Temporary Construction

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

Operation

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

Grievance mechanism

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

Loyiha Tavsifi

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

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

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



Potensial salbiy ta'sirlar va yechimlari

Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar

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

Qurilish jarayonida (vaqtinchalik)

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

Loyiha faoliyat ko'rsatishi davomida

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

Shikoyat yo'llash tartibi

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





OHTL BROCHURE

Project Description

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

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



Expected positive impacts

Potential negative impacts and solutions

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

Temporary Construction

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

Operation

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

Grievance mechanism

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

Loyiha Tavsifi

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

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

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



Potensial salbiy ta'sirlar va yechimlari

Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar

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

Qurilish jarayonida (vaqtinchalik)

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

Loyiha faoliyat ko'rsatishi davomida

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

Shikoyat yo'llash tartibi

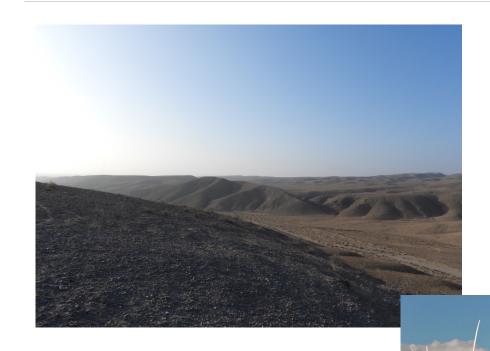
Loyiha haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot olish, sharhlar yoki shikoyatlarni taqdim etish, shuningdek, loyiha haqida izoh berish uchun ustki sahifada ko'rsatilgan raqamlarga murojaat qiling. Shikoyatlar maxanizmi foydalanish uchun mutlaqo bepul va shaffof.





WIND FARM PRESENTATION







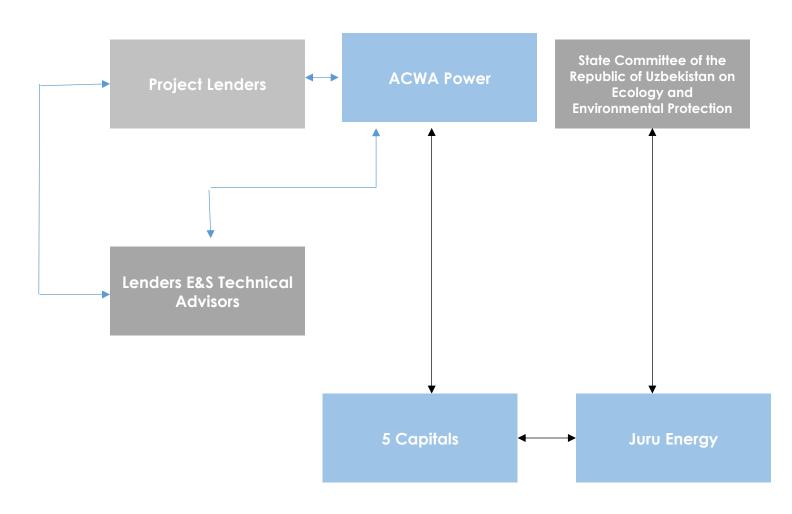
DZHANKELDY 500 MW
WIND FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 KV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)

February 2022

PROJECT TEAM







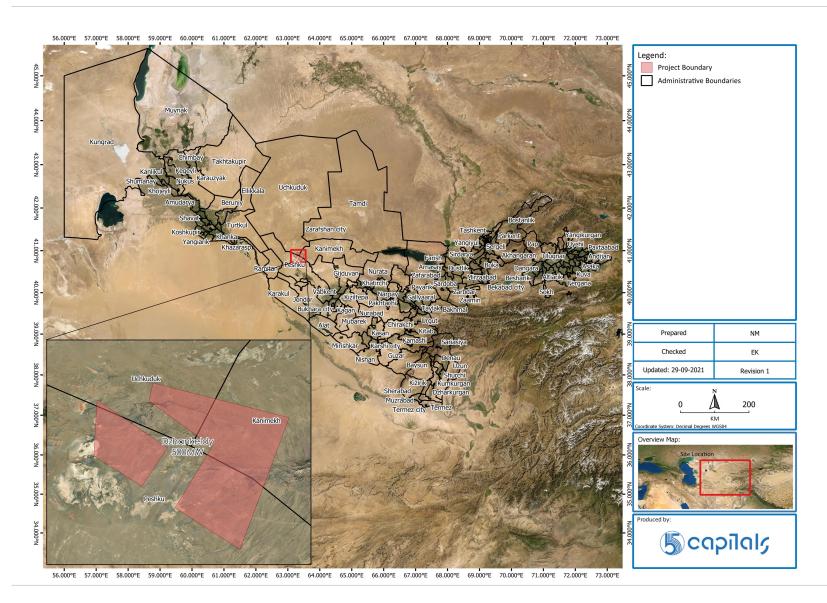
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION



PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm	
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power	
PROJECT COMPANY	FE "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC	
OFFTAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan	
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed	
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)	
	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals)	
	PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE	
	Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366	
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	www.5capitals.com	
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC	
	Chust Str. 10, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	
	Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440	
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director), Ken.wade@5capitals.com	

PROJECT LOCATION





Geographical Location

Total Area

285 hectares.

Allocated Land

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

Boundaries

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

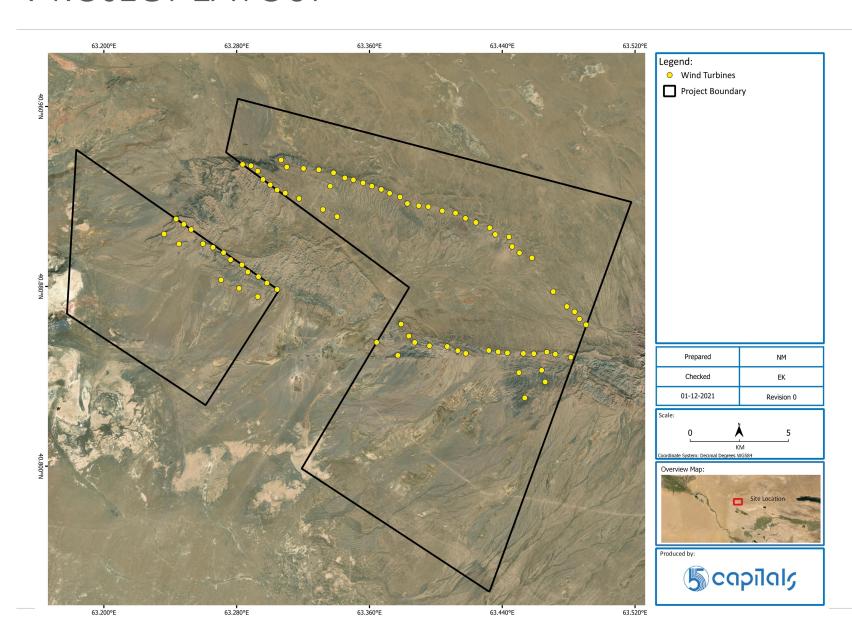




- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan.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

PROJECT LAYOUT







The Project footprint will include the following:

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

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

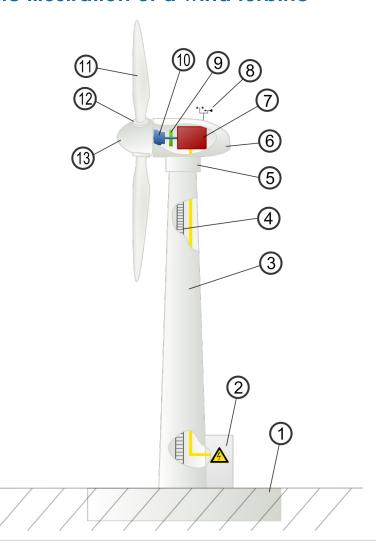
Technical Specification of WTGs:

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

SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION



Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine





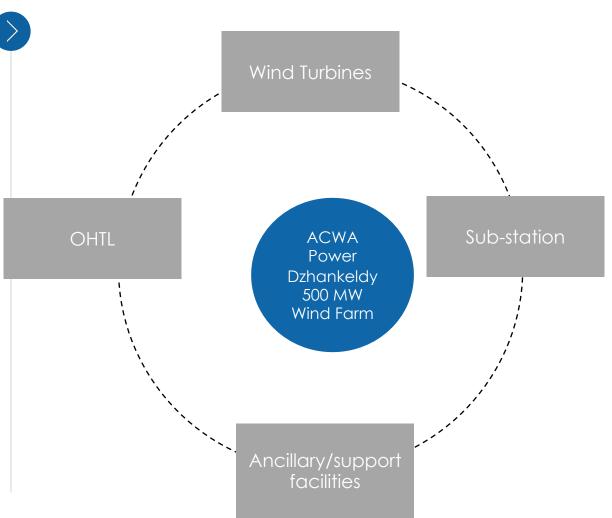
- Conical tubular tower sections made of steel;
- Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres;
- Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox;
- Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle;
- •Generator, which converts mechanical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

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

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

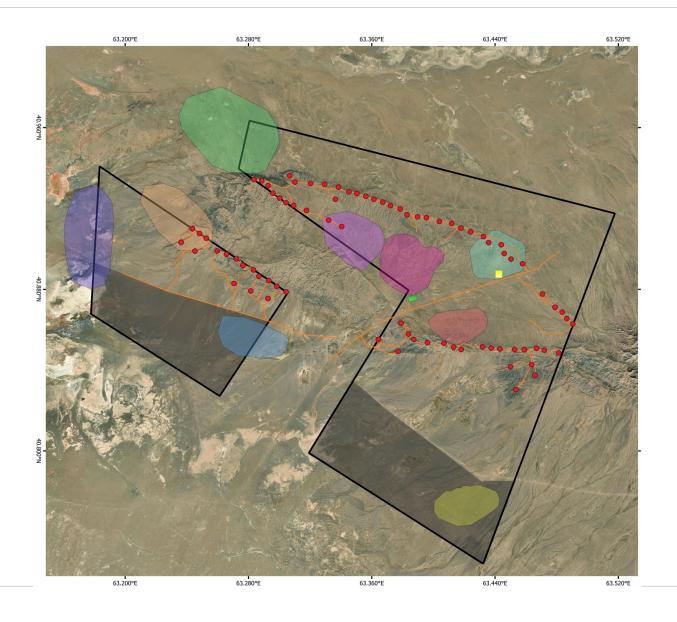






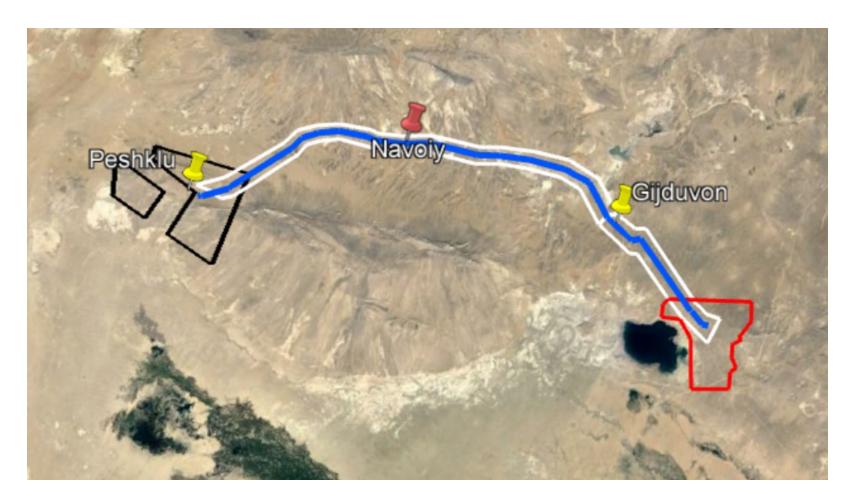
PROJECT COMPONENTS & LAND USE





DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE





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

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

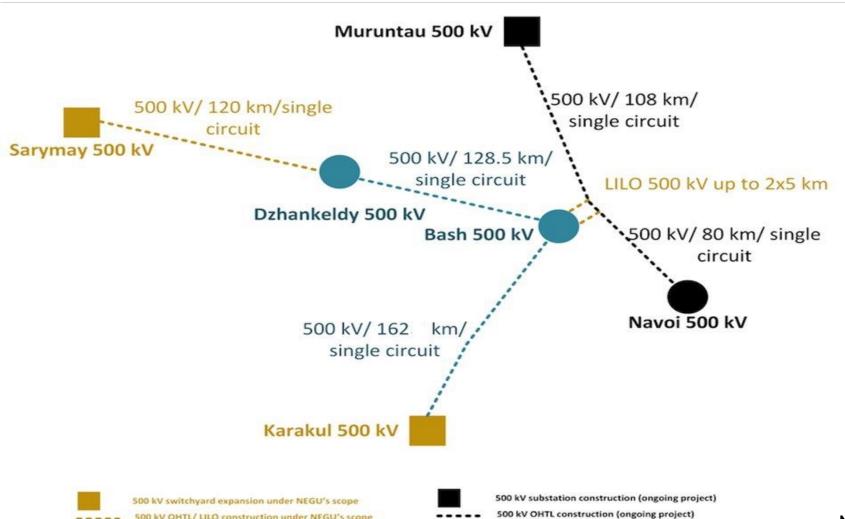
GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY

500 kV OHTL/ LILO construction under NEGU's scope

500 kV OHTL construction under Acwa Power scope

500 kV WF switchyard construction under Acwa Power scope





500 kV TPP switchyard construction (ongoing project)

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

PROJECT MILESTONES



MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st March 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st May 2022
Completion of 1st WTG Foundation	25 th September 2022
Completion of all WTG Foundations	13 th September 2023
Completion of Substation Civil Work	27 th August 2023
Completion of Substation and MV Network Connection	31 st October 2023
Mechanical Completion	2 nd December 2023
Connection Date	18 th December 2023
Initial Energization Date	19 th December 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date	29 th February 2024

Environmental Regulatory Overview



National Common **IFC ADB EBRD Standards** Requirements

- · Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №754-XII "On nature protection";
- · Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 7RU-225 "On Power Industry" and etc.
- IFC Standards (2012);
- (2007);
- General EHS Guidelines General EHS Guidelines (2007)
- Statement (SPS 2009);
- WBG EHS Guidelines WBG EHS Guidelines Applicable (2007);
 - (2007)
- Performance ADB Safeguard Policy EBRD Environmental & Social Policy (2019);
 - FU Environmental Standards
- IFC & EBRD Workers' Accommodation, Processes and Standards (2009)

EIA NATIONAL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS



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

National EIA stages

- Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)
- Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)
- Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)

Status

The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 24th September 2021

This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.

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

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022) Scapitals July Energy





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

Site Surveys		
Archaeological Survey		
Stakeholder Consultations		
Public Consultations as part of the National EIA		
Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)		
Overhead Transmi	ssion Line	
	Reconnaissance Survey	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Flora survey	
	Reptile survey	
	Invertebrates	
	Mammals	
	Bird Monitoring	
Soil Survey		
Landscape Survey		
Archaeological Su	rvey Walkover	
Socio-economic Surveys		
Stakeholder	Interest Based Stakeholders	
Consultations	Public Consultations	
Resettlement Action Plan		
Resettlement Surveys		

POTENTIAL KEY NEGATIVE IMPACTS



Economic & physical displacement at the project site & along the OHTL to be managed through implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan

Risks to workers employed by the project i.e., occupational health & safety, health risks associated with COVID-19, working conditions etc.

To be managed through implementation of Uzbek & lenders labour requirements.

Impacts to community health & safety to be managed through implementation of Emergency Preparedness Plan, Human Rights Policy, Gender Based Violence & Harassment Policy, COVID-19 Risk Assessment etc

Biodiversity Impacts which include loss of habitat & biodiversity, biosecurity risks, biodiversity displacement to be managed through implementation of CESMP & Biodiversity Monitoring & Evaluation Programmes including Biodiversity Action Plan etc

Construction Phase

Typical construction phase impacts (i.e. air emissions & dust, noise, lighting, traffic, visual amenity, solid waste & wastewater management etc.) will be managed in accordance to Uzbek regulation and international good practice with monitoring as per the Project ESIA

Impacts to known & unknown archaeological sites found within the Project site. To be managed through adherence of established buffer zones & implementation of a Chance Find Procedure

POTENTIAL KEY NEGATIVE IMPACTS



During the Operational Phase

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

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

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

Operation phase

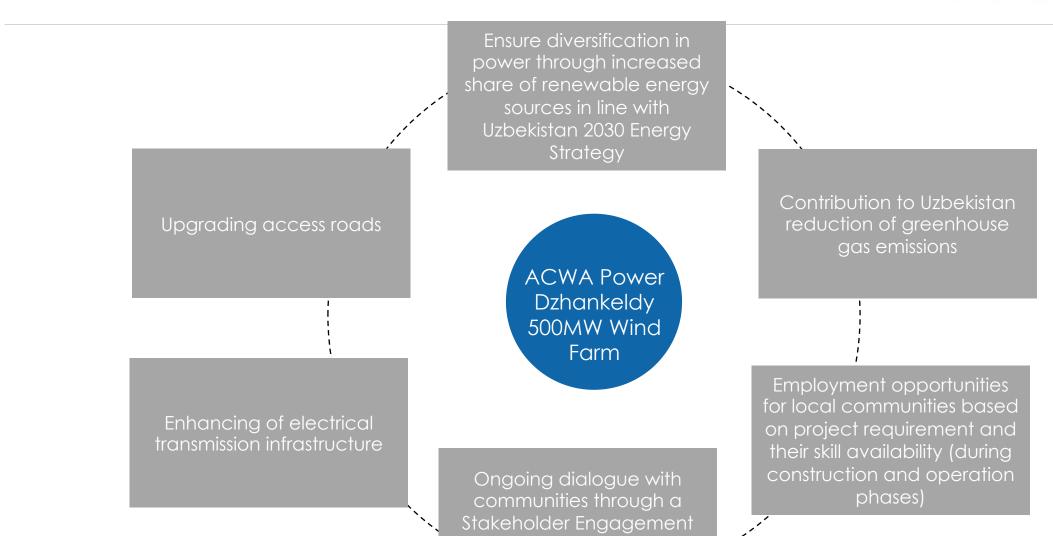
Operational noise that will be managed through implementation of the HPZ and resettlement of herders with structures within the project site.

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

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

POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT





Plan and provision of a grievance mechanism

GRIEVANCE REDNESS MECHANISM (GRM)



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

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

GRM Process and Timeline

Stage	Timeline
Grievance Received/Submitted	-
Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 1 week of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted

IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT

new

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.

Actions to re-assess grievance/propose

Within 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant

Within 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.



GRM



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

- Sherzod Onarkulov ACWA Power Sirdarya LLC sonarkulov@acwapower.com
- Inobat Alloberganova Juru Energy i.alloberganova@juruenergy.com
- Oleg Khegay Juru Energy o.khegay@juruenergy.com

Tel: (+998) 71 202 04 40

INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY

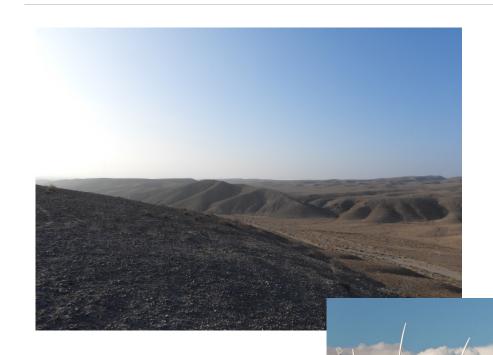


- Feedback Forms
- Project leaflets & brochures
- NTS copies in Uzbek language.



Thank you for your attention!







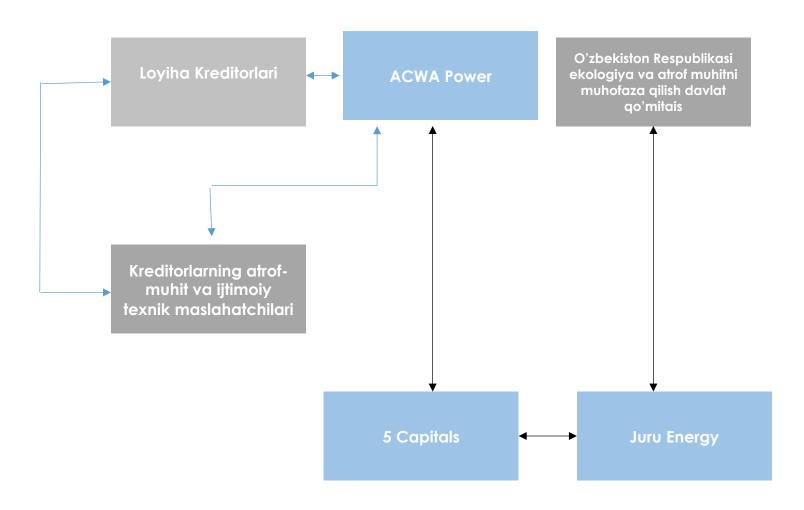
JONKELDY 500 MVT
SHAMOL ELEKTR STANTSIYANI
(JONKELDY-BASH
500 KV
BIR YO'NALISHLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH TARMOG'I)

Fevral 2022

LOYIHA GURUHI







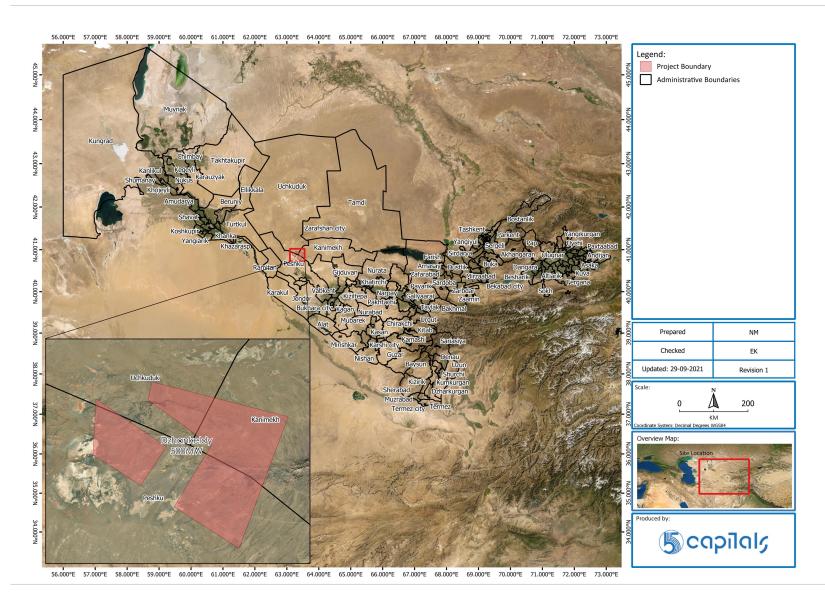
LOYIHANING ASOSIY MA'LUMOTLARI



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

LOYIHA MAYDONI





Geographical Location

Umumiy yer maydoni

285 gektar

Allocated Land

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

Boundaries

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

LOYIHANING QISQACHA TAVSIFI

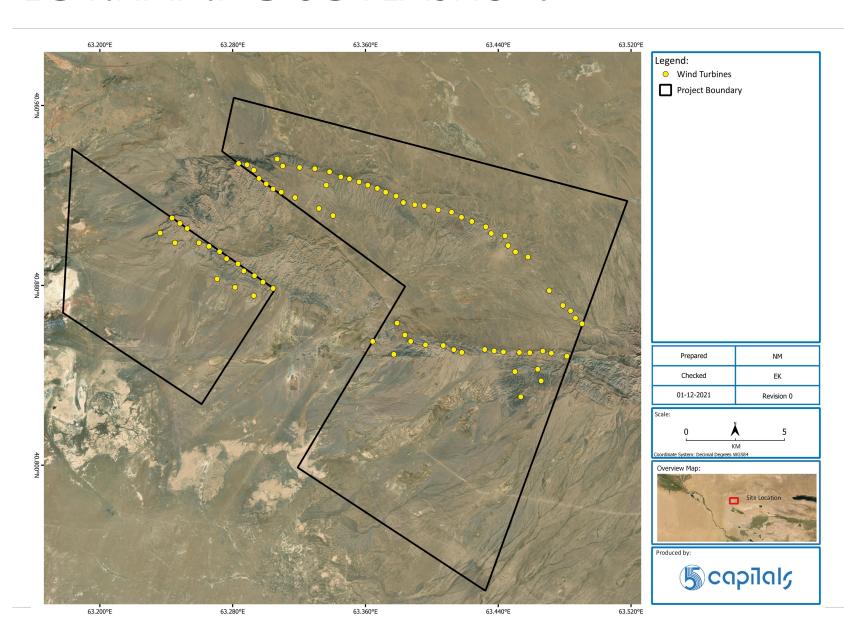




- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-fevraldagi PQ-5003 sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi amalga oshirish to'grisida"gi qaroriga asosan "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" MChJ (Toshkent) va O'zbekiston Energetika vazirligi o'rtasida 25 yillik muddatga Energetikani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

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI







Loyiha quydagilarni o`z ichiga oladi:

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

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

SHTGning texnik tavsifi:

Model: Envision Energy EN-171

• Nominal quvvat: 6,5 MVt

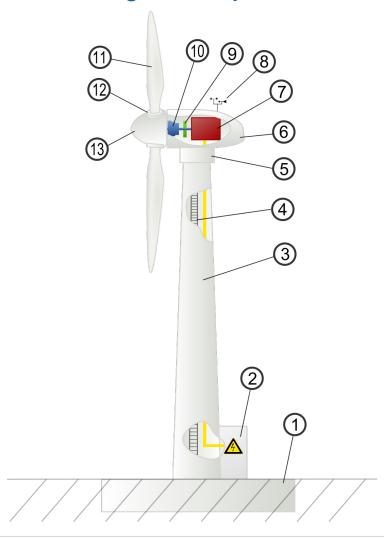
• Rotor diametri: 171 m

Paraklar soni: Uch ta (3)

TURBINALARNING SXEMAVIY TASVIRI



Shamol turbinasining sxemaviy tasviri





Shamol turbinasining asosiy tarkibiy qismlariga quyidagi komponentlar kiradi:

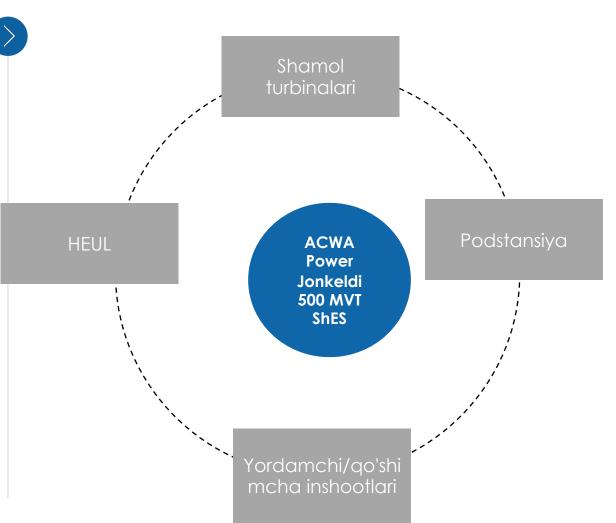
- Po'latdan yasalgan konus shaklida quvurli minoralar;
- Shisha tolalar, mustahkamlangan epoksi va uglerod tolalaridan tayyorlangan rotor parraklar;
- Generator va uzatmalar qutisi joylashgan quti (gondola);
- Uchta parrakni natselga ulaydigan markaziy nuqta;
- Mexanik energiyani elektr energiyasiga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

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

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI

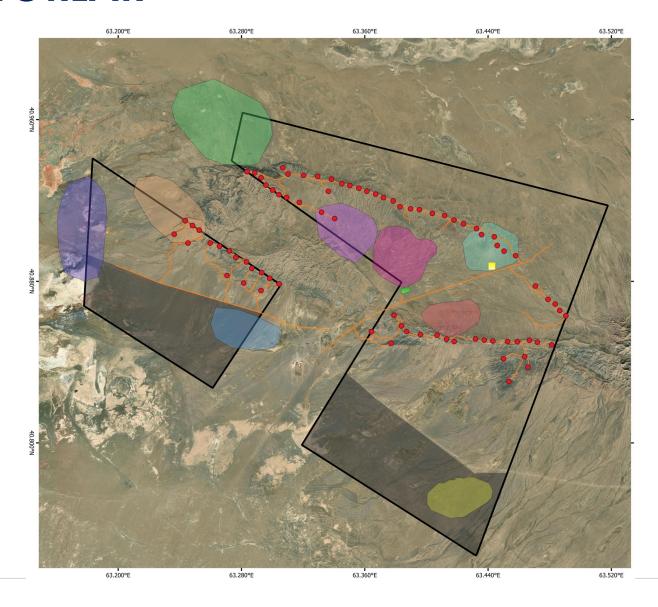






YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI VA RETSEPTORLAR





JONKELDI-BASH ELEKTR UZATISH TARMOG'INING YO'NALISHI



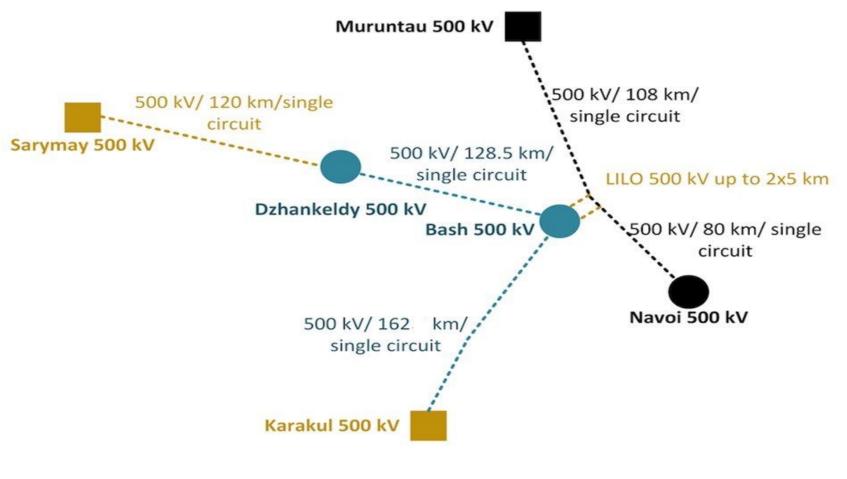


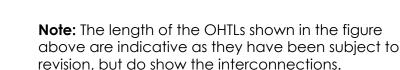
Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kVtli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmog`i Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi tumanlari bo'ylab kesib o`tadi:

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

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







500 kV substation construction (ongoing project)

500 kV OHTL construction (ongoing project)

500 kV TPP switchyard construction (ongoing project)

LOYIHANING AMALGA OSHIRILISHDA ASOSIY BOSQICHLAR Scapilals Juru Energy

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

EKOLOGIK NORMATIV NIZOMLAR



Milliy Standartlar

XMK/IFC

OTB/ADB

ETTB/EBRD

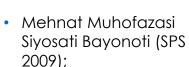
Umumiy Talablar











- Jahon Bankining ko'rsatmalari (WBG EHS) Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik bo'yicha (2007);
- Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik (EHS) bo'yicha umumiy ko'rsatmalar (2007)

- ETTB Ecologiya va ljtimoiy Siyosat (2019);
- Evropa Ittifogining Tegishli Ecologiya Standartlari
- XMK/IFC va ETTB/EBRD (2009)

- O'zbekiston Respublikasi gonuni №754-XII "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida";
- O'zbekiston Respublikasi gonuni № ZRU-225 "Elektr energiyasi sanoati to'g'risida" va boshqala
- XMK/IFC Ishlash Standartlari (2012);
- Jahon Bankining ko'rsatmalari (WBG EHS) Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik bo'yicha (2007);
- Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik (EHS) bo'yicha umumiy ko'rsatmalar (2007)

ATROF MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASHDA MILLIY TALABLAR



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

Atrof muhitga ta'sirni baholash bosqishlari

Ekologiyaga ta'siri togʻrisida dastlabki xulosa

Ekologiyaga ta'siri toʻgʻrisida xulosa

Ekologik oqibatlari to'g'risida xulosa

Holati

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

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

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

O'TKAZILGAN ASOSIY TADQIQOTLAR 2020-2022

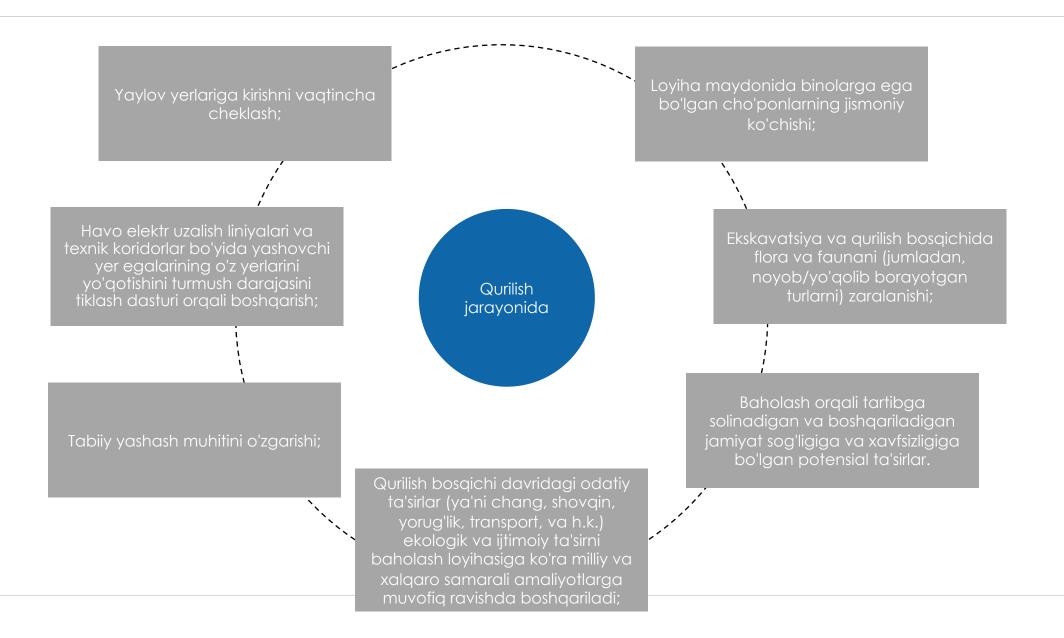


SAYT TADQIQOTLARI		
Loyiha joyi		
	Shamol ustuniga koʻrshapalak detektorlarini oʻrnatish	
	Flora tadaiaati	
	Sudralib xuruxchilarni oʻrganish	
Ekologik Tadaigatlar	Umurtaasizlar	
Ekologik Iadaiaotlar	Sutemizuxchilar, shu jumladan 5 ta fotosurat tuzoalarini joxlashtirish	
	Ko.'rshapalaklar tadaiaoti	
	Houbara tadaigati	
	Yirtqichlaming uxasini tepish	
Qushlarni Q'rganish.	Bahorgi tadaigot	
	Tezkor sux aushlari tadaiaati	
	Lezkor tirtaichlaming uxalarini oʻrganish	
	Yozai tadaiaot	
	Kuzai tadaiast	
	Jezkor bir kunlik tadaiaot	
	Qishki qushlar tadaiqoti	

Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi		
Shaxain manitaringi	Qurilish shoxqinlarini kuzatish boʻxicha monitoringi	
	Detailed Noise Survey	
Chorvador/choponlar.tadaigoti		
Tuproa tadaiaoti		
Axakaaxtma koʻlidan sux n	amunalari	
Arxeologik tadaigot		
Manzara taadiaati		
litimoiv-iatisadiv tadaiaat	36 uv-xo'ialigi. Oxoqoq'itma aishloq'i	
	6 uv-xo'ialigi. Cho'lobod aishlog'i	
	6 uv-xo'ialigi. Ko'klam aishlog'i	
Manffatdorlar bilan konsultatsivalar		
Jameatebilik uchrashuvlari (Milliy "Attor mubitaa ta'sirini bahalash" bujiati)		

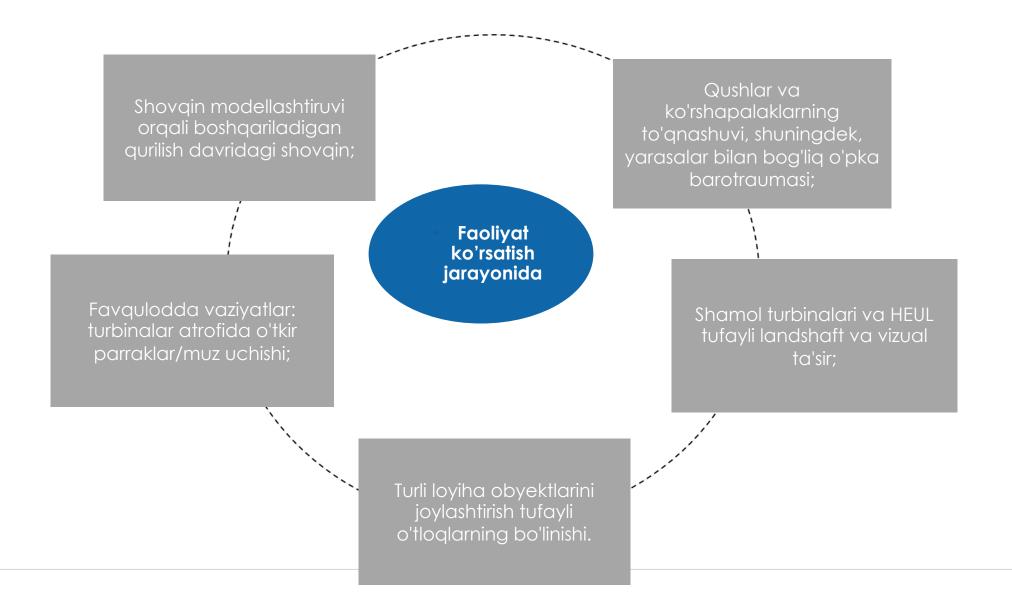
EHTIMOLI BO'LGAN SALBIY TA'SIRLAR VA YECHIMLAR





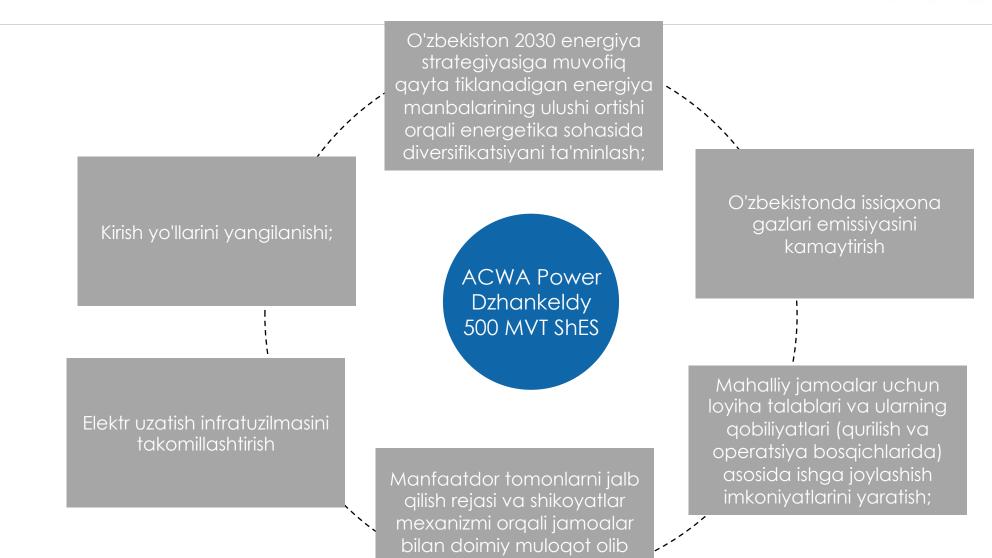
EHTIMOLI BO'LGAN SALBIY TA'SIRLAR VA YECHIMLAR





KUTILAYOTGAN IJOBIY TA'SIRLAR





borish;

SHIKOYATLAR MEXANIZMI

D - - - : - |- | - |- |



Madrila alabatala associal al arti

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

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul va shaffofdir

Shikoyatlar va ularni ko'rib chiqish muddatlari

Ko'rib chiqish muddati
_
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 1 hafta ichida
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 3 hafta ichida
QMAGAN HOLATDA
Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida
Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida



SHIKOYATLAR MEXANIZMI



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

- Sherzod Onarkulov ACWA Power sonarkulov@acwapower.com
- Inobat Alloberganova Juru Energy i.alloberganova@juruenergy.com
- Oleg Khegay Juru Energy o.khegay@juruenergy.com

Tel: (+998) 71 202 04 40

MAVJUD MA'LUMOTLAR



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



E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!





OHTL PRESENTATION







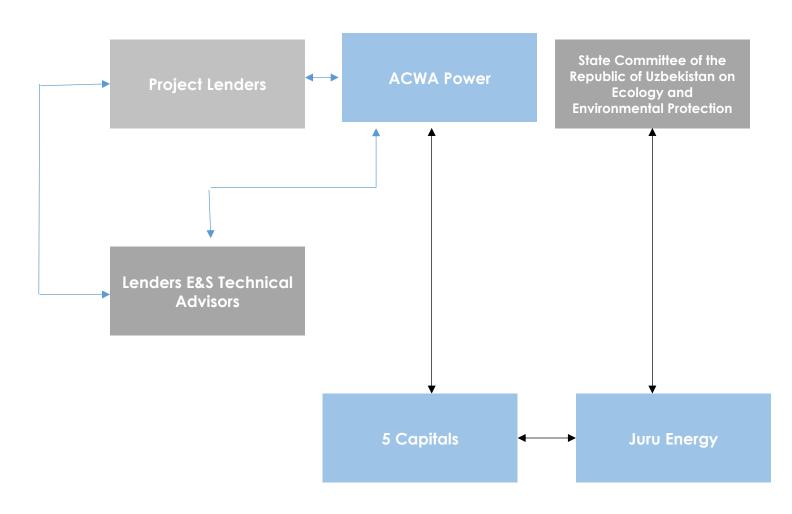
DZHANKELDY 500 MW
WIND FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 KV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)

February 2022

PROJECT TEAM







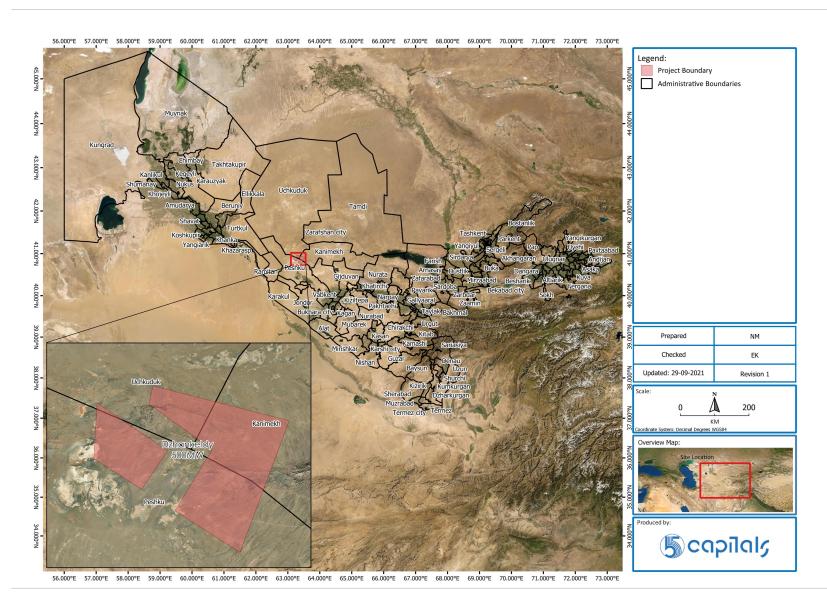
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION



PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	FE "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" LLC
OFFTAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals)
	PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE
F	Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC
	Chust Str. 10, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
	Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director),
	Ken.wade@5capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION





Geographical Location

Total Area

285 hectares.

Allocated Land

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

Boundaries

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

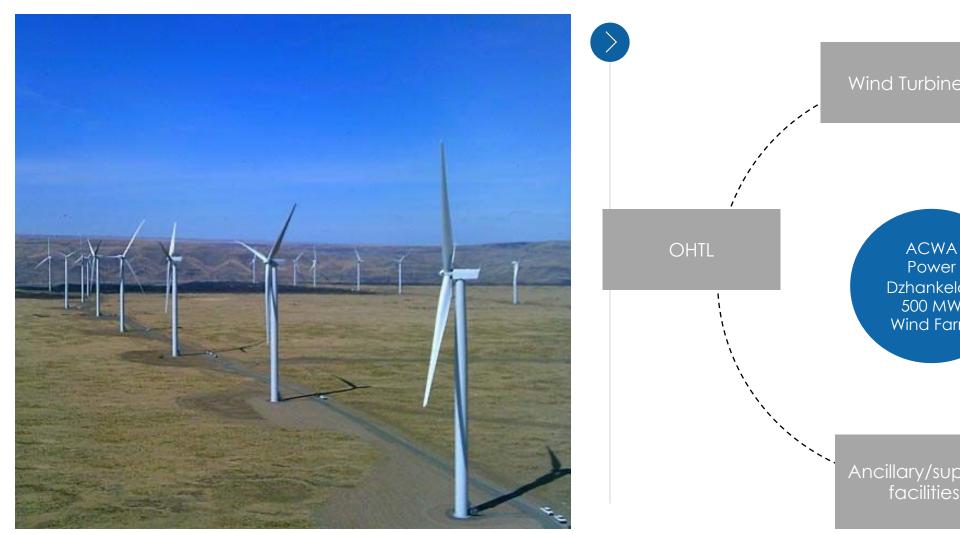


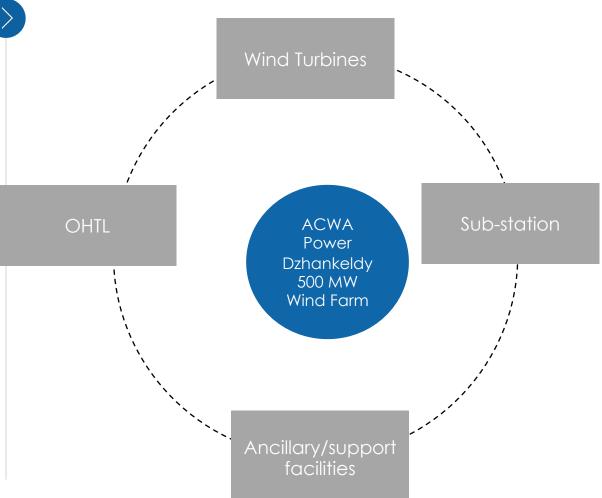


- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan.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

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT







DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE

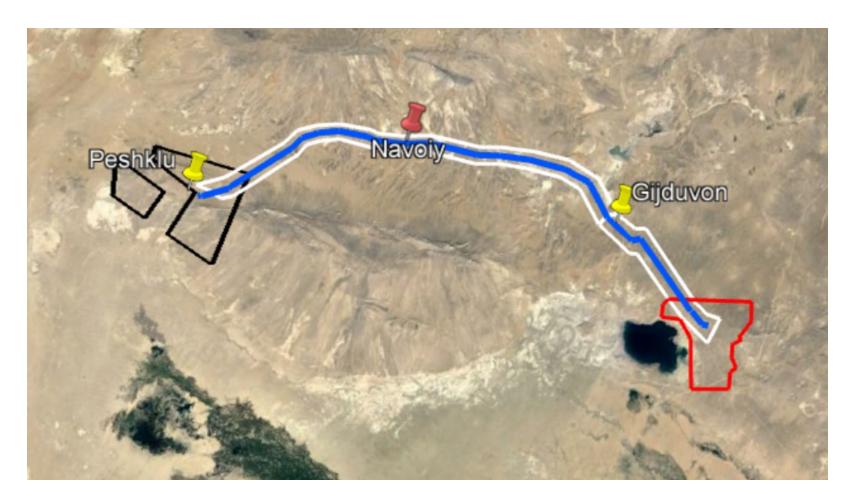




The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. This OHTL will be shared between ACWA Power's Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm and the ACWA Power Bash 500MW Wind Farm. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL is approved by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

DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE





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

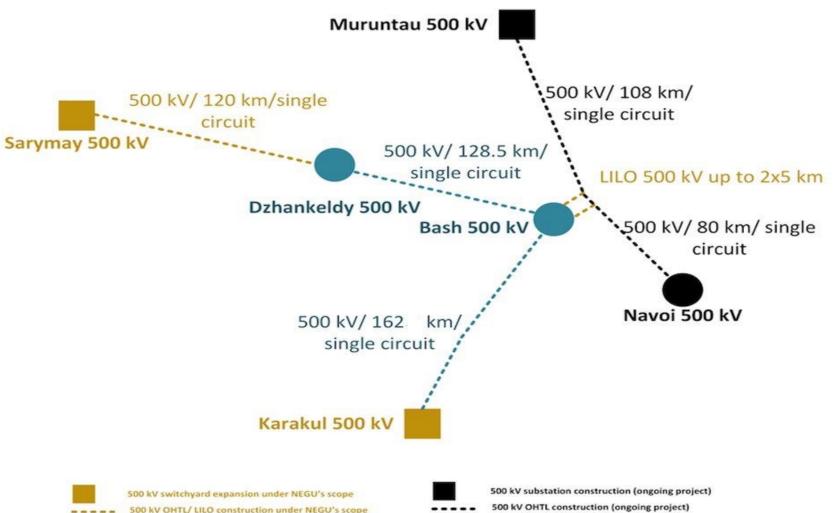
- Peshku district (Bukhara region);
- Konimekh district (Navoi region);
- Gijduvon district (Bukhara region).

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY

500 kV WF switchyard construction under Acwa Power scope

500 kV OHTL construction under Acwa Power scope





500 kV TPP switchyard construction (ongoing project)

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

PROJECT MILESTONES



Milestones	Date
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st March 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st May 2022
Completion of 1st WTG Foundation	25 th September 2022
Completion of all WTG Foundations	13 th September 2023
Completion of Substation Civil Work	27 th August 2023
Completion of Substation and MV Network Connection	31st October 2023
Mechanical Completion	2 nd December 2023
Connection Date	18 th December 2023
Initial Energization Date	19 th December 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date	29 th February 2024

REGULATORY OVERVIEW



Common **National IFC ADB EBRD Standards** Requirements

- · Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №754-XII "On nature protection";
- · Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № ZRU-225 "On Power Industry" and etc.
- IFC Standards (2012);
- WBG EHS Guidelines WBG EHS Guidelines Applicable (2007);
- General EHS Guidelines General EHS Guidelines (2007)
- Statement (SPS 2009);
- (2007);
 - (2007)
- Performance ADB Safeguard Policy EBRD Environmental & Social Policy (2019);
 - EU Environmental Standards

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

EIA NATIONAL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS



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

National EIA stages

- Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)
- Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)
- Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)

Status

The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 24th September 2021.

This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.

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

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022) Scapilals July Energy



SITE SURVEYS				
Overhead I	ransmission Line			
	Reconnaissance Survey			
	Flora survey			
Ecology Surveys	Reptile survey			
along OHTL	Invertebrates			
	Mammals			
	Bird Monitoring			
Soil Survey				
Landscape Survey				
Archaeological Su	rvey Walkover			
Socio-economic S	urveys			
Stakeholder	Interest Based Stakeholders			
Consultations	Public Consultations			
Resettler	nent Action Plan			
Resettlement Surve	eys			

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS



Land loss for OHTL footprint that will be managed through Livelihood Restoration Programs Biodiversity Impacts which include loss of habitat & biodiversity, biosecurity risks, biodiversity displacement to be managed through implementation of CESMP & Biodiversity Monitoring & Evaluation Programmes including Biodiversity Action Plan etc.

Impacts to community health & safety to be managed through implementation of Emergency Preparedness Plan, Human Rights Policy, Gender Based Violence & Harassment Policy, COVID-19 Risk Assessment etc

Risks to workers employed by the project i.e., occupational health & safety, health risks associated with COVID-19, working conditions etc.

To be managed through implementation of Uzbek & lenders labour requirements.

Construction Phase Typical construction phase impacts (i.e. air emissions & dust, noise, lighting, traffic, visual amenity, solid waste & wastewater management etc.) will be managed in accordance to Uzbek regulation and international good practice with monitoring as per the Project ESIA

Impacts to unknown archaeological sites potentially lost along the OHTL. To be managed through implementation of a Chance Find Procedure

Landscape change and disruption of existing infrastructure

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS



Restriction of land use under the RoW to be managed through livelihood restoration programs.

Biodiversity loss: Impacts to birds & bats through electrocution & collision to be managed through bird visual diverters, habitat modification to reduce flying through risk zones, design to integrate birdsafe etc

Community health & safety risks i.e., with risk of electric shock, OHTL tower collapse etc to be managed through installation of OHTL towers in accordance with international standards, automatic fault/damage detection systems. An Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan will also be implemented.

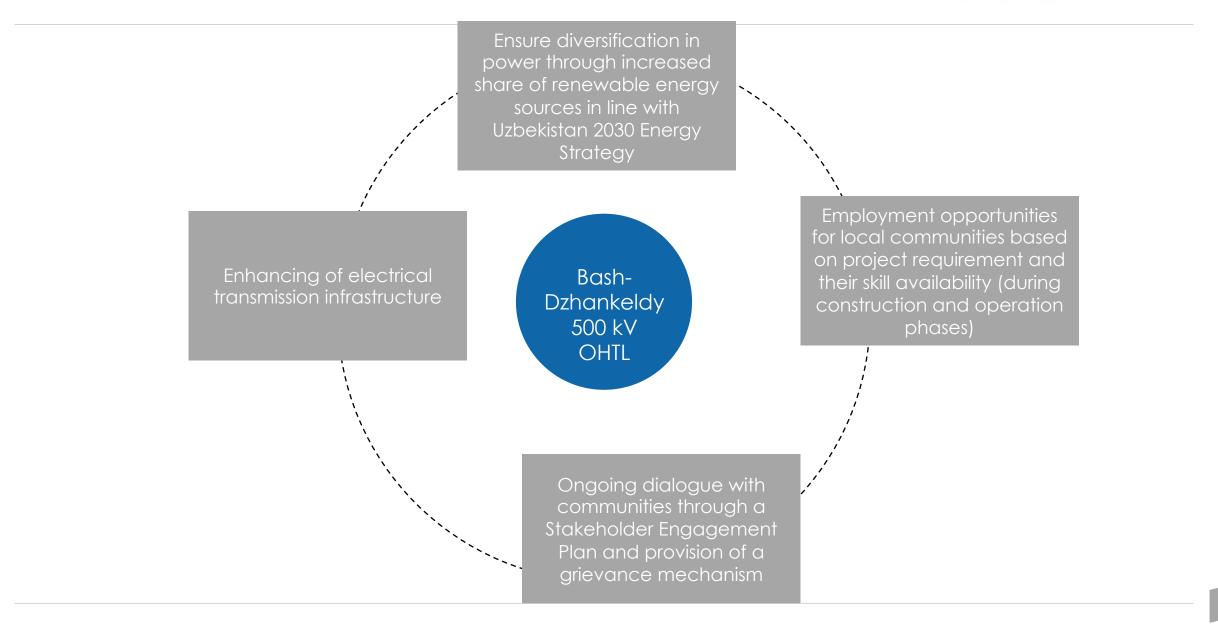
Operation Phase EMF (Electric & Magnetic Field) -30m minimum buffer zone will apply on each side from the conductors in line with Uzbekistan requirements, Information regarding EMF will be provided to PAPs & warning signs posted along the OHTL

Landscape change and visual intrusion

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

POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE OHTL





GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)



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

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

CDAA	D		T:	12
GKM	Process	ana	ııme	ııne

Stage	Timeline
Grievance Received/Submitted	-
Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 1 week of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted

IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT

new

solution/inform Grievant of final decision

In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.

Actions to re-assess grievance/propose

Within 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant

Within 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.



GRM



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

- Sherzod Onarkulov ACWA Power Sirdarya LLC sonarkulov@acwapower.com
- Inobat Alloberganova Juru Energy i.alloberganova@juruenergy.com
- Oleg Khegay Juru Energy o.khegay@juruenergy.com

Tel: (+998) 71 202 04 40

INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY



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



Thank you for your attention!







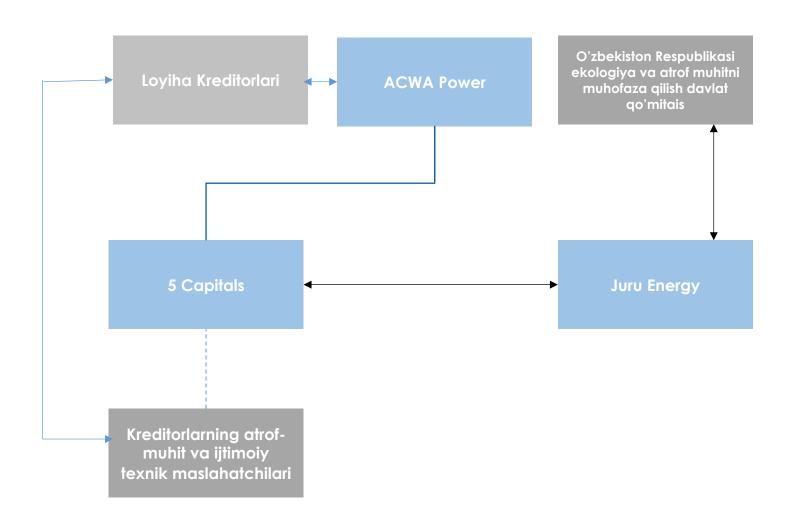
DZHANKELDY 500 MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI (DZHANKELDY-BASH 500 KV BIR YO'NALISHLI HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH TARMOG'I)

Fevral 2022

LOYIHA GURUHI







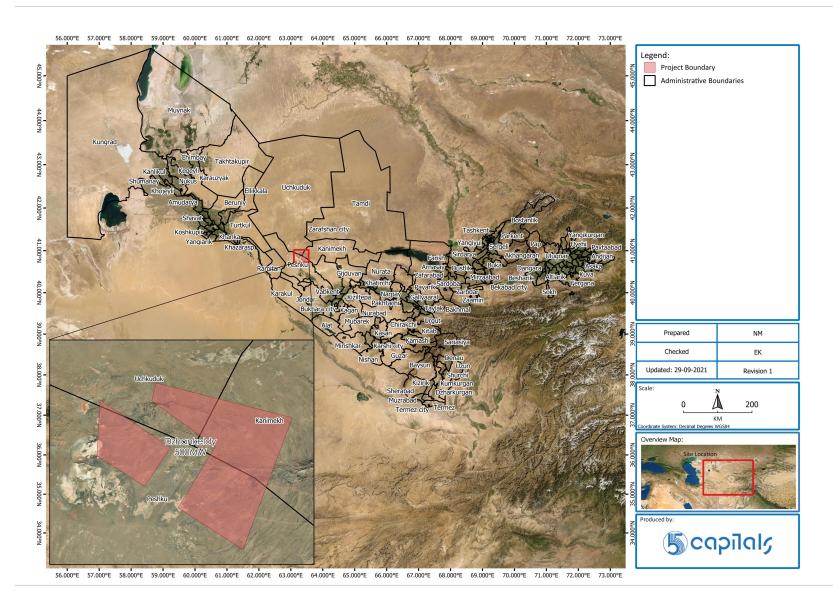
LOYIHANING ASOSIY MA'LUMOTLARI



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

LOYIHA MAYDONI





Geogra

Umumiy maydoni

280.1 gektar.

Dzhankeldy 500 MVT ShES Peshku tumanida 2 loyiha maydonida joylashgan.

Ajratilgan yer maydoni

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

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

Chegaradoshligi

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

LOYIHANING QISQACHA TAVSIFI



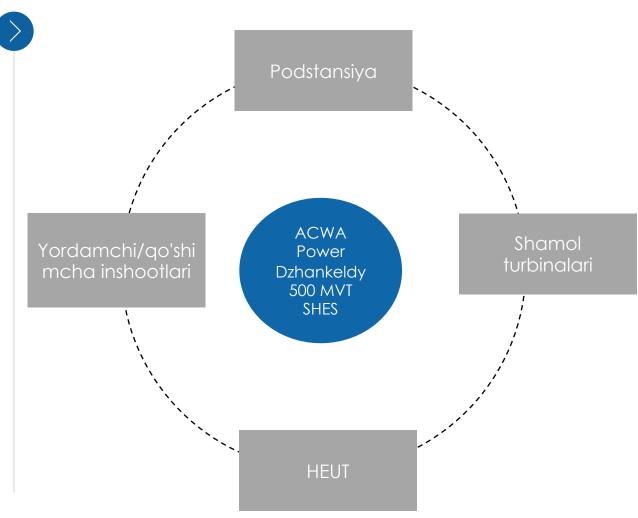


- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-fevraldagi PQ-5003 sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi amalga oshirish to'grisida"gi qaroriga asosan "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" MChJ (Toshkent) va O'zbekiston Energetika vazirligi o'rtasida 25 yillik muddatga Energetikani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

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI







DZHANKELDY-BASH HEUT CHIZMASI





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

DZHANKELDY-BASH HEUT CHIZMASI



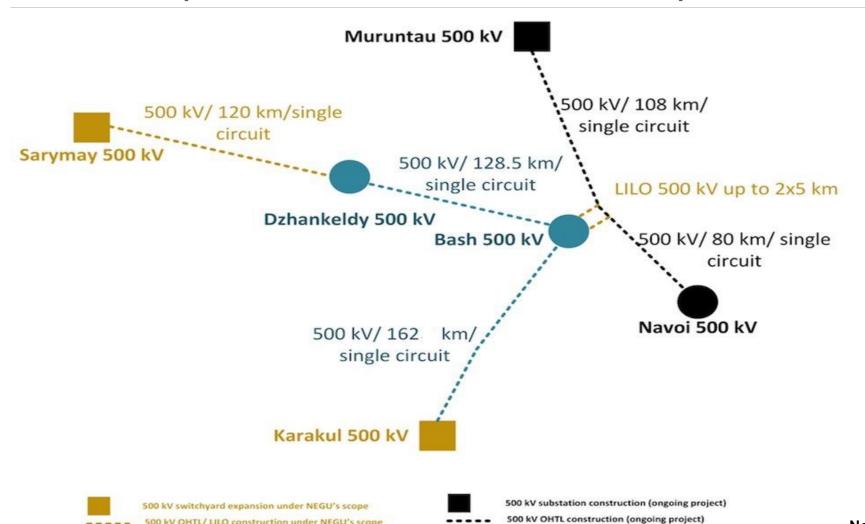


Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV LI havo elektr uzatish tarmog`i Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi tumanlarini kesib o'tadi:

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

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





500 kV TPP switchyard construction (ongoing project)

500 kV OHTL/ LILO construction under NEGU's scope

500 kV OHTL construction under Acwa Power scope

500 kV WF switchyard construction under Acwa Power scope

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

LOYIHANING AMALGA OSHIRILISH BOSQICHLARI



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

EKOLOGIK NORMATIV NIZOMLAR



Milliy Standartlar

XMK/IFC

OTB/ADB

ETTB/EBRD

Umumiy Talablar













- O'zbekiston
 Respublikasi qonuni
 N≥754-XII "Tabiatni
 muhofaza qilish
 to'g'risida";
- O'zbekiston
 Respublikasi qonuni №
 ZRU-225 "Elektr
 energiyasi sanoati
 to'g'risida" va boshqalar
- XMK/IFC Ishlash Standartlari (2012);
- Jahon Bankining ko'rsatmalari (WBG EHS) Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik bo'yicha (2007);
- Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik (EHS) bo'yicha umumiy ko'rsatmalar (2007)

- Mehnat Muhofazasi Siyosati Bayonoti (SPS 2009);
- Jahon Bankining ko'rsatmalari (WBG EHS) Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik bo'yicha (2007);
- Ekologiya, Salomatlik va Xavfsizlik (EHS) bo'yicha umumiy ko'rsatmalar (2007)

- ETTB Ecologiya va litimoiy Siyosat (2019);
- Evropa Ittifoqining Tegishli Ecologiya Standartlari

XMK/IFC va ETTB/EBRD ishchilarining Turar joy, Ish jarayonlari va Standartlari (2009)

ATROF MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASHDA MILLIY TALABLAR



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



Atrof muhitga ta'sirni baholash bosqishlari

Ekologiyaga ta'siri togʻrisida dastlabki xulosa

Ekologiyaga ta'siri toʻgʻrisida xulosa

Ekologik oqibatlari to'g'risida xulosa

Holati

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

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

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

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



	O'RGANISH ISHLARI			
Elekt uzatish liniyasi				
Ekologik o'rganishlar	Birlamchi o'rganish ishlari			
	O'simliklar tadqiqoti			
	Sudranuvchilar turlarini o'rganish			
	Hashoratlarni o'rganish			
	Hayvonot olamine o'rganish			
	Qushlarni monitoring qilish		Tuproqni	o'rganish
		Landshaft tac	dqiqoti	
		Arxeologik ta	dqiqoti	
		ljtimoiy-iqtisod	diy o'rganishlar	
		Manfaatdor t ishlari	omonlar bilan konsultatsiya	Manfaatlarga asoslangan manfaatdor tomonlar
				Jamoatchilik maslahatlashuvlari
			Ko'chirish bo'yich	a harakatlar rejasi
		_	Ko'chirish bilan b	oo'gliq tadqiqotlar

EHTIMOLI BO'LGAN SALBIY TA'SIRLAR VA



HEUTni qurilishi bosqichida (vaqtinchalik)

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

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

YECHIMLAR

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

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

Qurilish jarayonida Qurilish bosqichi davridagi odatiy ta'sirlar (ya'ni chang, shovqin, yorugʻlik, transport,

va h.k.) ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash loyihasiga ko'ra milliy va xalqaro

samarali amaliyotlarga muvofiq ravishda boshqariladi;

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

Landshaftning o'zgarishi va mavjud infratuzilmaning buzilishi

KUTILAYOTGAN SALBIY TA`SIRLAR



HEUTni ekspluatatsiya qilish bosqichida

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

Aholi salomatligi va xavfsizligi xavfi, ya'ni elektr toki urishi, yong'in xavfi, loyihalashtirish va qurilish talablariga rioya qilish orqali tartibga solinadi Faoliyat koʻrsatish jarayonida ko`rshapalaklar elektr toki urishi va to'qnashuvlar orqali ta'sir tufayli, qushlarni vizual o'zgartirgichlar orqali boshqarish, xavf zonalari bo'ylab uchishni kamaytirish uchun yashash muhitini o'zgartirish, qushlar xavfsizligini birlashtirish uchun loyihalashtirish va boshqalar.

Biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi: qushlar va

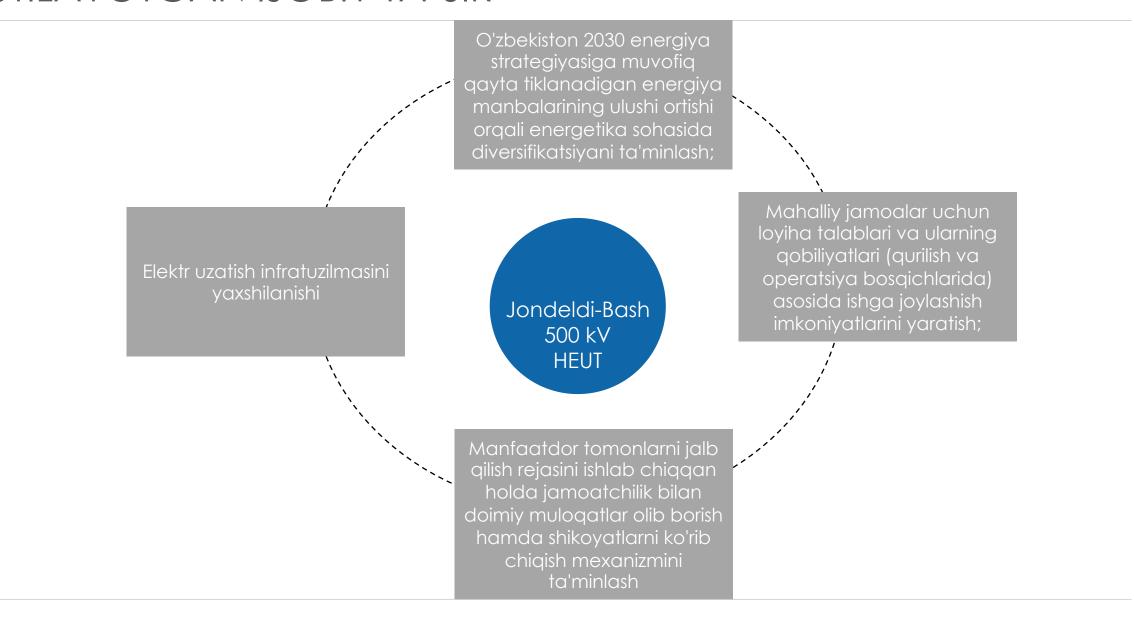
EMM (Elektr va Magnit Maydon)
-tayanch ustunlarning tashqi ikki
tmonidan O'zbekiston talablariga
mos ravishda 30 m minimal sanitariya
muhofaza zonasi o'rnatiladi

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

Landshaftning visual o'zgarishi

HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH TARMOG`LARIADN KUTILAYOTGAN IJOBIY TA`SIR





SHIKOYATLAR MEXANIZMI

D - - - : - |- | - |- |



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

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul va shaffofdir.

Shikoyatlar va ularni ko'rib chiqish muddatlari

Ko'rib chiqish muddati
-
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 1 hafta ichida
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida
Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 3 hafta ichida
MAGAN HOLATDA
Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida
Arizachining norozilik bildirishnomasi qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 2 hafta ichida



SHIKOYATLAR MEXANIZMI



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

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BUGUNGI KUNDAGI MAVJUD MA`LUMOTLAR



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



E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!





Appendix B – Grievance Received & Response Provided

1	Фамилия Исм	Ф.И.Ш. Джумаева Санам
•	Шариф (агар мурожаатчи номаълум (аноним) бўлиш истагини билдирган бўлса кўрсатинг)	Ёши: - Манзил: Бухоро вилояти, Пешку тумани Ишлаш жойи: -Маҳалла ва оила масалалари бўйича мутахассис Мен шахсий маълумотларимни кўрсатилишини истамайман: -
2	Алоқа маълумотлари (мурожаатга жавоб бериш усулини аниқлаш учун)	Уяли алоқа: +99899 7094144 Email: - Бошқа (ёзинг): -
3	Мурожаатга қандай шаклда жавоб олиш	Телефон орқали: + Ёзма равишта: - Оғзаки жавоб: - Хат орқали: - Еmail: - Қабул қилди: Гулчехра Нематуллаева
4	Мурожаат мақсади	Шикоят қилиш: - Фикр/таклиф билдириш: - Маълумот сўраш: + Бошқа (ёзинг): - Компенсация масаласи бўйича: -
	Мурожаат қабул қилинган сана	Сана: 23.06.2021 Соати: 15.30
5	Мурожаат мазмуни	Пешку туманида 1 ва 2 сонли касб-хунар мактаблари хамда иктисодий коллежимиз бор. Ушбу муассасаларда янги энергетика факултетини очишда ёрдам бера оласизми?
6	Мурожаат қабул қилинганлиги тўғрисида маълумот	Хурматли, Жумаева Санам Сизнинг мурожаатингиз қабул қилинди ҳамда кўриб чиқиш учун юборилди. Мурожаатингизга икки, ёки бир, ҳафта ичида жавоб йўлланади. Мурожаатингизга жавобни ёзма равишда олишингиз мумкин. Мурожаат буйича ҳабарларни сизга ўз вақтида етказиб турамиз. Хамкорлигингиз учун миннатдорчилик билдирамиз. Ушбу ҳабарнома телефон орқали мурожаат эгасига Гулчеҳра Нематуллаева томонидан 2021 йил 29 июнь куни телефон орқали етказилди.
7	Мурожаатга жавоб биринчиси	Хурматли, Жумаева Санам, Сизга яхши маълумки, барча халқ таълими муассасалари, жумладан, касб-хунар мактаблари хукумат ваколатига киради ва янги факультет юзасидан қарорни хукумат қабул қилади. Таълим муассасалари билан яхши алоқаларга эга бўлишимизга қарамай, биз таълим муассасаси эмасмиз. Афсуски, айни пайтда Пешку туманида бирон бир таълим фаолияти билан шуғулланишни кўзда тутмаганмиз.

Жавоб Эниола Оладимеджи (5 Capitals) **томонидан тайёрланди**

Сана: 23.06.2021

Жавоб Гулчехра Нематуллаева (Juru Energy) **томонидан етказилди**

Сана: 09.07.2021







APPENDIX C- EXAMPLE OF GRIEVANCE FORM

To be used for grievance(s) only. S	GRIEVANCE FORM hall not be used to raise comments, suggestions, or/and inquires or any other matters
INSTRUCTIONS	Please fill in this Grievance form in clear handwriting and submit through one of the following means: - Directly to Environmental & Social Manager - By email to: - Deposit in the letter box at the Project main entrance
Full Name	First Name: Last Name: I wish to raise my grievance anonymously (You can remain anonymous if you prefer but we will not be able to contact you with a response to your concern)
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted	☐ By Post: Please provide mailing address:
(mail, telephone, e-mail).	☐ By telephone: ☐ By email:
Preferred Language of Communication	□ Uzbek□ Russian□ English
Description of Incident/Grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Dalasi	□ One-time incident/grievance (date)
Date of Incident/Grievance	☐ Happened more than once (how many times?)
	☐ On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	
Signature:	
Date:	





APPENDIX D: GRIEVANCE REGISTER TEMPLATE

ID	DATE	NAME OR GRIEVANT	CONTACT DETAILS	Preferred Language	REQUESTED ANONYMITY?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	DUE DATE	RESULTS OF THE ACTIONS	CLOSING DATE	EVIDENCE (IF APPLICABLE)





APPENDIX E – SAMPLE OF EXTERNAL GRIEVANCE FORM CURRENTLY USED

1=	Name (indicate if compliant preferred to be anonymous) ■	Full name (if applicable): ¶ Gender: ¶ Age: ¶ Address: ¶ Occupation: ¶	
2¤	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to compliant)	I wish my identity not to be disclosed: Mob phone: Fax: Email: Other (specify): I	
3¤	How compliance/feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: ¶ Verbal communication: ¶ Email: ¶ Receiver: •¤	
4¤	Purpose of contact □	Make a complaint: ¶ Give <u>a feedback: ¶</u> Request an information: ¶ Other (specify): □	
Ħ	Date of application receipt =	Date: ¶ Time: ¶	
5 ¤	Text of message =	п	
6 ¤	1st Response message	п	
7¤	2 nd ·Response·Message·□	Ħ	
	message was addressed by		