Nukus 200 MW Phase 2 Wind Project
Republic of Uzbekistan

Draft Land Acquisition & Livelihood Restoration Plan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CRP	Compliance Review Panel
E&S	Environmental & Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDFI	European Development Financial Institutions
EI	Evacuation Infrastructure
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental & Social Management Systems
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank
GAD	Gender and Development
GoU	Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan
GR	Grievance Mechanism
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSZ	Grid Security Zone
HPZ	Health Protection Zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organisation
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
LARP	Land Acquisition Plan
LARPF	Land Acquisition Planning Framework
LNTP	Limited Notice to Proceed
MoE	Ministry of Energy
NEGU	JSC "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
NTP	Notice to Proceed
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PCOD	Project Commercial Operation Date
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPF	Special Project Facilitator
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

Abbreviation	Meaning
SR	Resettlement Safeguard
UZS	Uzbek Soums
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consultancy

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Completion Audit	External audit undertaken after the activities set out in this LALRP have been completed, to determine whether the requirements herein have been met, particularly those pertaining to livelihood improvement or restoration.
Cut-off date	Refers to the date after which any new structures, trees, crops, and other immovable assets will no longer be counted or measured for compensation purposes.
Economic displacement	Loss of assets, including land, or of access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition, temporary occupation or restriction of access to natural resources, People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement.
Full replacement cost	Refers to the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. Market value is defined as the value required to allow Affected Communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value.
Household	An individual or group who share a dwelling unit and associated resources available to the household. A household does not necessarily correspond to a family and may consist of a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.
Livelihood	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, animal husbandry, pensions and various types of government allowance etc.
Livelihood improvement or restoration	Specific allowances or activities meant to support affected persons in improving or, at a minimum, restoring their livelihoods compared with pre-displacement levels.
Project Affected Households (PAHs)	Refers to all members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project, either physically economically, or both. It is noted that NUKUS 2 project will only result to economic displacement.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	A natural person or legal entity experiencing either physical or economic displacement because of project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use, other assets or natural resources.
Security of tenure	In the context of this project, this means that the project affected persons have access to land that they can legally use and where they are protected from the risk of eviction.
Significantly Affected Households	Refers to households whose will experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets.
Transitional support	This is the support provided during the period between the point of displacement and the time the PAPs livelihood and standard of living can be demonstrated to have bene restored.
Vulnerable groups	Refers to people, who by virtue of gender identity, ethnicity, age, disability, economic, disadvantage or social status, may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of project benefits.

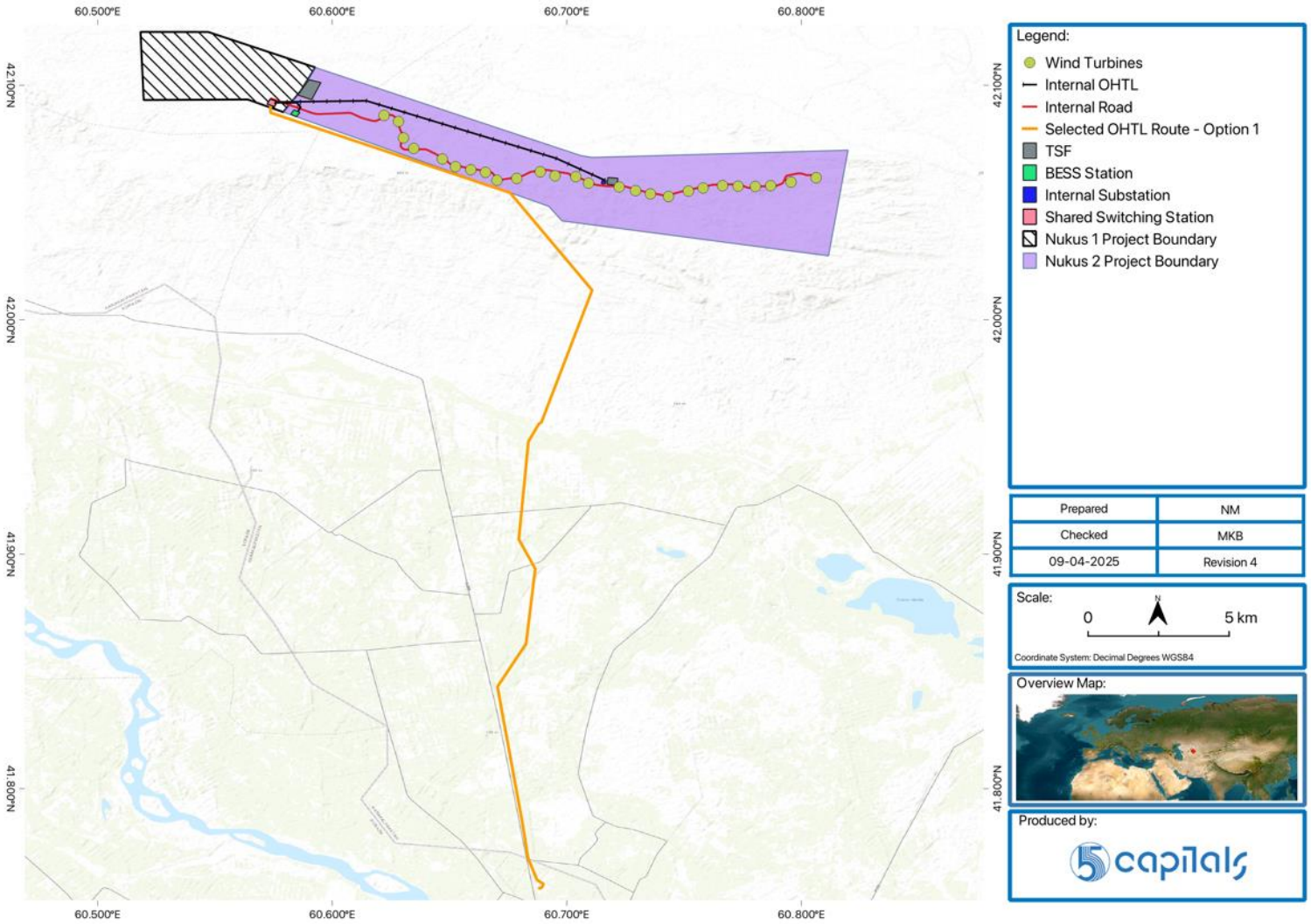
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) has been prepared for the Nukus 200 Phase 2 Wind Farm (the 'Project'). The Project is in the Karakalpakstan Republic of Uzbekistan, between Qoraozak and Beruniy districts, near the Sultanuizdag mountain range. The nearest cities to the Project area are Urgench (Khorezm region, 57 km) and Nukus (Karakalpakstan, 120 -140 km).

The Project will be developed by the ACWA Power Beruniy Wind FE LLC (Project Company), and it will comprise the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the flowing facilities:

- Wind farm components that will comprise of Envision 26 WTGs.
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) which will include a 100MWh AC BESS.
- 20.5km internal access road including a 4.2km access road connecting the proposed project to the Nukus 1 switchyard area.
- An Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a length of 44km and a rating of 220kV.
  - While the Project Company will construct the OHTL, the operation and maintenance of the OHTL will be transferred to JSC National Electric of Uzbekistan (the 'Off taker').

The location of the proposed Project facilities is provided in the figure below.



Executive Summary Figure 1: Project Location and Facilities

The Project is seeking finance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO) A detailed analysis between national legislation and Lenders policies has been undertaken to identify key gaps and the steps the Project will take to address these gaps has been provided.

In addition, this draft LALRP has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's, AIIB, and IFC's involuntary land acquisition principles. It outlines the measures undertaken by the Project to avoid physical displacement along the OHTL and ensure meaningful stakeholder consultation and participation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) throughout its preparation and implementation, including access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). A cut-off date of 25th April 2024 was announced to the PAHs, and the inventory of affected assets, crops, and trees was undertaken. The plan also includes a detailed entitlement matrix, outlining compensation at full replacement cost, along with other required support measures for vulnerable and significantly affected PAHs, and livelihood restoration programs for both formal and informal land users, including female members of the households. Additionally, the draft LALRP incorporates a monitoring and evaluation framework, which will enable tracking of progress to ensure compliance with the requirements established in this plan.

PROJECT LAND REQUIREMENTS & IMPACTS

Wind Farm

The Project has been allocated 6,500ha of land which is owned by the State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Development Industry (SWID) and is designated as agricultural land. SWID has leased this land to Beruniy Karakul LLC under a 49-year agreement as part of a larger 266,340ha lease. Out of the allocated 6,500ha, only 102.38ha (less than 1.58%) will be used for the project activities during the construction and operational phases. The rest of the land will remain available to the LLC for grazing purposes, and hence reducing the Project's impact on land use. The Project Company will sign a Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with the Ministry of Energy (MoE) and this lease will be based on the actual footprint of project's permanent structures. Additionally, a land easement order will be issued for the temporary facilities.

Beruniy Karakul LLC does not currently utilise the land within the project area but six informal herders were identified as grazing in the project area from spring to early summer, depending on favourable weather conditions. Consultations with these herders revealed that they only have temporary structures within the site and that they change locations (within and outside of the project site area), based on pasture availability.

The total number of known PAPs within the herder households is 28. Additionally, based on the average household size, it is estimated that there are approximately 7 unknown PAPs in one of the herder's households (H2), as he declined to participate in the socio-economic survey. Additionally, consultation outcomes with Beruniy Karakul LLC suggested that other herders may also use the general project area, although they were neither observed nor recorded by the environmental & social teams during the various site visits.

Of the six informal herders facing economic displacement due to the project, three (H4, H5, and H6) will be significantly affected. Their livestock canopy will need to be relocated due to the establishment of the OHTL 50m Health Protection Zone (HPZ). Relocation of the canopy will be possible to areas outside the OHTL HPZ, near an unimpacted water well that they use. Additionally, their use of the wind farm area for grazing purposes will not be significantly affected by the project. It is noted that these three herders' households consist of a total of 15 PAPs.

In addition to the PAPs who will be significantly affected, all the six herders' households are considered as 'vulnerable' because they use the land informally without security of tenure, while H4 and H3 have members of their households who suffer from a chronic illness or disability. The total number of known and unknown PAPs in these six vulnerable affected households is 35.

OHTL

The construction of the 44km 220kV OHTL will lead to economic displacement. Permanent land take is expected to result from the construction of the towers and restrictions within the 50m HPZ. The majority of the PAPs will experience short-term, temporary impacts during the construction period, and they will resume their land activities afterwards, although with limitations on the types of trees allowed beneath the OHTL. Additionally, no structures can be built within the HPZ. The area impacted by the OHTL towers, excluding the HPZ, is estimated to be around 7.12ha. It is noted that approximately 22km of the OHTL runs through arable land and populated areas while the rest runs through desert land.

The known and unknown PAPs impacted by the WF and OHTL are provided in the table below.

Executive Summary Table 1: Known PAPs along the WF and OHTL

Type of entity	Total PAHs	Total PAPs	Vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable PAPs	Significantly affected PAHs	Significantly affected PAPs
Wind Farm						
6 informal herders (H1- H6)	6	35	6	35	0	0
State Organisation 1 – SWID/Beruniy Karakul LLC	N/A					
OHTL						
State Organisations – 6	SWID/Beruniy Karakul LLC, Beruniy Municipality, Beruniy irrigation department, Uztelecom, NEGU, Forestry fund					
Private Enterprises (PE)	4					
Farmers	17	123	4	27	2	14
Herders – the same herders that using WF area	Number is included for WF section				3	15
Dekhan farmers	7	55	1	6	7	55

Type of entity	Total PAHs	Total PAPs	Vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable PAPs	Significantly affected PAHs	Significantly affected PAPs
Wind Farm						
6 informal herders (H1- H6)	6	35	6	35	0	0
State Organisation 1 – SWID/Beruniy Karakul LLC	N/A					
OHTL						
Commercial	2	12	0	0	2	12
Residential land/ Tomorka	7	35	5	25	5	23
Total WF & OHTL	**39**	**260**	**16**	**93**	**19**	**119**
State Organisations	**6**					
Private Enterprises	**4**					

In summary, there are 39 known PAHs. Of these, 37 participated in the socio-economic surveys, accounting for a total of 246 known PAPs. The two households (H2 and C1) that declined to participate are estimated to have 14 PAPs. Based on this, the total number of known and estimated PAHs is 39 comprising of 260 PAPs. Regarding those who are significantly affected, there are 19 known significantly affected PAHs with a total of 119 PAPs.

In addition, there are 6 State organisations and 4 private enterprises.

In relation to the workers, there are 175 known permanent workers, and 1,277 known seasonal workers. The exact number of seasonal workers could not be established as they are engaged depending on the farming season and the availability of water in the canal. Additionally, the total number of workers households and PAPs is unknown. Consultations with the PAPs who employ these workers revealed that none of the workers will lose their jobs due to the project activities. As such, none of the workers are at a risk of losing their jobs. However, the entitlement matrix includes provisions for workers that may be activated in the event of job losses caused by the project.

PAHs identified after the Cut-off Date

Based on information obtained from the Beruniy municipality, the allocation of new land leases along the OHTL continued after the cut-off date. This was undertaken within areas with irrigated land, and these included 3 farms and 12 dekhan farms, according to available information.

Through on-going consultations between ACWA Power and the Municipality, a letter was issued by the Municipality on 13th March 2025 confirming that no additional land along the OHTL corridor would be taken back to the State reserve. In addition, they also stated that land currently under the State reserve would not be made available for e-auction until the Project's construction phase was completed. Based on this, 13th March 2025 is considered as the official 'land freeze' data when no additional land is expected to be issued to new leaseholders.

Based on the information available, there are 15 new leaseholders corresponding to 19 newly identified PAHs. Of the 15 leaseholders, 11 signed confirmation letters stating that they have transferred their land use rights to the individuals who currently use the land and that they were not expecting any compensation. As a result, these 11 leaseholders are not considered as PAHs.

Based on this, 10 newly identified PAHs remain – four who hold leases for the land they use and six who are using land whose rights have been transferred to them. These 10 PAHs account for approximately 62 PAPs.

Given these circumstances, additional consultations and surveys will need to be carried out in accordance with the lenders' principles of involuntary land acquisition. It is noted that the required surveys and consultations will only be undertaken once the Presidential Decree has been issued and land allocation freeze evidenced to ensure no additional PAHs will be allocated land along the OHTL corridor. Additionally, land access to these farms will be restricted until the required surveys and consultations are undertaken and compensation paid prior to impact (see section below on the phasing requirements).

Given these circumstances, additional consultations and surveys will need to be conducted in line with the lenders' principles of involuntary land acquisition. Based on the land allocation 'freeze' committed to by the Municipality, additional surveys and consultations are expected to commence in April 2025. Furthermore, access to these farms for construction activities will be restricted until the necessary surveys and consultations are completed, and compensation is paid prior to any impact (refer to the section below on phasing requirements).

USE OF LEASED LAND BY THIRD PARTIES

Along the OHTL, several land users cultivate dekhan farms and farms that are formally leased to others, often family members or friends. Consultations and signed confirmations have established that these leaseholders neither derive income from nor actively manage the land. During meetings held between 25th February and 13th March 2025, both pre- and post-cut-off-date leaseholders signed consent forms confirming that they had transferred their land use rights to the actual land users. They also confirmed that the affected land was undisputed and that they did not expect any compensation from the Project. Consequently, these leaseholders and their households are not classified as PAHs/PAPs, as they will not be impacted by the Project.

Summary of known and unknown PAHs/PAPs

As discussed in the sections above, there are different groups of PAHs which include:

- PAHs identified before the cut-off date.
- PAHs identified after the cut-off date.

Based on the above, the total number of PAHs is 49 with an approximated number of 322 PAPs as shown in the table below.

Executive Summary Table 2: Total number of PAHs/PAPs

Identification Group	PAHs	PAPs
Total confirmed PAH and PAPs OHTL + WF	39	260
Total confirmed significantly affected PAHs , PAPs for the OHTL + WF	19	119
Total maximum newly identified PAHs, PAPs for the OHTL & WF	10	62
Total maximum newly identified significantly affected PAHs , PAPs for the OHTL + WF	10	62
Total maximum confirmed + new PAHs, PAPs for the OHTL & WF	**49**	**322**
Total maximum confirmed + new significantly affected PAHs , PAPs for the OHTL + WF	**29**	**181**

All the newly identified PAHs have been considered as significantly affected. However, this is a worst-case scenario, and the relevant assessment will still require to be undertaken to confirm this status.

Based on the above, the Project falls under Category B under ADB's Involuntary Resettlement as it will significantly affect up to 29 PAHs and 181 PAPs.

Phasing of LNTP & Construction Works

The EPC Contractor began desktop LNTP works for the WF in February 2025 and for the OHTL in March 2025, with LNTP site activities, including the main construction works, scheduled to begin in May 2025.

The planned LNTP site activities and construction works will be carried out in the following key phases:

- Phase 0: This will include land access for LNTP works: As this will be occurring before the payment of compensation packages, PAPs have signed consent letters allowing the EPC to access the land for the LNT activities with a clear commitment from the Project Company that compensation will be paid within the agreed timeline.
- Phase 1 land access: This will impact the main construction phase, ensuring that the EPC has access to land that has remained unchanged since the cut-off date in April 2024. Access will be granted based on the validation and payment of compensation to PAPs.
- Phase 2 land access: This will impact the land plots below where the necessary surveys, assessments, consultations with PAHs, as well as the disclosure, payment, and validation of compensation has been paid and validated.
  - Land previously used by PAHs identified before the cut-off date and has been fully or partially taken back to State reserve or allocated to new leaseholders.
  - Land used by PAHs identified after the cut-off date.

Implementation Requirements

The draft LALRP includes a detailed entitlement matrix based on the impacted livelihood asset or resources. The key requirements within the matrix include:

- Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of average annual net income (profit) from permanently impacted agricultural production for a period of 4 years for formal and informal land users including all associated fees and taxes.
- Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of average annual net income from temporary impacted agricultural production, for the duration of agricultural disruption (i.e., maximum two (2) years for annual crops) or until equivalent crop-bearing capacity is restored.
- For herders: provision of fodder crop support and post-construction land restoration until equivalent grazing capacity is restored. Alternatively, the PAPs can be provided with monetary compensation to purchase fodder for the duration of the construction period or until an alternative grazing land is secured.
- Monetary compensation for loss of residential/tomorka and commercial land at full replacement cost based on the area of impact including the associated fees and taxes.
- Fruit trees monetary compensation at full-replacement cost for loss of income from fruit trees based on the average annual net income for a period of 4 years or cumulative lost income from productive trees until the tree can be re-established, whichever is higher.
- Compensation for built assets at full replacement cost, less depreciation coefficient, based on the current price of building materials within local markets.
- Transitional support for short-term mitigation against immediate losses associated with the economic displacement.

The entitlement matrix also includes additional support for vulnerable PAHs through a subsistence allowance, tailored to the specific needs identified for each vulnerable household. Significantly affected PAHs will receive a one-time stipend, calculated based on the basic calculations value outlined in Presidential Decree No. 108[1] dated August 12, 2024, X2.

Furthermore, all PAPs will be eligible for livelihood programs. These programs will be designed with the involvement of various experts to conduct feasibility studies, including needs assessments, and to develop a program for resources and activities, ensuring adequate follow-up and agricultural extension services. These livelihood programs will be provided to all PAPs, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, women, and those significantly affected by the project.

The total indicative budget for the implementation of the draft LALRP, including a 20% contingency fund, is 11,656,558,802.40UZS (approximately 902,447.27USD). These amounts will be revised further based on the outcome of the additional surveys that will be conducted

[1] The Presidential Decree No 108, issued on August 12, 2024, sets the basic calculation value at UZS 375,000 which is used to calculate different allowances.

once the land allocation freeze, mandated by the Presidential Decree, has been issued. Any updates to the budget will be in addition to the 20% contingency fee already committed by the Project.

The Project Developer will play a leading role in the development and implementation of both the draft and final LALRP. At the Project Company level, responsibilities will be primarily distributed between senior management and the technical staff dedicated to the LALRP. The most critical staff involved will include the E&S Manager, Social Manager, and the Community Liaison Officer (CLO). Additionally, the draft and final LALRP will include the establishment of a Committee that will support the implementation of the plan. The PAPs representatives to the Committee were elected based on a consensus during the draft LALRP disclosure meetings held between 4th and 6th March 2025. These include C2, PE2, DF4, F7, H5, R6 (female) and SO3.

The implementation of the LALRP will be closely monitored by the Project Company using predefined monitoring and evaluation indicators within this plan. The Project Company will submit compensation reports detailing whether compensation has been distributed according to the entitlements and timelines for all eligible PAPs prior to EPC Contractor's access to land. Internal monitoring will evaluate the progress of the draft and final LALRP and identify any necessary corrective actions. Quarterly monitoring reports will be submitted to the lenders until compensation is complete and thereafter semi-annually during the livelihood restoration programs implementation.

In addition, an Interim Compliance Audit will be conducted once most of the compensation and support measures have been implemented, assessing the progress in restoring the livelihoods of the PAPs. Based on this, the lenders will decide if any additional actions are required. Finally, a Final Completion Audit will be carried out when appropriate, to evaluate whether the LALRP's objectives have been met and if the livelihoods of all PAPs have been restored or improved. This will be reviewed and submitted to the lenders to determine if further actions are necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan (GoU) through the Ministry of Energy (MoE) aims to increase the electricity production in the country from 12.9GW in 2019 to 29.3GW in 2030 to foster economic growth as part of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan) 2030 Energy Strategy. Of the 29.3GW of power generating capacity, 8GW will be from renewable energy, with wind power accounting for 3GW.

Based on the above, the GOU has signed a memorandum of understanding with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) with a view to cooperate in the development of large-scale wind power projects up to a total capacity of 1,000 MW. As an extension of 100 MW Wind Farm in Qoraozak district (Phase I), the implementation of 200 MW wind farm with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) between Beruniy and Qoraozak districts is considered by GoU. To achieve this, ACWA Power has been awarded the contract to design, finance, construct, operate, maintain and (at the request of the Government) decommission or transfer, the Nukus 200 MW Wind Project including the Evacuation Infrastructure (EI) (the Project) in the Karatau mountain region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Project will also include a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and a 220kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) which will be approximately 44km[2] in length.

1.1 Objectives of the Draft Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan

This document is the draft Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) for the Project, and is part of the wider Environmental and Social Impact Assessment prepared by 5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals).

The objectives of the draft LALRPR are to:

- Provide a guideline that sets out how the Project will address economic displacement resulting from its development through livelihood restoration and ensuring that the standards of living of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not worse off following the project implementation.
- Identify the gaps between national law and lenders requirements and identify how to overcome such gaps.
- Ensure PAPs without legal lease agreements/contracts or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land-based assets and livelihood restoration.
- Determine the existence of vulnerable groups among the PAPs to ensure they are provided with applicable additional support.

- Outline the PAPs eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix according to the type of lost assets.
- Outline the framework for sustainable livelihood restoration of the project affected households (PAHs).
- Outline the Grievance Mechanism that will be followed to address any concerns/complaints, request for additional information etc of the PAPs. It should be noted that this GRM is related to the on-going project GRM that the PAPs can also access.
- Establish organisational arrangements and processes to monitor the implementation of the draft and final LALRP and take corrective actions as necessary.
- Set out the monitoring requirements of the livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of the PAPs is carried out, and whether the objectives of the final LALRP have been met.

2 Project Summary

This section provides a brief overview of the Project and details relating to the land required for its development. Additional details relating to the project and its components are provided in the standalone project specific ESIA and SEP documents.

2.1 Key Project information

Table 2-1 Key Project Information

Project Title	Nukus 200 MW Phase 2 Wind Farm
Project Developer	ACWA Power
Project Company	"ACWA Power Beruniy" Wind FE LLC
Off taker	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC Contractor	To be confirmed
O&M Company	To be confirmed
Environmental Consultant	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru 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

2.2 Project Location

The Project is a 200 MW wind farm located in the Karakalpakstan Republic between Qoraozak and Beruniy districts at range of Sultanuizdag mountains. The nearest cities to the Project area are Urgench (Khorezm region, 57 km) and Nukus (Karakalpakstan, 120 -140 km).

Approximately 20km of the proposed OHTL goes through mountains and desert area, while the remaining part crosses agricultural fields and close to residential areas. It is noted that the residential homes fall outside of the 50m (25m on each side) health protection zone required for the 220kV OHTL and therefore will not be impacted.

The figure below provided the local context of the proposed project.

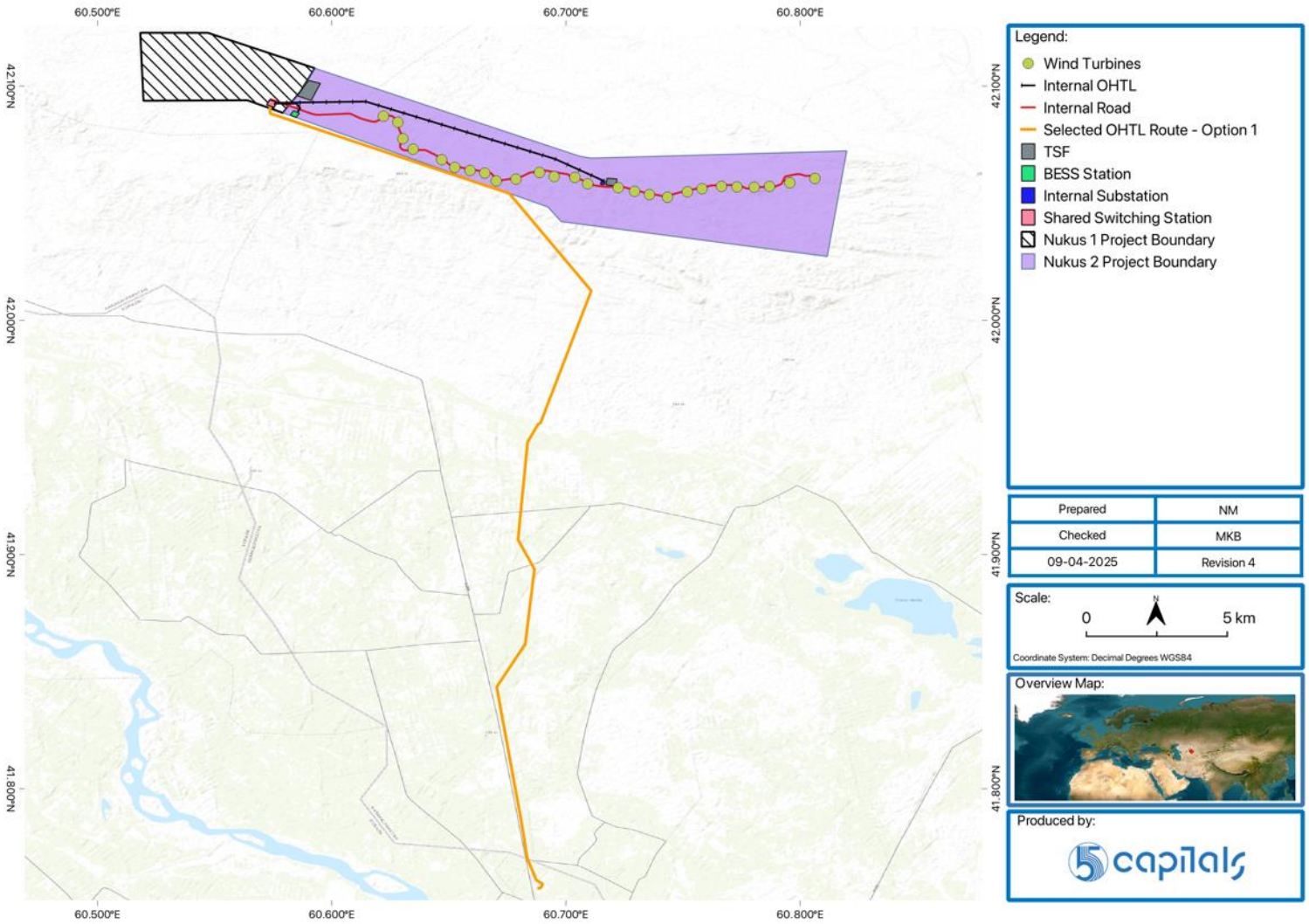


Figure 2-1 Project Location – Local context

2.3 Project Description

2.3.1 Wind Farm

The Project consists of 26 WTGs, located within the allotted site boundary. The Envision EN 182-8.0MW HH 138m Steel Tower Turbine and Sany SI-204-8MW-HH130m Steel Tower Turbine models were selected. The locations of the WTG are shown in the figure below.

Other project facilities will include:

- Power Evacuation Infrastructure: This will include the expansion of the 220kV switchyard originally designed for Phase 1 Nukus 100MW WF[3]. Additionally, a 44km OHTL dedicated to the project will be constructed.
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS): This will be constructed at the project site, and it will include a 100MWh AC-coupled Battery Storage System (BESS). The purpose of the BESS will be to address power shortages within the grid connecting to the WF to prevent and alleviate the occurrence of power shortages in Beruniy district.
- Internal access roads: The project will include the construction of 20.5 km internal access roads (see below on external access).
- In addition to the above, an internal access road will be constructed to connect the proposed project to the Nukus 1 project switchyard area. This access road will be approximately 4.2km.
- Temporary storage facilities (TSFs) will be established within the designated footprint of the Nukus Phase 2 Project, which will also have a batching plant. In addition to these new facilities, existing TSFs located within the Nukus Phase 1 Project boundary will also be utilised as outlined below.

3 The Nukus 1 WF switching station is still being constructed and is being sized to accommodate the load from the Nukus 2 WF project without additional expansion or modification. It will provide a tie in for Nukus 2 WF only.

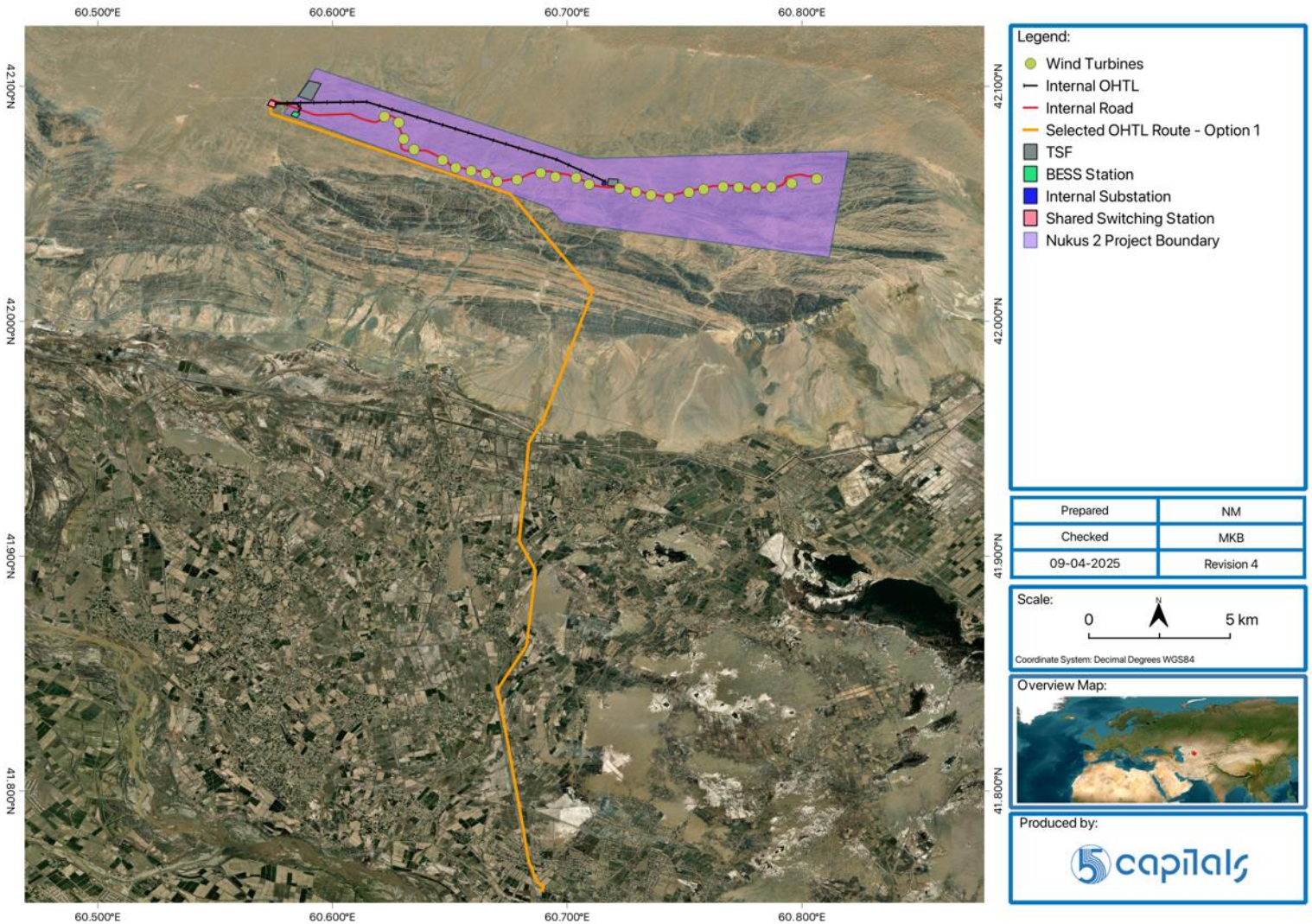


Figure 2-2 Project facilities

2.3.2 Facilities to be shared between Nukus Phase 1 and Nukus Phase 2

As stated in Chapter 1 above, the proposed Project will be an extension of the Nukus Phase 1 Project. Based on the proximity of these two projects, the following facilities will be shared:

- Access road: The proposed project (Nukus Phase 2) will be accessed through the same access road as Nukus 1. This road has already been constructed and is already in use. As such no additional land will be required.
- Accommodation and temporary storage facilities: The proposed project will use the same facilities as those being utilised by Nukus Phase 1. This will help minimise additional land impact, in which no further land impact is anticipated beyond what has already been described above.

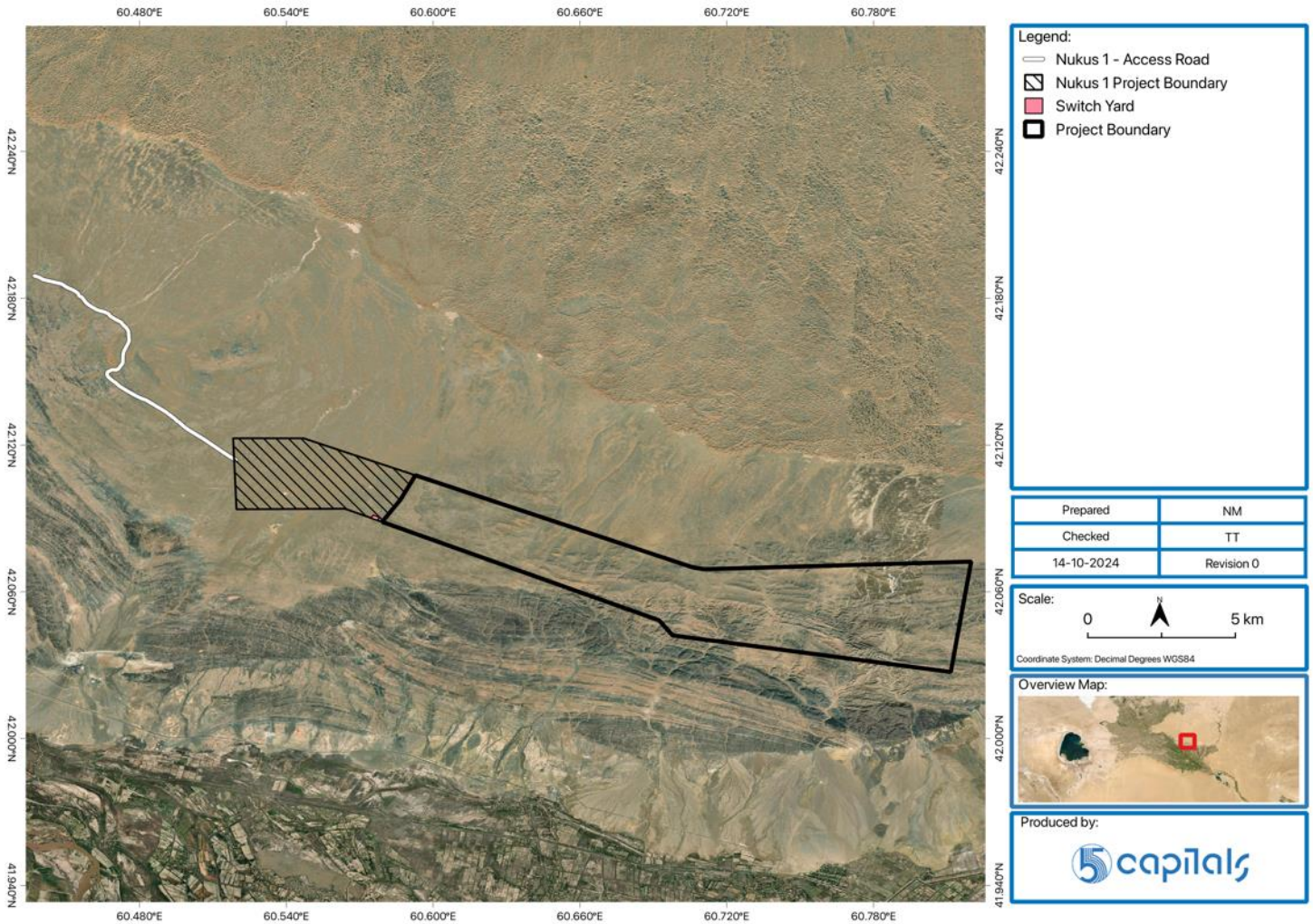


Figure 2-3 Access Road for Phase I and II Wind Farm

2.4 Project Construction Requirements

The construction phase of the project is expected to include the establishment of temporary laydown area. This will include yard office, storage, camp and batching plant areas. The temporary areas are expected to require approximately 52.72ha and will be restored at the end of the construction phase.

2.5 Project Operation Requirements

The operation phase of the project will not require any additional land as the project facilities will have already been constructed. However, the following land use restrictions will be implemented during the operation phase of the project:

- OHTL Health Protection Zone (HPZ): No structures can be built within 50m (25m on each side) of the OHTL. However, other activities such as herding, farming can still be undertaken. It is noted that there will restrictions on the height of trees or crops that can be grown within the zone.
- A 250m radius health protection zone will also be established for the WTGs. No structures can be constructed within this area though grazing will be allowed.

2.6 Project Milestone

The following table outlines key project milestones.

Table 2-2 Key Project Milestone/Timeline Dates

MILESTONE	DATE
Project Award	20th December 2023
Signing of EPC Agreement	April/May 2025
Signing of O&M Agreement	TBC
Financial Close	March 2025
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) – desktop	February 2025
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) –site activities	April 2025
Full Notice to Proceed (Construction)	May 2025
Project Commercial Operation Date (PCOD)	Wind Farm: 18 months from FC Expected December 2026
	OHTL: 12 months from FC Expected June 2026

3 Legal Framework and Standards

3.1 National Regulations

3.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Constitution of Uzbekistan establishes the following fundamental legalities in relation to rights, liberties and duties pertaining to land access, livelihoods, socioeconomic infrastructure, social security, and general civil welfare.

Social infrastructure

- Articles 48, 49 and 50 provide that all residents have (i) the right to health and qualified medical care, (ii) the right to education, and (iii) the right to a favourable environment and reliable information on its condition.

Land tenure

- Article 41 affirms that everyone shall have the right to own property.
- Article 47 states that everyone shall have the right to housing, adding "In the cases and in the manner prescribed by law, the owner, deprived of his or her home, shall be provided with preliminary and equivalent compensation for the cost of housing and the losses incurred by him or her".
- Article 65 follows-up with "Equality and legal protection of all forms of property shall be ensured in Uzbekistan, private property shall be inviolable".

Livelihoods and poverty alleviation

- Article 43 requires the Government to take measures to ensure employment of citizens, to protect against unemployment and to reduce poverty.
- Article 57 highlights "The Government shall take the measures to improve the quality of life of vulnerable sections of the population, to enable this demographic to fully participate in social and public life and to enhance their ability to provide for their necessities of life independently.
- Article 67 states that entrepreneurs shall, in accordance with the law, have the right to conduct any livelihood/ business activity and choose its strategy independently.

Human rights

- Article 4 states "The Republic of Uzbekistan shall ensure a respectful attitude toward the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and ethnic groups living on its territory and create the conditions necessary for their development".
- Article 19 states that all citizens of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before the law, without discrimination by sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions and social status.

- Articles 25 and 26 affirm that the right to life is an inalienable right of every human being and shall be protected by law, and that torture, violence or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment is prohibited. Article 27 adds "No one may be arrested, detained, imprisoned, taken into custody or otherwise restricted in freedom except on lawful grounds".
- Article 34 highlights "The State bodies, organizations, citizens' self-governing bodies and their officials shall allow everyone access to documents, resolutions and other materials, relating to their rights and legitimate interests".
- Article 55 stipulates that everyone shall be guaranteed the right to have his/her case examined by a competent, independent, and impartial court within the time limits established by law in order to have his or her rights and freedoms restored.
- Article 58 states that women and men shall have equal rights

3.1.2 The Land Code (1998, amended in 2022)

The Land Code provides the fundamental framework for the classification and administration of land in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It establishes the principles and requirements for the allocation, utilization, and protection of land. The Code also defines legal forms of individual and collective land tenure, as well as various land categories subject to reservation and conditional reallocation.

PROVISIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP

- Article 16 provides that all land in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a national treasure which must be managed on a sustainable basis as it underpins the life, economy, and welfare of the population.
- Article 19 life-long inheritable rights to land can be granted for (i) running dekhan/peasant farms, (ii) individual residences, and (iii) collective gardening, exclusively.
- Article 24 species that short-term and long-term (up to 50 years) leasehold ownership of land can be granted for agricultural enterprises and foreign investment enterprises. The Article underscores the prohibition of sub-lease arrangements for land leased from the government.
- Article 28 provides that payment for leased land parcels must be made in form of an initial instalment at the time of the leasehold establishment, and through subsequent 'annual rent' payments. The value of rent for leased land is based on the quality, location and water supply context of a given land parcel.
- Article 33 species the two documents, which serve to demonstrate legal tenure of land parcels, namely (i) state certificate on the right to possess a land plot, (ii) land-use agreements.
- Articles 59 and 60 specify land use categories for land resources in urban and rural jurisdictions, namely (i) land for urban building, (ii) land for common use, (iii) agricultural land use, (iv) forestry land use, (v) industrial, transport, communication and military land use, (vi) restricted land use (for wildlife,

hazardous, cultural and recreational land), (vi) water supply land, and (vii) reserve lands.

PROVISIONS FOR LAND EXPROPRIATION

- Article 37 states "Withdrawal of the land parcel or its part for state and public needs is carried out with the consent of the landowner or with the agreement of the land user and lessee following the decision of the towns, viloyats, or the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The same article permits landowners with reasonable objection against expropriation of land parcels for public use to appeal the decision on withdrawal in the court of law.
- Article 41 states "Interference into the activity of owners of land parcels, landowners, land users, lessees and owners of households of state, economic and other authorities and organizations is forbidden, with the exception of cases of infringement of legislation by the owners of land parcels, landowners, land users and lessees". The Article mandates compensation or whole refunds for loss of or damage to land assets and lost profits, due to infringement of land rights held by landowners, land-users, and land leasers.
- Article 43 states "Transfer of lands of agricultural purpose into other categories of land for non-agricultural needs is allowed in exceptional cases in accordance with this law and other legislative acts".

LAND ADMINISTRATION FRAMEWORK

In addition, the Land Code establishes the institutional framework for the administration of land in Uzbekistan. The main governmental entities involved in the management of land resources include (but are not limited to):

- The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (as relevant)
- Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (as relevant)
- State Assets Management Agency
- State Tax Committee
- Chamber of State Cadastres of the Cadastre Agency
- Regional Khokimiyats

3.1.3 The Civil Code (1996, amended in 2022)

The Civil Code (i) defines the legal status of participants in civil relations, (ii) sets out the basis and procedures for implementing the right to property, and (iii) regulates contractual obligations. It further establishes general rules for the withdrawal/ seizure of property, determination of the value of property, and the right to compensation, as well as conditions for deprivation of rights.

The code establishes that any person whose rights have been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses in a lower amount. Losses are understood to mean the expenses that the person whose rights have been violated, have produced or will have to produce in order

to restore the violated right, the loss or damage to his/her property (real damage), as well as the income/revenue that the person would have received under normal conditions of civil activity if his/her rights had not been violated (lost profit).

- Article 8 provides that the rights to the property which are subject to the state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law.
- According to Article 14, if the person has violated the law, revenue received as a result of this will be lost, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount less than such profits.
- Article 83 defines immovable property as plots of land, subsoil, buildings, constructions, perennial plantings, and other property firmly connected with the land i.e. objects whose displacement without disproportionate damage to their purpose is impossible.
- Article 84 provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction, and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into force.

3.1.4 Law No 781 on procedures for the withdrawal of land plots for public needs with compensation (2022)

The Law provides for the expropriation of privately held land for public needs. It specifies conditions and procedures for lawful land withdrawal and reallocation and sets out compensation entitlements for legally registered land rights holders.

PROVISIONS ON LAND WITHDRAWAL

- Article 4 specifies 'public need' developments that warrant land withdrawal and reallocation. One amongst these is construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways of republican and local significance, airports, airfields, air navigation facilities and aviation technical centres, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering facilities and lines of the energy and communications system, space activities facilities, main pipelines, engineering — communication networks, irrigation, and melioration systems.
- Article 13 requires the initiator of a project warranting land expropriation to identify the most suitable land parcel (with the least pre-existing priority assets), where technically feasible alternatives are available, and present substantiating documents to the resident Regional Khokimiyat.
- Article 14 provides that "The initiative for the implementation of the project and the withdrawal of land plots in this regard, and relevant substantiating materials, shall be considered by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the results of consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a resolution shall be adopted on the implementation of the relevant project. This Resolution refers to the Presidential Resolution referenced in the project ESIA and LALRP reports.

- Article 14 further states "Where it becomes necessary to withdraw land plots in connection with the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on a resolution on the implementation of the project for public need, all obligations assigned by this Law shall be performed by the khokimiyat of the relevant region".

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION COMPENSATION FOR LAND WITHDRAWAL

- Article 23 specifies compensation entitlements for legal landholders subjected to land expropriation. These include compensation (at market value) for immovable property on affected land plots, compensation for plots under lifetime/ inheritable ownership, compensation for perennial plantations, and conditional compensation for certain transitional expenses leading up to the restoration of affected property and livelihoods.
- Articles 24 and 25 include several provisions to legalize both monetary and in-kind compensation for land and immovable assets lost on account of land expropriation. These provisions mandate the provision of replacement assets of equal value to those lost, and the delivery of compensation for immovable assets within 24 months from eviction.
- Article 25 states "Compensation to participants in common joint property shall be provided in accordance with their shares in the common property", adding "Compensation shall be provided within the terms specified in the agreement, but no later than six months from the date of conclusion of the agreement, and if the agreement provides for compensation in the form of monetary funds, then such compensation shall be provided no later than one month from the date of conclusion of the compensation agreement".
- Article 25 further provides that "The amount of monetary funds specified as compensation in agreements, from the date of conclusion of which one month has expired at the time of the conclusion of an agreement with all right holders within three months, shall be paid subject to indexation in proportion to inflation officially announced by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics in the relevant months".

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

- Article 29 states "Assessment of objects of immovable property subject to demolition, including perennial plantings, as well as rights to a withdrawn land plot, shall be carried out before the start of the procedures for withdrawing the land plot or until the impact of the notice of withdrawal of the land plot on the value of the object of immovable property, as well as the rights to the withdrawn land plot.
- It adds "Assessment of the rights to the withdrawn land plot shall be carried out solely on the basis of documents confirming the state registration of rights to the land plot".

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

The Law further provides for legal recourse for any grievances and objections arising out of land expropriation proceedings.

- Article 34 states "The Compensation Commissions shall preliminarily consider disputes related to the provision of compensation to the right holder in the pre-trial procedure", adding "A party that does not agree with the decision of the Compensation Commission may apply to the court in accordance with the procedure established by legislative acts".

3.1.5 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 on measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes (2011 as amended in 2024)

The Resolution establishes the procedures for determining the amount of compensation for loss of owned or leased land, and associated loss of agricultural and forestry production.

- Article 2 states "Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants, and owners of land plots, including lost profits, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production, is made by legal entities to whom the land plot is provided (allocated), or whose activities cause restriction of rights to the land plot and deterioration land quality.
- Article 5 establishes that "Losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots are determined and compensated in full (including lost profits) in the following cases:
- Article 6 mandates compensation for (i) privately owned land, (ii) immovable buildings/ structures, (iii) perennial plantings, and (iv) lost profit.
- Article 8 requires that the value of a land plot that is privately owned by legal entities and individuals is determined by appraisal organizations based on its market value at the time the decision to seize the land is made.
- Article 12 establishes that "the cost of lost profits of legal entities associated with the seizure of land plots with the demolition of buildings and structures located on it is determined based on the average annual net income for the last three years, taken from the financial activity report for the relevant years, and the period that is necessary for restoration of activities in a new location".
- Article 12 further provides that "The amount of lost profits from withdrawn agricultural land is determined as the average annual net income received from the affected land area over the last three years, multiplied by four years which represent transitional time prior to full agricultural restoration on replacement land".

3.1.6 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Protection of Private Property and Guarantees of the Owner's Rights (2012)

The law establishes the following requirements for compensation and notices related to demolition necessitated by land withdrawal:

- Demolition of a house, other structures, facilities or plantations located on the plot of land subject to withdrawal shall not be permissible unless prior and complete compensation of losses at market value is provided.
- The state bodies shall notify the owner of the house, other structures, facilities or plantations about the reached decision in writing (under signed receipt) no less than six months before the commencement of demolition with copies of a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokim of the province and city of Tashkent, respectively, attached to the notification.

3.1.7 Land E-auction

Changes in procedure of land allocation were made in June 8th, 2021 through the Presidential Decree "On measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of rights to land and their transformation into market assets". Based on this PD, the authority of district governors to allocate land directly is abolished. It is also prohibited to seize, reserve, or transfer land with any document. This means, from August 1, 2021, some rights on land of local governors were restricted, and such restrictions will also affect the process of purchasing and leasing land. This is now forbidden for local governors to transfer land to citizens, businesses, organizations through immediate decision.

Instead, all types of land, including agricultural, commercial as well as for residential purposes will be allocated through an open electronic tender to winning bidder granting lease or ownership rights (depending on type of land and tender conditions).

The "E-AUCTION" is the platform that uses a software for online auctions, allowing participation via the internet and ensuring no interference during processing and the selection process of the winner. Initially, from September 1, 2017, it was used for property sales related to court documents. Due to its success, the platform was expanded to other sectors by government decisions.

The platform enables citizens to participate in fair and transparent auctions for a range of assets, including state properties, real estate, vehicles, land plots, mineral extraction rights, cleaning services, advertising installation rights, and more.

The aim is to ensure legality, transparency, and fairness in auctions, prevent price manipulation, and protect the integrity and confidentiality of information. The organization of these auctions is managed by JSC "Organization of electronic online auctions" for individuals and legal entities. All land acquisition for private leasehold is managed through State Asset Management Agency via an online auction process. Locally these auctions are managed by regional/district departments of cadastral agencies.

The process of obtaining Land Lease Agreement is as follows:

- UZSAMA posts notification on e-auction website indicating tender with details on the size, location, leasehold or freehold allocation, rent and/or initial prices of the plots.

- Candidates select and submit application suitable lot with type of land needed published at e-auction. Application must be submitted before the deadline indicted for selected lot/tender.
- Summitted applications are reviewed separately before auction take place. Selected candidates for auction process make pre-payment established for biding tender.
- Winning bidder is selected at auction process with a participation of selected candidates.
- Once auction is completed, winning bidder is awarded with certificate which will be a basis for issuing and signing LLA with relevant local municipalities (depending on location of land plot).
- Pre-payment done for tender is returned to all unsuccessful candidates.

These auctions are open to public bidders nationwide and are highly competitive, with land awarded based on the best price and performance on income-related criteria (e.g., agricultural performance and liabilities history). There is no fixed auction schedule, and land parcels of various sizes are auctioned as they become available, making it difficult to predict the availability and location of land. To participate, bidders must pay a bidding fee equivalent to 15% of the starting price, and depending on the leasehold type, the full cost of the land may need to be settled upfront.

3.1.8 Law LRU 681 "About tomorka (subsidiary farming) on 1.04.2021

The main objective of this law is to support family subsistence farming by encouraging families to engage in agriculture on small plots to supplement their income and promote environmentally friendly practices.

The Law regulates subsidiary farming but excludes privatized land for housing or farming (Article 1). Tomorka land held under lifelong inheritable possession can be temporarily leased without losing ownership rights or used for housing improvements as well as for cultivation of crops (Article 4).

Article 3 states that a person who independently carries out activities based on personal labour participation on growing agricultural products in a tomorka may obtain the status of a self-employed person as established by the legislation on employment of the population (

If tomorka is engaged in faming activities by employing household members, owners may pay voluntary social tax, and this counts towards pension service. The tax payment process follows the Tax Code (Article 11).

Accounting and registering such tomorkas is maintained by local authorities, i.e., makhallas. Recording includes such parameters as size of tomorka, types of crops cultivated, number of livestock grazed, and equipment used. This information helps in providing state support to subsidiary farms (Article 14). This helps providing support to tomorka owners as required.

Note: It is noted that none of the PAPs who have tomorkas have registered as being self-employed in accordance with Article 35 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Employment of the Population (dated 20.10.2020).

3.1.9 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Measures for the Implementation of Modern Mechanism for the Protection and Rational Use of Pastures (dated January 30, 2025, No. DP-15).

Article 1 of this Decree states that the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry under the Ministry of Agriculture has been abolished. Based on this, the functions have been transferred as follows:

- Tasks and functions for pasture management will be transferred to the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.
  - The Veterinary Committee system will also include Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding and Desert Ecology, as well as the Bukhara Research and Production Center for seed production of steppe-pasture forage crops.
- Tasks and functions for the development of silkworm cultivation and sericulture to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Uzbekipaksanoat Association.
- The Research Institute of Sericulture, as well as the Uzbek Research Institute of Natural Fibers – into the system of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 3 states that under the foundation of the Veterinary Committee, the Karakalpak, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Samarkand, and Surkhandarya pasture farms in the form of a state institution shall be established.

Article 3 also states that the Veterinary Committee, the Cadastre Agency, the Uzbekcosmos Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regional khokimiyats, by the end of 2025, shall ensure the inventory of pasture lands, their mutual compliance with the actual and state-registered area.

Article 7 states that the Veterinary Committee, together with the Ministry of Digital Technologies and the Ministry of Agriculture, shall launch the electronic platform "E-yaylov' by December 2025, providing for the efficient use of pastures.

Article 11 mandates the Ministry of the Agriculture to undertake the following:

- a) within one month, jointly with the Veterinary Committee and the Agency for State Assets Management, complete organizational issues related to the abolition of the Sericulture Committee.
- b) submit to the Cabinet of Ministers:
  - within two months, jointly with the Uzbekipaksanoat Association, proposals for the effective use of mulberry plantations provided to the Sericulture Committee.

- within two months, jointly with the Ministry of Justice and other interested ministries and departments, a draft Government resolution on measures to organize the activities of territorial pasture farms.
- within three months, a draft regulatory legal act determining the procedure for leasing pastures, the obligations of tenants in the field of rational use of pastures and preventing their degradation, as well as the reproduction of flora.
- within three months, proposals for amendments and additions to legislative acts arising from this Decree.
- within six months, a draft law "On Pastures" in a new version.

3.1.9.1 Applicability to the Project

Consultations with the Beruniy Cadastral Department in February 2024 confirmed that the land within the Wind Farm (WF) site and its surrounding areas is owned by the State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Development Industry (SWID). It was also established that SWID has leased this land to Beruniy Karakul LLC for a period of 49 years, covering an area of 266,340 hectares designated for agricultural activities.

While Beruniy Karakul LLC holds the lease, they do not use the land for grazing due to extreme winter and summer weather conditions. However, the site is seasonally used by six informal herders from spring to early summer.

The abolishment of SWID involves multiple steps, including an inventory of pastureland, the establishment of an e-auction system, and the formulation of new regulations (Articles 3, 7, and 11). These changes are not expected to impact Beruniy Karakul LLC, as they do not use the grazing land under their management. However, to ensure minimal disruption for informal herders, the Project will engage proactively with the Veterinary Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan once they have started to implement their mandate under the PD to monitor any potential impacts on their grazing activities.

Notably, changes in the leasing system for pastoral land may ultimately benefit the herders. Once the e-auction system is implemented in December 2025, they will have the opportunity to apply for long-term leases, securing their tenure and providing them with greater stability for their grazing activities.

3.1.10 Other legislation

The following legislation provides for relevant socioeconomic aspects, including land access.

Table 3-1 Overview of additional relevant laws and regulations

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities" (as amended in 2022)	• This Resolution establishes the main requirements and procedures for land withdrawal for state and public needs and implementation of investment projects, as well as the mechanism of compensation for land withdrawal to individuals and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, facilities and plantings. The decision for land acquisition for investment projects will be given only by Presidential and Cabinet of Minister's decision which limits land expropriation by the local municipalities. • The Resolution stipulates that a land plot will be expropriated only after payment of full compensation at replacement rate and consultation with affected households. In this Resolution, public consultation and disclosure meetings are obligatory. Also, there are clear steps for the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities. • The basic requirements and procedures of land withdrawal for state and public needs and realization of investment projects, as well as the purpose of compensation for land withdrawal are established in Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 and the Regulation approved by this Resolution include: • Withdrawal of land or part of it for state and public needs, including for realization of important social-economic and investment projects is made at the consent of the landowner or in coordination with the land user and tenant - at the decision of Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, councils of people's deputies of regions (Council of people's deputies), and Tashkent City Councils. *Amended on 22 September 2021* • The decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city or district (city) authorities on demolishing the real estate object located in the expropriated land plot is accepted only when there is a positive conclusion of the judicial bodies. • This Resolution regulates the procedure for compensation of losses and damages to owners as a result of land acquisition. Furthermore, the Resolution provides general rules for acquisition and compensation of lands including; preparation of land withdrawal documents for both state and public needs and investment projects. The Resolution also allows for application of international standards, in case the project is financed by international organisations or banks.

Legal Requirement	Summary
	• With recent changed to current legislation PAPs will be compensated for: • Income loss due to the cancelling land-for land compensation method; • Buildings/structures, even if they are illegal.
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers "On amending and adding to some decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" dated 21 September 2016 No.317	• It determines the cost of acquired agricultural land per hectare, separately for each region. In addition, it establishes regulations on the procedure for compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.
Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 No. 3857	• Determines the regulations and rules for the projects that are carried out with participation of International Financial Institutions or banks. • In case of inconsistency of resettlement policies between Uzbek legal framework and International Financial Institutions (IFI), the policies of the IFI's will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in case of withdrawal of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, structures or plantings) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.
Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 No. 5495	• Stipulates those decisions on the withdrawal of land for state and public needs shall be allowed only after open discussion with the stakeholders whose land plots are planned to be withdrawn and after estimation of benefits and costs. Demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities in the process of land withdrawal is permitted after full compensation of the market value of the real estate and losses incurred by the owners in connection with such withdrawal.
Presidential Decree No.5742 of June 17th 2019 "On measures for the effective use of land and water resources in agriculture"	• Article 5 states "To establish a procedure according to which: irrigated agricultural lands are taken under special protection; it is not allowed to allocate these lands for non-agricultural purposes, including for the construction of industrial and civil facilities (buildings and structures), except for the lands allocated by the Presidential Decree"
Presidential Decree on additional measures to unconditionally ensure the guarantee of the property rights of citizens and business entities" No. 5491 dated August 3rd 2019	• This decree outlines measures to guarantee property rights of citizens and entrepreneurs: • Land allocation for state and public purposes can be carried out only after consultation with the affected citizen/entrepreneur and assessment of costs (income / expenses). • The land allocation permit will be issued only after the payment of compensation to the citizen/entrepreneur for the value of property based on market prices and losses related to the land allocation.

Legal Requirement	Summary
	• Losses / expenses incurred as a result of the illegal execution of documents by a state body (official), will be compensated at the expense of this state body from any funds other than the republican budget and / or shall be compensated by officials who committed this illegal act.
Presidential Decree on measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of rights to land and their transformation into market assets." June 8, 2021	• Along with several changes in land relations mentioned in the decree, the authority of district governors to allocate land directly is abolished. It is also prohibited to seize, reserve, or transfer land with any document. This means, from August 1, 2021, some rights on land of local governors will be restricted, and such restrictions will also affect the process of purchasing and leasing land. • This is now forbidden for local governors to transfer land to citizens, businesses, organizations by making an immediate decision. • Instead, agricultural land will be sold through an open electronic tender, and non-agricultural land will be sold through an online electronic auction with the right of ownership or lease. • Although district governors have been deprived of direct land allocation, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, and Tashkent city saving a right to approve the results of the open electronic tender for agricultural lands. • However, according to the President's press service, all decisions of regional governors on land relations will be subject to legal review by the Department of Justice. In addition, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, and the city of Tashkent will provide state organizations with land plots for state and public needs with the right of permanent use their decision.
Tax Code of Uzbekistan	• The Tax Code (TC) is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters for individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in the TC.
Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	• Articles 23-24 of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that spouses have equal rights to own, use and dispose property if it is their joint ownership regardless of whether it was acquired in the name or financing of one of the spouses. • Real estate or any other property cannot be sold or transferred in ownership without the consent of the other spouse. • Article 25 states that property belonging to each spouse before marriage, or received by one of them as a present according to the procedures of inheritance or according to other non-paid transactions is their private property unless it is determined that the other spouse has invested in it thus increasing the value (capital, repairs, reconstruction etc).

Legal Requirement	Summary
Law about Valuation Activities (as amended on 29th June 2022)	• Cancelled on 12.10.2021 Article 41: A valuation organization is a legal entity carrying out valuation activities. Amended on 12.10.2021 • Article 11: A valuation is mandatory in case of a decision on the acceptance of objects, their recognition in full or on the right of common ownership in part to the state. Amended on 14 May 2014 • Article 181: if necessary, in order to verify the reliability of the assessment report in accordance with the procedure established by law, an examination of this report may be carried out by another assessment organisation on a contractual basis. • The results of the examination of the reliability of the assessment report are drawn up by an expert opinion. • The expert opinion of the evaluation organization conducting the examination should contain an unbiased opinion on the reliability of the evaluation report. At the same time, this organization does not have the right to re-evaluate and make an expert opinion on the value of the object of evaluation. • It is not allowed to involve an evaluation organization in conducting an examination of the reliability of an evaluation report that it has previously performed. • If the customer does not agree with the expert opinion received on the reliability of the assessment report, the dispute is subject to consideration by the court. • In order to conduct an expert examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object in disputed cases, an expert commission is created in accordance with the procedure established by law. • The conclusion of the expert commission on the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object to establish the reliability of these materials is prepared exclusively by the court in accordance with the procedure established by law. If the assessment report is recognized by the court as unreliable, the expert commission for the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object, as determined by the court, re-evaluates the evaluation object and provides the court with an opinion on the value of the evaluation object.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 1047 "On the Procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralised funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state or public needs" Dated 26th December 2018.	• This law defines the sources of compensation payments based on the type of projects. It also establishes Republican Centralised Fund (RCF) as the main body which is responsible for the compensation payments to • The Supervisory Board of the RCF is tasked with deciding on the allocation of funds for compensation.

Legal Requirement	Summary
Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 122 "On measures for the further improvement of the system of social protection of the population & widely introduction of modern ICT in the industry" passed on 5th March 2021 to cover the entitlement of vulnerable people.	• The Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications, the Cadastral Agency under the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations and other relevant ministries are obliged to develop and implement a single electronic database with the specified territorial boundaries and ensure its integration into an IT "Unified register". • The legislations aims to ensure that the information system of the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice "Unified Electronic Archive of the Public Service Agency" provides information on guardians and trustees through electronic information exchange between departments from the beginning to the end of enrolment (admission, transfer from class, transfer, graduation). • The Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Economic development and Poverty Reduction are obliged to conduct a regular analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social benefits and material assistance through the Unified Register. • Based on the analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social pensions and material assistance, budget allocations for social pensions and material assistance shall be distributed among the local budgets of districts and cities.
Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'Regarding appeals of individuals and legal entities" No 378 dated 3.12.2014 (with amendments on 17th August 2017)	• The purpose of this law is to regulate the appeals of individuals and legal entities (hereinafter referred to as appeals) to state bodies and state institutions (herein referred as 'state bodies'), as well as to their officials. Appeals can be oral, written or electronic. Appeals, regardless of their form and type are of equal importance. • A people's 'Reception Office' is tasked with: • Organising a direct dialogue with the population, ensuring the functioning of an effective system of appeals aimed at the full protection of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests; • Using modern information and communication technologies through the introduction and maintenance of an electronic information system for entering, summarising, systematising, monitoring and controlling the consideration of appeals received; and • Real-time consultation through information exchange between consultants, individuals and legal entities who wish to receive prompt information on the issue of interest. • An application or complaint is considered within 15 days from the date of receipt by the state body, organisation or their official, who are obliged to resolve the issue. • Where additional study and/or verification is required, the request for additional documentation must be made and completed within a period of 1 month from the date of original request.

Legal Requirement	Summary
Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Pasture Land No 538 dates 21.05.2019 (as amended on 06/06/2022).	• This law stated that specially authorized state bodies in the field of use and protection of pastures are the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry (Article 5). • Legal entities and individuals can use pastures by obtaining land plots for rent, including sublease. Pastures can be provided to individuals and legal entities based on open electronic competition. • On the lands of the forest fund, pastures are used with the permission of the state forestry authorities. Based on an investment agreement or a public-private partnership, pastures that have gone out of circulation can be leased to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, agricultural enterprises, as well as investors who are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for agricultural production for a period that cannot be less than three years and must not exceed forty-nine years. Legal entities and individuals may sublease pastures put into use (without the right to transfer them to third parties) (Article 13). • The right to use pastures is terminated in cases of liquidation of a legal entity, death of an individual, expiration of the period for which pastures were provided, use not for the intended purpose, irrational use, withdrawal of pasture lands for public needs, voluntary refusal to use pastures (Article 19). • Pasture monitoring is a system for observing the state of pastures, and ongoing changes resulting from pasture use, to collect information on quantitative and qualitative data on pastures, assess and forecast their condition, and identify and eliminate negative processes. The monitoring is based on systematic observation data obtained through geobotanical surveys and pasture inventory. Monitoring data on the state of pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions are periodically posted on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 25). • Legal entities and individuals are obliged to compensate for the damage caused to pastures as a result of pollution, irrational use, degradation of pastures and other violations of pasture legislation (Article 26).
Labour code (30.04.2023)	The Code's main objectives are to protect employee labour rights, ensure fair working conditions, support employers' rights in managing personnel, promote social partnerships, safeguard the legal interests of both employees and employers, and facilitate a well-functioning labour market. The Labour Code outlines provisions for retrenchments. Employers must provide written notice of contract termination within specified timeframes. In cases of retrenchment due to technological changes, production shifts, or reduced work volume, the employer must give at least two months' notice (Article 165). Upon termination, the employer must settle unpaid wages, compensation for

Legal Requirement	Summary
	unused leave, and other contractual payments on the termination day, or within three days if requested later. Bonuses must also be paid within three days (Article 172). Severance pay increases with work experience, starting at 50% of the average monthly salary for up to 3 years, reaching at least 200% for over 15 years (Article 173).
Law on Employment	• An enterprise shall pay a lump-sum compensation to an employee who, as a result of an accident at work or an occupational disease, has completely or partially lost the ability to work due to the fault of the enterprise, and shall compensate for damage to health in the manner and amount established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. • The amount of the lump-sum payment is determined by the collective agreement (contract) and should not be less than the annual income of the injured person. • The enterprise shall reimburse the injured worker for the costs of treatment, prostheses and other types of medical and social assistance if it is recognised that he/she needs them, as well as provide vocational retraining and employment of the injured person in accordance with the medical report or reimburse the costs for these purposes
Presidential Decree No 108, issued on August 12, 2024	This Decree introduced significant adjustments to salaries, pensions, and benefits to improve financial welfare in Uzbekistan. Key measures include a 15% increase in pensions and benefits starting 1st September 2024, alongside a new minimum old-age pension of UZS 834, 000 and a minimum disability pension of UZS920,000. From October 1st 2024 the Decree set the minimum wage at UZS 1,155,000 and established a new basic calculation value of UZS 375,000 which is used to calculate various allowances.

3.1.11 Right of Way

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.12 Requirements on Health Protection Zone

There is no specific requirement that establishes Health Protection Zone for Wind Farm, as such technologies are relatively new in country context. Nevertheless, SaNPiN 0350-17 states following:

"Paragraph 2.11. of this SanPiN states "For objects not included in the sanitary classification, with new, insufficiently studied technologies that have no analogues in the country and

abroad, with the presence of chemical and biological substances of the first and second hazard classes in the emissions into the atmosphere, the width of the HPZ is set individually in each specific case based on preliminary calculations and possible impact on human health". Based on consultations with Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing Agency (local regulator) over formal correspondence the HPZ for Nukus 200 MW WF was established as 250 meters, while for 220 kV HPZ was established as15 metres from the outermost conductors on each side of the line for OTLs.

3.1.13 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.1050 on approval of rules for protection of power grid facilities (2018)

This decree establishes the procedure for mandating Grid Security Zones (GSZ) for power grid facilities, as well as special conditions for using land located within these exclusion zones, to ensure sustainable operation of the said facilities, with minimum risk to public health and safety, as well as vulnerable wildlife.

Grid Security Zones for power grid facilities shall be established on both sides of the power transmission line from the outermost wires and along the perimeter of substations at the following distances for voltages:

- 110kV – 20 meters from each outer-most conductor
- 220kV – 25 meters from each outer-most conductor
- 500kV – 30 meters from each outer-most conductor

3.2 Lenders Requirements

ACWA Power are seeking an amount of Project finance from financial institutions who have their own internal environmental & social investment policies/standards/safeguards. At this stage, it is understood that the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and banks that are part of the European Development Financial Institutions (EDFI) among others are involved in discussions relating to the Project financing.

As such, compliance will be required in relation to:

- ADB SR 2: Involuntary resettlement
- AIIB ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
- Other good practice guidance such as the WGB EHS guidelines.
- The relevant host country laws, regulations, and permits to land acquisition and resettlement and social issues.

3.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB)

3.2.1.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 sets out the policy, objectives, scope, triggers and principles for the following three key Safeguards Requirements:

- Environmental Safeguards: requires screening and assessment of projects according to type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of their potential environmental impacts, including direct, indirect, induced, and cumulative impacts.
- Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: include screening and assessment of projects impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and proposes measures to address the impact identified.
  - The determination of the project categorization is provided in the section below.
- Indigenous Peoples Safeguards: screen and assess projects on impacts on Indigenous Peoples according to magnitude of impact in terms of customary rights of use and access to land and natural resource, socio-economic status, cultural and communal integrity, health, education, livelihood, social security status, the recognition of indigenous knowledge, and the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community.
  - This Safeguard is not applicable to the proposed project based on the assessment undertaken under section 7.4.1.1 of this report.

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARD (SR2)

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

SR2 also applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

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

According to ADB, a project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. If the

number of significantly affected PAPs is 200 or above, the project is considered a Category A project for involuntary resettlement. On the other hand, a project is categorised B for Involuntary Resettlement if less than 200 persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets.

On this basis, the NUKUS 2 Project is categorised as B, as it will not result into physical displacement, and the number of PAHs and PAPs losing 10% or more of their productive assets is currently determined as less than 200. Further details are provided in the section below.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Surveys undertaken as part of this draft LARP identified 39 known PAH, six state organisations and 4 private enterprises. Out of the known 39 PAH, 37 PAH participated in the socio-economic survey, resulting into 246 known PAPs. The unknown PAPs within the two households that declined to participate in the surveys are estimated to be 14 based on the averages of the households where data exists. As such, the total of known and unknown PAPs affected by the project is 260.

Consultations with the Beruniy municipality in January 2025 revealed that they have continued to allocate irrigated land to new PAHs along the OHTL. As of now, 10 PAHs, consisting of 62 PAPs, have been identified, as detailed in the table below.

Table 3-2: Summary of affected PAHs/PAPs

IDENTIFICATION GROUP	PAHS	PAPS
Total confirmed PAH and PAPs OHTL + WF	39	260
Total confirmed significantly affected PAHs , PAPs for the OHTL + WF	19	119
Total maximum newly identified PAHs, PAPs for the OHTL & WF	10	62
Total maximum newly identified significantly affected PAHs , PAPs for the OHTL + WF	10	62
Total maximum confirmed + new PAHs, PAPs for the OHTL & WF	49	322
Total maximum confirmed significantly affected PAHs , PAPs for the OHTL + WF	29	181

Based on the tender documents, the Project was granted access to 6,500ha of land which is used by six informal herders for grazing purposes. However, it is noted that the project LLA will only be based on the actual Project footprint, not the entire allocated area. Based on the Project layout, the permanent impacts from the construction of the WF components will account for 49.66ha(or 0.76%) while the temporary impacts from the construction of the laydown area will account for 52.72ha (or 0.81%).

The permanent land take along the OHTL is expected to result from the construction of the 220kV towers and the establishment of restrictions within the 50m HPZ. The total permanent land take for the construction of the OHTL towers is expected to be 7.12ha. This land take is

expected to impact various types of land, including those belonging to State organisations, private enterprises, farms, Dekhan farms, residential/tomorka areas, and commercial property.

Out of all the identified land users, there are seven (7) informal land users, and these include six (6) informal herders, and one (1) Dekhan farm user. All the other land users have lease agreements in place as provided in chapter 4 below.

In addition to land impact, the proposed project will impact animal enclosures belonging to two herders at the WF (H1-H2), while the OHTL will affect non-residential structures belonging to 11 PAPs including 3 herders, 5 tomorkas, 2 commercial, and 1 farmer. While most of the PAPs will be able to relocate the affected structures to non-affected areas of their land, the two commercial operators and one tomorka will require replacement land.

There will be no impact on crops and trees within the WF site as these do not exist within this area. However, construction of the OHTL will affect the crops and trees at the tower locations and within the Right of Way (RoW). The inventory recorded 3,465 trees in nine (9) farms along the OHTL, of which 1,496 trees belong to SWID. It is noted that land use under the OHTL (within the HPZ), will still be allowed during the operational phase of the OHTL; however, no structures can be constructed in this zone, and there will be restrictions on the height of trees that can be grown.

SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED PAHS AND PAPS

The categorization of projects under SR2 is also based on the number of persons losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income-generating). Based on table 3-2 above, there are 29 PAHs comprising of 185 PAPs who will be significantly affected by the Project. Additionally, one private enterprise (PE2) and one State Organisation (SO4) will experience more than 10% temporary land impact. However, these entities have access to other land within the district and the significant impact will only be during the construction phase. It is noted that there will be no impacts on the identified workers.

On this basis, the Project is Category B as it will significantly affect 29 PAHs and 181 PAPs. The impacts will be managed in accordance with the entitlements outlined in this draft LALRP.

Note: *Any significant impacts on PAHs identified after the cut-off date will be evaluated following the completion of the baseline surveys and outcome of consultations and following the procedure for managing unanticipated impacts described in Chapter 5 and 10 of this draft LALRP.*

3.2.1.2 ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001

The Social Protection Strategy requires the Borrower to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the project, and take the measures to comply with the core labour standards of the International Labor Organisation (ILO).

3.2.1.3 ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998

ADB's policy on gender and development (GAD), approved in 1998, adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity. This requires gender concerns to be treated as a cross-cutting theme influencing all social and economic processes.

The GAD policy provides a policy framework; introduces institutional mechanisms to address gender concerns in ADB's programme of activities; and supports a greater emphasis on gender issues in all ADB operations.

3.2.1.4 Accountability mechanism (2012)

The Accountability Mechanism aims to offer an independent and effective platform for individuals negatively impacted by ADB-supported projects to express their concerns, seek solutions to their issues, and request a compliance review of alleged breaches by ADB of its operational policies and procedures that may have caused or could potentially cause them direct and significant harm.

The key change introduced in the 2003 to the Accountability Policy was the creation of two distinct yet complementary stages within the Accountability Mechanism:

- Consultation phase, which involves a Special Project Facilitator (SPF) to address the concerns of individuals impacted by ADB-funded projects using informal and flexible approaches; and
- Compliance review phase, which involves a Compliance Review Panel (CRP) to examine alleged breaches of ADB's operational policies and procedures that have caused or could cause direct and significant harm to affected people.

3.2.2 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

AIIB's ESS 2 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), states that If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement, AIIB requires the Client to address this in the social section of the assessment report, complemented by more in-depth coverage, as required under ESS 2.

The Client covers this in a plan or framework, as applicable, which may be called a land acquisition and resettlement plan, land acquisition plan or resettlement plan (LARP/LAP/RP) or, in the case of a framework, a land acquisition and resettlement planning framework, land acquisition planning framework or resettlement planning framework (LARPF/LAPF/RPF). This plan or framework is to be provided to AIIB as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated as a recognizable element of the report.

3.2.2 European Development Financial Institutions (EDFI)

The Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO), an affiliated lender of EDFI, will be part of the lenders providing financing for the projects. As part of the financing criteria, compliance

with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS), the WGB EHS Guidelines, and the relevant host country laws, regulations, and permits related to environmental and social issues is mandated.

3.2.2.1 IFC PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

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

All of the IFC Performance Standards include requirements for an amount of stakeholder engagement (either at the ESIA stage, or as part of the future ESMS implementation) and therefore, the project will require certain engagement. In particular, IFC Performance Standard 1 on "Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems" states "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.

The preparation of this draft LALRP has also utilised IFC PS Guidance Note 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and the IFC's Handbook on Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.

3.3 Gap Analysis between National and Lenders Requirements

Table 3-3: Gap Analysis Between National and Lender Standards

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Avoid or minimise displacement	The Project will avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Avoidance and minimisation are also done via design and optioneering.	The client will avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs.	The land belongs to the state and can be withdrawn for state and public needs including for realization of important socio-economic and investment project.	The Project site has been allocated for the development of the project. The initial layout consisted of 37WTGs, but this has been reduced to 26WTGs which reduces the project footprint. Additionally, it is noted that the project will not utilise all the 6,500ha allocated to it. The OHTL alignment included a study of 4 possible alignment locations (refer to section 4.1 below). Based on the studies undertaken, 3 alignments were rejected because they had an impact on either mining rights, Amu Darya Biosphere Reserve, gas infrastructure or residential areas. The final routing chosen follows the existing highway and avoids ecologically, culturally areas, active mining zones and residential homes. Details of the project alternative and mitigation & management measures for other E&S aspects are detailed in the project specific ESIA.

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan/livelihood restoration plan including collection of census data of the affected persons.	Requires that a Client prepares a LALRP in case of Projects involving economic displacement including collection of appropriate socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs	There is no requirement to prepare an integrated standalone LALRP. There is no comparable requirement for conducting a socio-economic survey.	This draft LALRP has been developed for the proposed Project to meet this requirement. It includes the feedback received from lenders and their advisers, project affected people and other local stakeholders consulted during its preparation and that of the ESIA documentation.
Eligibility for compensation	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claim of such lands that are recognizable under national laws. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land. ADB also requires that: Those with no formal/recognizable right on the land are entitled to be compensated for their non-land assets at replacement cost and for rehabilitation assistance. Land compensation (instead of cash) for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based is preferred.	PS 5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: • Those who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use. • Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets that they occupy or use.	The Uzbek law only recognises people with recognisable rights who are entitled to compensation.	The eligibility for compensation and scope of this draft LALRP includes all PAPs including those without any recognisable legal rights to the land that they are using for grazing/agricultural and residential purposes. Refer to Chapter 9 for details on the eligibility and entitlements.

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated throughout the project area.	The client will carry out an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community level. This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	The asset compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out an inventory for the affected assets. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date.	The cut-off date for the Project site was publicly disclosed to all the PAPs in accordance with ADB, IFC PS 5 and other lenders' requirements. Inventory surveys has been conducted with PAPs individually to record and assess types of loss.
Grievance mechanism	The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism in accordance with the requirements set out in PS1 in order to be able to address any specific project concerns about the compensation process. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	In case of a disagreement with the decision to withdrawal land, the land owner/user can appeal the decision in court. There is however, no requirement for a project specific GM.	A grievance mechanism has been set up as part of the SEP and draft LALRP for the Project in order to allow the PAPs and other stakeholders to submit their grievances.
Information disclosure	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during planning, implementation,	No requirement for information disclosure exists in Uzbekistan through the land withdrawal and compensation process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the draft and final LALRP as per the ADB, IFC PS 5, AIIB requirements.

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable methods will be used.	monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with objectives of PS5.		
Stakeholder consultation	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. The ADB Access to Information Policy states that information should be provided to project affected people and other stakeholders in a way that allows them and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation. The Gender & Development Policy requires gender sensitivity, analysis, planning, mainstreaming, agenda setting as part of the project. Mainstreaming includes consideration of gender issues in all aspects accompanied by efforts to encourage women's participation in the decision-making process in development activities	Consultations shall be conducted to allow informed participation of those affected by the project.	Requires matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities, and PAPs with formal rights	To close this gap, the project will consult with the identified PAPs, vulnerable groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with the lenders' requirements throughout the land acquisition, draft and final LALRP implementation, construction and operation processes. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has also been developed for the project.

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Vulnerable groups	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will ensure that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved and not merely restored. The Social protection strategy requires for social assistance and welfare service programs for the most vulnerable groups with no other means of adequate support.	PS 5 requires that special attention is provided to the needs of the poor and vulnerable to assist in restoring/improving their pre-project livelihoods.	The Tax Code regulates compensation of vulnerable groups in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax but does not provide requirements for additional support to vulnerable groups in relation to helping them improve their livelihoods.	Vulnerable groups identified and will be provided with assistance in accordance with ADB, AIIB and IFC PS requirements.
Loss of Jobs	ADB requires for the client to compensate for loss of income and help restore the income earning capacity of those affected. This should also include providing equal opportunities for women and men in accordance with the Gender Development Policy.	Assistance should also be made available to the employees of business to compensate for their temporary loss of employment.	Legislation requires providing minimum 2 moths notice before retrenchment and compensating at least average monthly salary	The affected businesses, herders and workers will be provided with compensation based on the entitlements in the approved draft and final LALRP. Additionally, female PAPs will also be provided with equal opportunities during the recruitment process.
Compensation	All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support. Compensation for losses at full replacement cost and transitional support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works.	When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance/transitional support to help them	The Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No.146 requires for compensation of average annual net income (profit) for four years for the permanent loss of land use rights. However, the	To address this gap, compensation will be provided to the PAPs based on Resolution No. 146, which requires compensation equal to the average annual net income (profit) for 4 years. PAPs will also receive transition

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	Para 18 Appendix 2 of ADB safeguards states that the developer will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultations, information disclosure, and grievance mechanism to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. The Social Protection Strategy requires for special consideration of gender issues because women tend to receive less assistance than men do. This is because many programs are focused on households and do not consider intrahousehold differences. In the context of the proposed Project, it will be important to ensure that the proposed approaches do not disadvantage the women including those who are engaged in project related activities. The Gender and Development Policy requires ADB to facilitate gender analysis of proposed projects, including program and sector loans, and ensure that gender issues are considered at all appropriate stages of the project cycle,	improve or restore their standards of living.	introduction and implementation of the Presidential Decree on the E-auction, and Law No.781, which requires for compensation to be provided for a maximum of one year, does not meet the lenders' full replacement cost principle. This is because the e-auction process does not guarantee the availability of replacement land due to high competition and land scarcity. Moreover, the one-year compensation may be inadequate to enable the affected persons to afford the land prices set in the e-auction system, which also includes additional time and costs for participating in the bidding process.	support in line with the lenders' requirements. Compensation will include retrospective payments and entitlements to be delivered prior to impact. In addition, specific Livelihood Restoration (LR) packages will be developed in consultation with female and male PAPs to ensure gender balanced programmes are developed. (Ref. chapter 10 of this draft LALRP).

Element	ADB's RS2, ADB's Gender & Development Policy,1998 ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018	IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	including identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation.			
Monitoring of LRP implementation	ADB requires monitoring & assessment of outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions & the results of resettlement monitoring. In addition, the Gender and Development Policy requires for monitoring and evaluation processes to systematically incorporate attention to gender in all activities. As part of this, the following reports will be prepared for the Project: LALRP Compliance Report – Upon completion of compensation payments. Semi-annual social monitoring report throughout the construction period. LALRP evaluation report upon completion of the Project.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a LRP and take corrective actions as necessary.	No provision for monitoring is provided in the Uzbekistan law.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the approved draft and final LALRP. Final LALRP mid-term review and completion audit will also be required.

4 Land Acquisition Background

The Project's location has been largely determined by the availability of the wind resource to ensure that it is economically viable for utility scale generation of wind power.

4.1 Project Alternatives

4.1.1 No project alternatives

The 'No Project' alternative is not regarded as favourable, given the project is set to deliver on economically important objectives for the expansion of the country's power generation capacity with renewable sources to meet the rising domestic demand for energy. Further, the Project would contribute to national commitments for long-term cutbacks on carbon footprint and the 2030 Energy Strategy.

4.1.2 Location alternatives

The location of the project considered several key factors for selecting potential wind development sites. These included areas with an average wind speed of 7.5m/s or more at 100m suitable topography for wind farm construction, accessible terrain and ensuring proximity to existing electrical infrastructure, and the absence of critical environmental and social constraints based on preliminary site screening assessments. This included avoiding residential receptors, nationally protected areas, areas of ecological sensitivity, and conflicts with mining exploitation areas.

Additionally, the remote location of the project minimises the impacts on community and residential receptors.

4.1.3 Project layout

4.1.3.1 Wind Farm

Initially, the project was designed to include 37WTGs. However, it was determined that reducing them to 26WTGs would be more cost and energy effective. This change therefore reduced the overall project footprint, minimizing the impact on land which is used for grazing by informal herders in spring to early summer.

As illustrated in the figure below, the selected WTG layout follows what appears to be an almost linear configuration, which allows for construction activities to remain concentrated in specific areas, rather than being dispersed across the entire project boundary. This design ensures that herders can continue to graze outside the construction zones without access restrictions and hence minimising the area of impact. Nonetheless, the exact locations of the WTGs are subject to change upon completion of the topography and geotechnical surveys.

Moreover, the positioning of the WTGs also ensures that the 250m HPZ required for the operational phase remains within the same linear area. This will help to minimise further land use fragmentation, preventing restrictions on herders from setting up structures within the HPZ in the future.

The proposed WF is located approximately 9km from the residential area of Kyzyl Kala, 9.5km from Abay village, and 10km from Dustlik village. As a result, these communities will not experience direct impacts from the land take within the site, expect for the herders who utilise the area for grazing during spring to early summer. It is noted that these herders will still have grazing land access to areas outside of the construction zones and the operational phase footprint.

Additionally, the distance of the WTGs from permanent residential areas will also ensure that operational impacts – such as noise and shadow flicker- will not affect these communities or cause displacement because of the required HPZ.

PROJECT FOOTPRINT

Although the project has been allocated approximately 6,500ha, the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) will only be based on the actual project footprint, which is approximately 96.29ha – approximately 1.58% of the total allocated area. This minimises the project overall impact on grazing land. The remaining 6403.71ha of undeveloped land (and that outside of the project boundary) will remain available for grazing purposes and will not be affected by the project.

4.1.3.2 OHTL alignment

The routing of the OHTL included the consideration of four options a summary of which is included below.

Table 4-1 Summary of OHTL Alignment Options and Description

OHTL Alignment Options	Description	Status (Approved/Rejected)	Decision Justification
Option 1 (selected)	Follows the existing highway and avoids ecologically and culturally sensitive zones.	Approved Received formal approval from key regulatory bodies, including the Ministry of Mining and Geology and the National Electrical Grid of Uzbekistan, with minor route adjustments to avoid above-ground gas pipelines.	• The assessment of this option determined that this route reduces the impact on residential zones. - While this option will still lead to economic displacement along its alignment (to be managed through the implementation of this plan), the avoidance of the residential zones ensured that the project will not lead to physical displacement either through the construction of the towers or through the establishment of the OHTL 50m HPZ which prohibits any structures within this zone. • Additionally, the towers have been located outside of key public utilities and infrastructures such as water pipes, main gas pipeline, and irrigation canals. The adherence of the required distances from these utilities will ensure that there are no disruptions of service/goods delivery to businesses, residential areas and to farms during the construction and operational phases of the project. • Other factors considered also included avoidance of cultural heritage areas such as the Sultan Uvays complex which is of cultural significance not only to the local communities but to Uzbekistan as a whole. Details about how Option 1 minimises impact is provided in table 4-2.
Option 2	Follows the alignment of existing OHTLs.	Rejected Rejected by the Ministry of Mining and Geology due to mining rights constraints and the presence of operational marble quarries along the proposed corridor.	• This option would have resulted into adverse impacts on residential areas including leading to cumulative impacts from the buffer zones that have been established on four (4) existing OHTL alignments and multiple crossings of the same 220kV OHTL. In addition, it would lead to the resettlement

OHTL Alignment Options	Description	Status (Approved/Rejected)	Decision Justification
			of 2 residential houses due to the buffer zone requirements • While the first part of the OHTL goes through a similar desert landscape as the selected option, Option 2 would have resulted into potential physical displacement through the establishment of a HPZ and the from the cumulative impacts of the existing OHTLs. • Additionally, this alignment would have had a direct impact on cultural heritage assets such as the Sultan Uvays Bobo Tower which is of a cultural importance not just to local communities but also in the country.
Option 3	Crosses the Lower Amu Darya Biosphere Reserve, with proximity to Khorezm National Park.	<u>Rejected</u> Excluded due to severe environmental risks, including crossing a designated Protected Area, which is the lower Amu Darya Biosphere Reserve, and potential impacts on the nearby Khorezm National Park.	- Potentially significant ecological disturbance due to the intersection with a Protected Area. • Increased vulnerability to biodiversity loss and ecosystem disruption in proximity to Khorezm National Park. - Potential for heightened negative effects on sensitive habitats and wildlife corridors.
Initial OHTL Routing Options	Relocated to avoid archaeological and mining zones, while also considering topographical constraints.	<u>Rejected</u> High flood risk identified due to natural terrain characteristics. Lack of detailed hydrological data at the time led to avoidance of this area.	- Elevated flood risk due to terrain characteristics, posing safety hazards. - Increased technical and safety challenges for construction and ongoing maintenance in flood-prone areas.

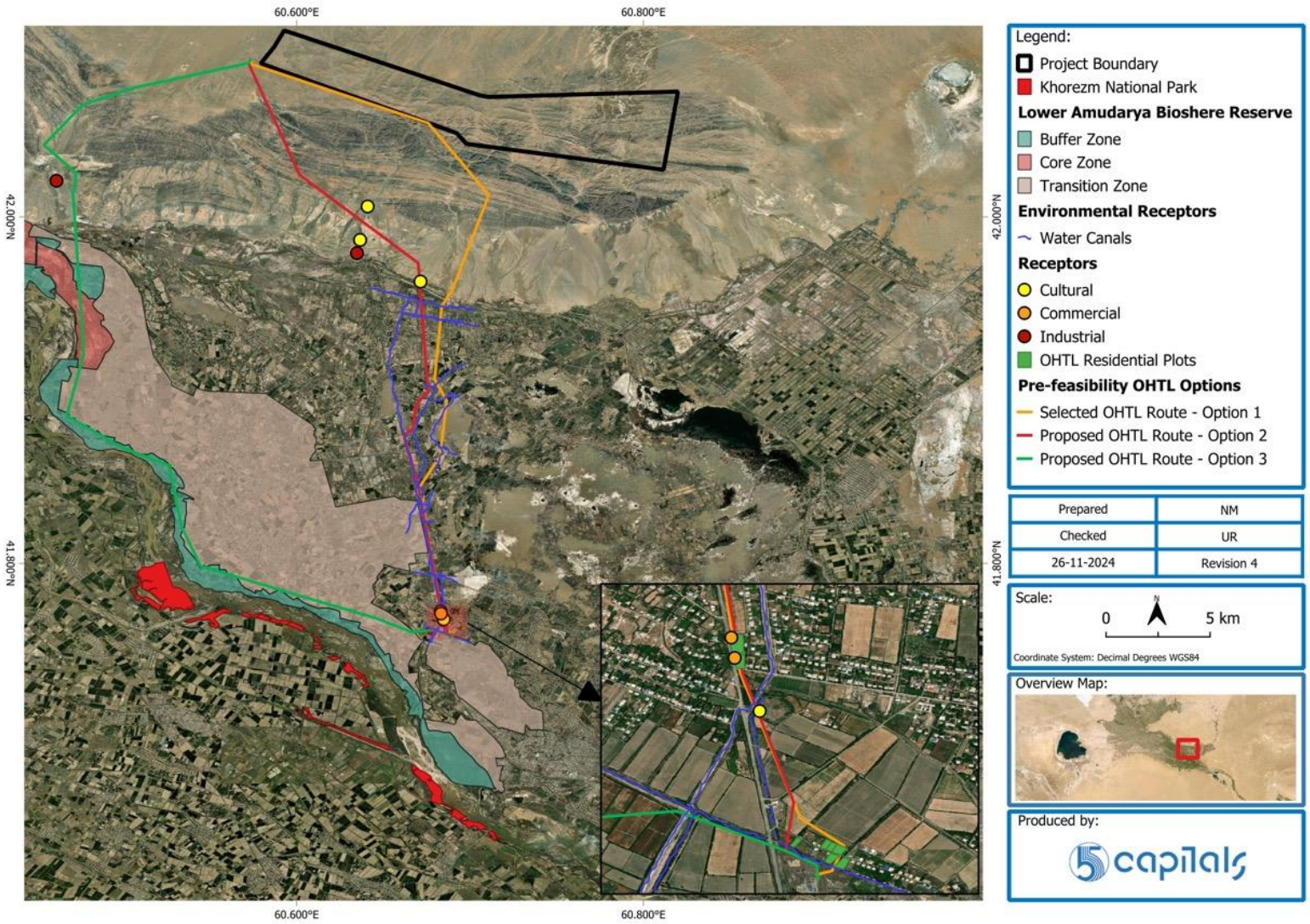
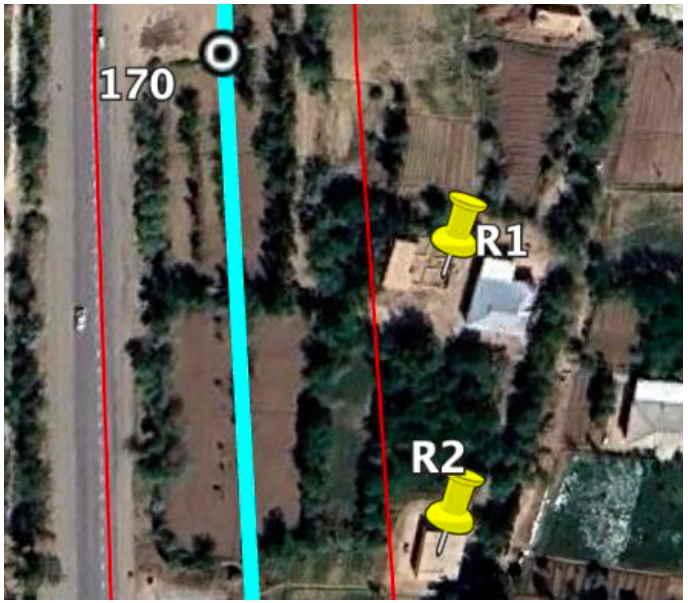


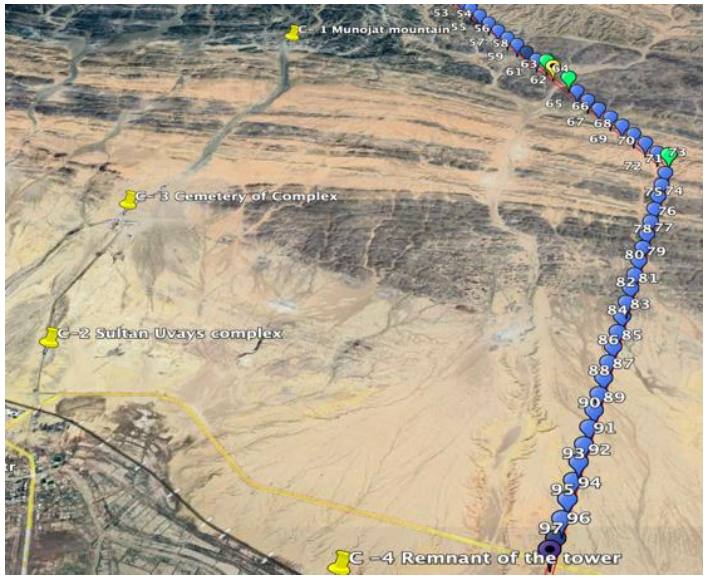
Figure 4-1 Different OHTL routings considered for the Project

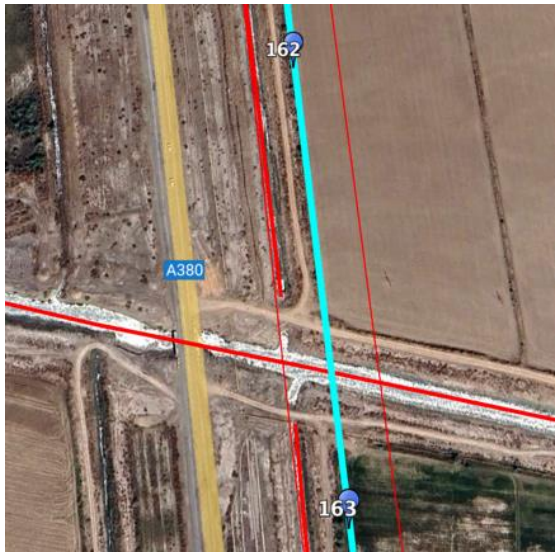
As provided in table 4-1 above, OHTL-Option 1 was selected because it reduces impacts on residential zones and therefore will not result to physical displacement. Additionally, the selected option avoids cultural areas and includes applicable buffers from existing infrastructure as provided in the table below.

Table 4-2 Social considerations under OHTL -Option 1 (selected option)

SOCIAL ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Residential receptors	• As stated in the section above, Option 1 of the OHTL will not result in physical displacement. Additionally, the tower locations have been sited on agricultural land away from the residential living areas. • While the HPZ will impact the residential/tomorkas areas, no residential homes will be affected, as this zone will only impact built non-residential structures such as animal barns, toilets etc. These will require to be relocated outside the HPZ. It is noted that farming under the HPZ in the affected tomorkas can continue albeit with restrictions on the height of the trees that can be grown. - The distance between the towers and nearest residential buildings are as follows: • Tower 170 – R1 is located approximately 70m southeast of the tower and outside of the HPZ. • Tower 176 – R5 is located approximately 53m southwest of the tower and outside of the HPZ. • Tower 177 – R6 is located approximately 103m southwest of the tower and outside of the HPZ. • Tower 177 – R7 is located approximately 92m southeast of the tower and outside of the HPZ.	

Social Element	Description	Figure

Social Element	Description	Figure
Cultural Receptors	• Option 1 is located away from existing cultural receptors and thus avoiding impacts during the construction phase. These include: • Tower 172 – The local cemetery (C5) is located 11m northeast of the tower. Part of the cemetery falls within the HPZ, but this does not have an impact on its usage as it is still aligned with the requirements under SanPIN 0350-17. • Remnant tower (C4) is located 1.5km west of the OHTL. • Munojat mountain (C1) – located approximately 2.8km west of the OHTL. o Sultan Uvays Complex (C2) – Located approximately 5.3km west of the OHTL. • Sultan Uvays Complex (C3) – located approximately 5.4km west of the OHTL.	 

<table>
<tr><th>Social Element</th><th>Description</th><th>Figure</th></tr>
<tr><td>Railway line</td><td>The tower located close to the railway line include towers 102 and 103. These are located approximately 67m and 52m from the railway line respectively and adhere to the required 20m buffer zone for railway infrastructure.</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Irrigation and drainage canals</td><td>Option 1 towers will be located at the required minimum buffer zones from the specified canals as established by the Ministry of Water Resources as provided below.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Canal</th><th>Buffer zone</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Kazak-yab canal PK329</td><td>27.2 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Beshtam canal PK165</td><td>26 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Beshtam canal PK86</td><td>27,5 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Beshtam canal PK82</td><td>27,5 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Ishan-yab canal PK48+20</td><td>22,2 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Kazak-yab canal PK 17+20</td><td>30,6 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Collector GUKK PK913</td><td>30 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Collector K-10 PK16</td><td>20,0 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Collector K-11 PK273+50</td><td>27,5 meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Collector K-12-1-1 PK82</td><td>18 meters</td></tr>
</table>
During the construction phase, the EPC Contractor will use existing roads and avoid crossing over any irrigation or drainage canals/channels on the impacted land.</td><td>Example of tower locations located away from irrigation drainage canals (red line running from west to east).

</td></tr>
</table>

Social Element	Description	Figure
Water Pipeline	The proposed OHTL route crosses water pipelines at 7 locations. The crossing points are between towers 115 to 116 and 162 to 163. However, all the towers are located within the required buffer of 5m on each side as established by JSC Usuvtaminot.	An example of the water pipeline (in blue running from west to east)
Gas Pipeline	The OHTL route will cross the Zaungur pipeline between towers 156 and 157 located at a distance of 282m and 54m respectively. The location of the towers was determined after consultations with Uztransgas during the OHTL pre-feasibility studies. Based on the consultations the minimum buffer zone from the pipeline to the nearest gas pipeline was determined to be a minimum of 15m which the project adheres to.	Gas pipeline (purple line) in relation to the tower locations

Social Element	Description	Figure

4.2 Land Acquisition

The land allocated to the Project is owned by SWID and has been leased to Beruniy Karakul LLC for a period of 49 years. This lease covered a total of 266,340ha of land part of which has (6,500ha) been allocated for the development of the WF. Based on the tender documents, the 6,500ha will be allocated to the successful Bidder (Project Company) by the Government, through a LLA.

While Project Company has been granted access to 6,500ha of the land, it is important to note that the LLA will only be based on the actual project footprint, not the entire allocated area. Based on the Project layout, it is estimated that only 102.38ha of the total 6,500ha will be utilised by the project during the construction and operational phases, accounting for approximately 1.58% of the total allocated area. The permanent impacts from the construction of the WF components will account for 49.66ha (or 0.76%) while the temporary impacts from the construction of the laydown areas will account for 52.72ha (or 0.81%). The remaining 6,397.62ha of undeveloped land (outside of the project footprint) will remain under SWID and as part of the lease held by Beruniy Karakul LLC.

Based on the project footprint, the LLA will be signed between the Ministry of Energy (MoE) and the Project Company for the WF while a land easement agreement will be signed for the OHTL. This is expected to occur by end of January 2025. It is noted that once the OHTL has been constructed and operational, the land area permanently acquired for the OHTL towers will be transferred from the Project Company to JSC "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" (NEGU).

4.3 Project Land Requirements

The development of the WF, BESS and switchyard has been allocated a total of 6,500ha of land. However, the permanent land required for the WF, including the access road and BESS, is estimated to be approximately1.58% of this allocation, which will ensure that most of the land remains available for grazing purposes.

Additionally, the land needed for the OHTL towers is estimated to be approximately 7.12ha, with the total footprint determined by the tower locations.

Table 4-3 Project land requirements (approximated)

Project Facilities	No. of WTG/Total KM	Total Area in Ha	Type of Ownership
WTG Base (including foundation & hardstand & WTG transformer)	26	19.5	Land lease for project lifetime
Access roads	24.7km	22.5	
BESS	-	5.57	
Wind Farm substation	-	2.09	
Sub-total for the WF	**n/a**	**49.66**	**n/a**

Project Facilities	No. of WTG/Total KM	Total Area in Ha	Type of Ownership
Laydown area (Temporary laydown area, yard, office, storage, camp & batching plant)	-	52.72	For use during the construction phase
44km 220kV OHTL	-	7.12	
Total	**n/a**	**109.5ha**	**n/a**
Note: The 7.12ha of land required for the OHTL is based on the tower footprint and it does not include the restrictions on land use that will be established as part of the 50m HPZ. The restrictions from the impacts are discussed in chapter 8 below.			

4.4 Economic Land-use

4.4.1 Wind Farm

Consultations undertaken with the Beruniy Cadastral department in February 2024 revealed that the land within the WF and surrounding areas is owned by the State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Development Industry (SWID). It was also confirmed that SWID has leased this land to Beruniy Karakul LLC for a period of 49 years. The lease covers an area of 266,340ha which is designated for agricultural activities.

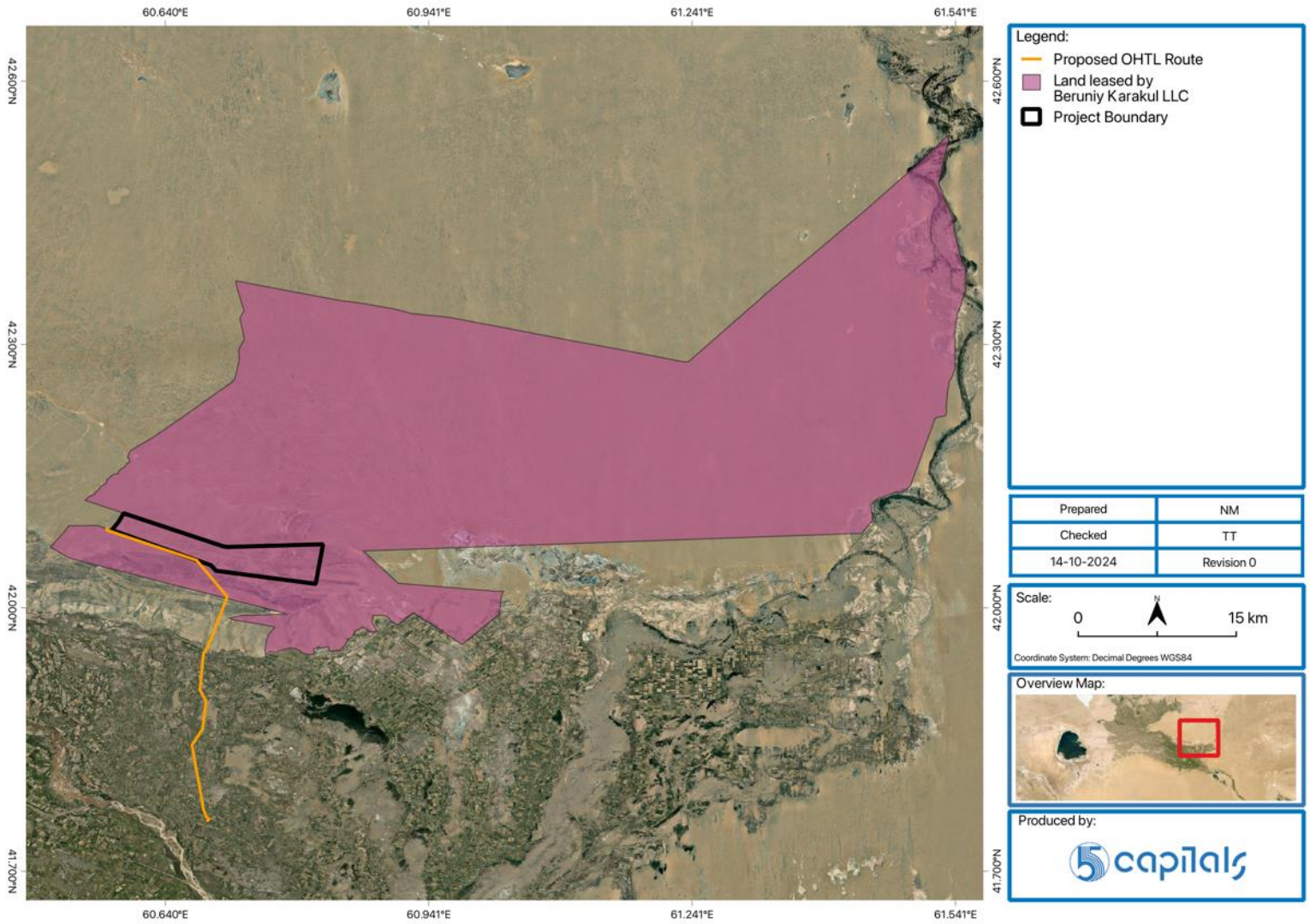


Figure 4-2 Approximated area of land leased to Beruniy Karakul LLC

It is noted that even though the land is designated for pastural activities, the weather conditions are extreme with highs of +60 degrees in summer and lows of -20 degrees in winter. As such, the vegetation is poor and not suitable for prolonged periods of grazing.

Surveys undertaken at the Project site at the ESIA stage and as part of the draft LALRP in April 2024 revealed that there are 6 seasonal herders who use the project area in spring to early summer when the weather is considered favourable. These herders are informal, and they do not have a lease agreement with SWID or Beruniy Karakul LLC. These herders come from the communities in Abay and Dustlik which are approximately 9.5km away from the project site and they utilise temporary structures such as movable vans, fenced areas for livestock and watering areas etc when at the site. It is noted that no permanent structures were observed.

While these herders were observed within the areas in the project boundaries, their grazing locations vary annually based on the availability of pastures. Both the areas within and outside of the project boundaries exhibit homogenous vegetation which is generally poor in quality and unsuitable for extended periods of grazing.

During consultations with herders, they did not raise any concerns about utilizing alternative grazing land outside of the project area. This is largely because they are accustomed to changing locations based on pasture availability. In addition, Beruniy LLC neither monitors nor restricts their grazing activities to specific areas.

The figure 4-3 provided below is based on the herder's grazing areas in spring 2024. It is noted that the herders moved their temporary structures from the project site in May 2024 due to the onset of summer and the rise in temperatures.

Consultations with the herders also revealed that they sometimes graze livestock for other members of their community to make additional income. They approximated that they graze livestock of 1-2 households per year, and these households vary from one year to another. As such, they stated that they were not able to provide the exact names of the households they graze for, as this change depending on the arrangements made before the start of the grazing season and who in the community was willing to pay them.

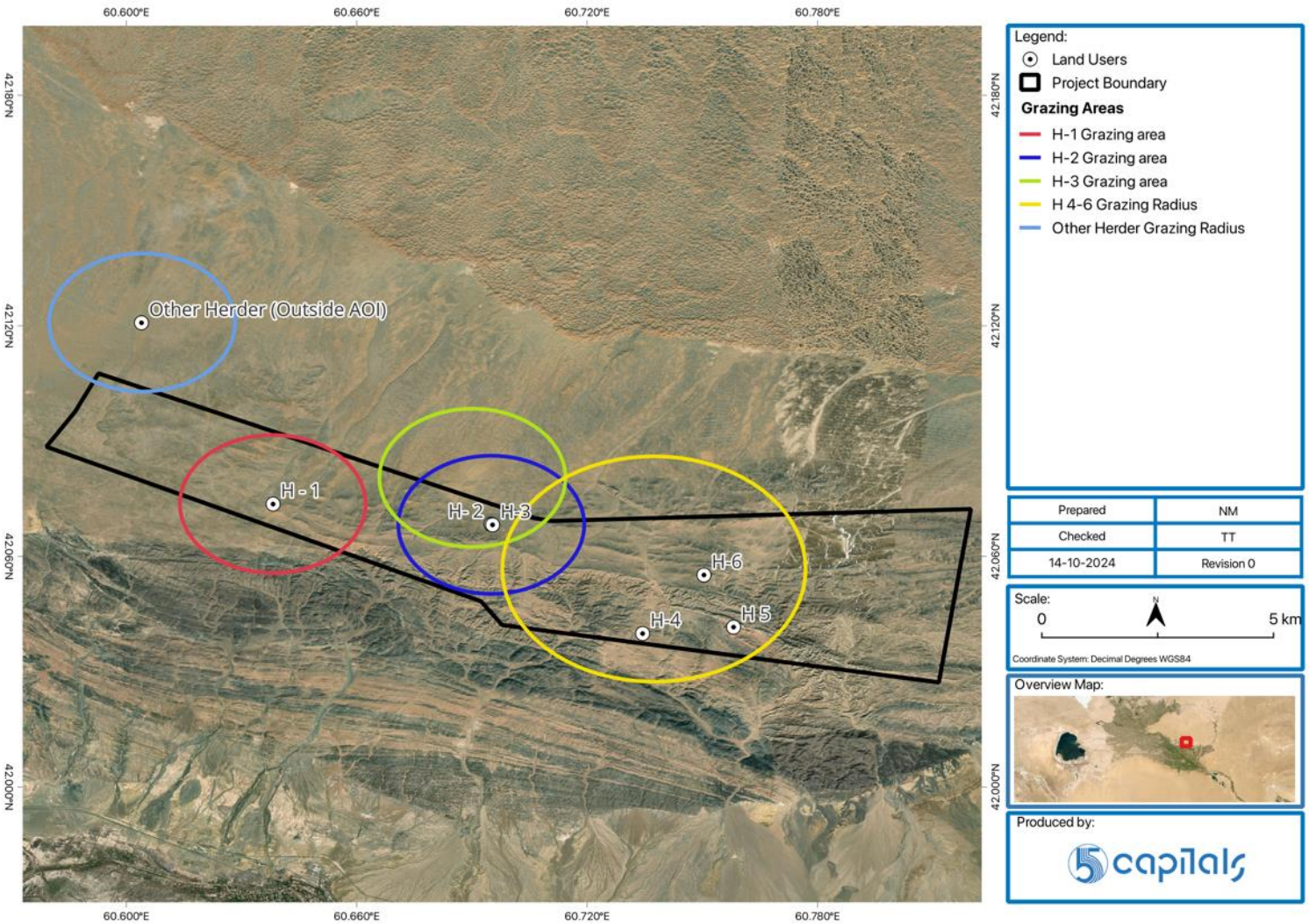


Figure 4-3 Approximated grazing areas based on Spring 2024

Consultations undertaken with the LLC in March and September 2024, revealed that their land is also used informally by nomadic herders (they stated there were 3 nomadic herders), but they do not keep a record of them, and they did not have their contact information. Additionally, these herders change their grazing locations depending on the availability of good pastures. It is noted the project social team did not identify any additional herders during the surveys undertaken and the 6 herders within the project boundaries did not know about nomadic herders using the site. It is noted that the presence of other seasonal and/or nomadic herders in Beruniy Karakul land is possible as they have been allocated 266,340ha of grazing land and the project accounts for less than 3% of this land.

The initial number of seasonal herders identified using the project site was seven (7). However, during consultations undertaken in September 2024, one of the herders whose grazing area slightly overlapped with the project, stated that he intended to stop grazing as it was very difficult, and he intended to find another job with a better salary. This herder currently works as security personnel at a local school in Dustlik community and he stated that he had sold most of his livestock, and he would keep a few of them at home.

He stated that his decision to stop grazing at the site had nothing to do with the proposed project development. It is noted that this herder had previously declined to engage in consultations or participate in the surveys that had been undertaken for the project as part of this draft LALRP. Based on this, this herder was removed from the list of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

This herder is referred to H in the figure above.

4.4.1.1 Access roads

The internal project access road will not impact any additional land users apart from the informal herders who were identified to be using the project site. The roads will be constructed on the land owned by SWID which has been leased to Beruniy Karakul LLC.

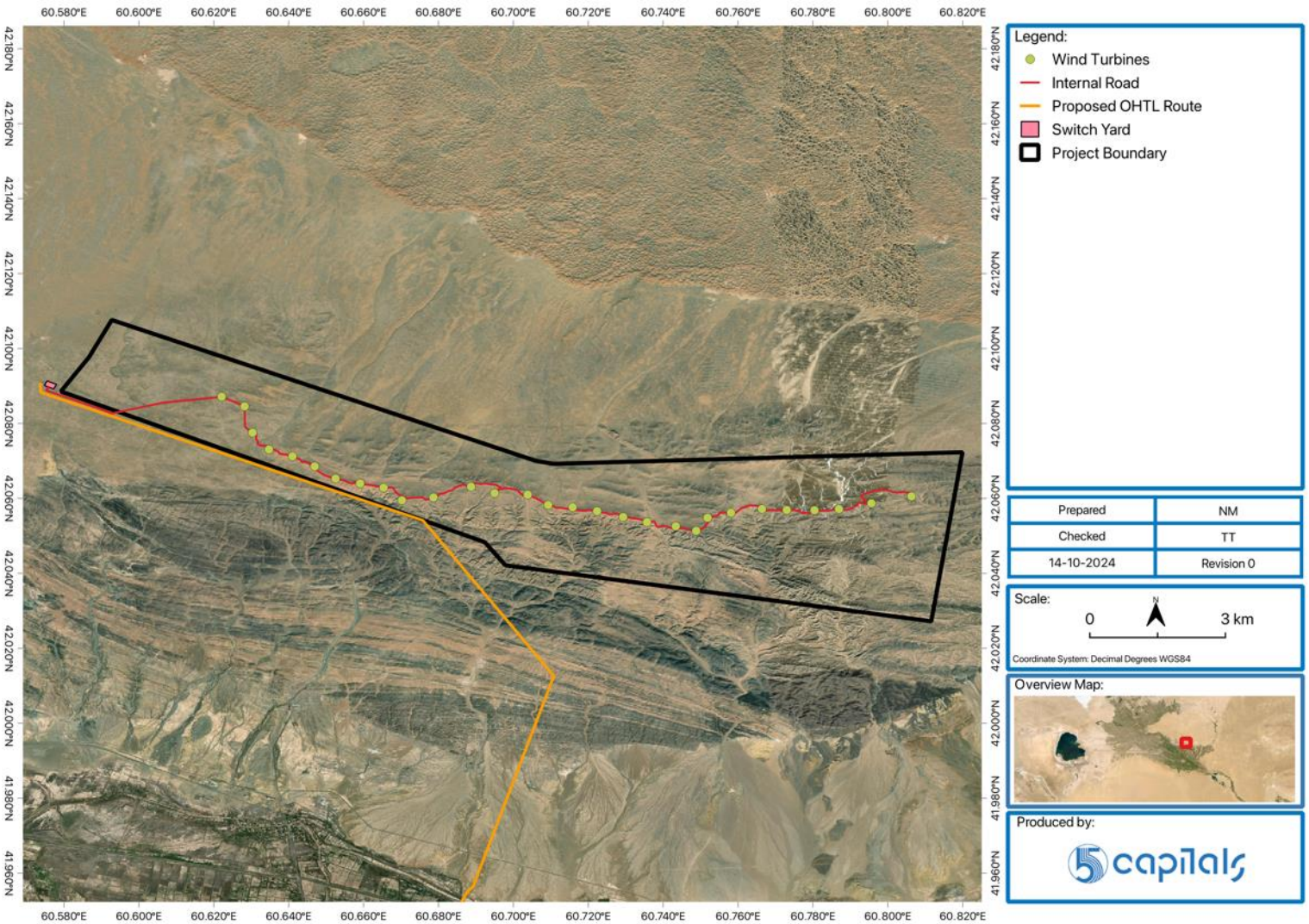


Figure 4-4 Internal access road

The 15km external access road has already been constructed under the Nukus Phase 1 project, which was financed by Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). These institutions require compliance with their internal Environmental & Social (E&S) investment policies and guidelines. As such, the land impacts from both the construction and operation of Nukus Phase 1, including the access road, were assessed as part of the ESIA, which was reviewed and approved by the financing DFIs. As no additional land will be required, the impact assessment of the existing access road has been scoped out of this draft LALRP.

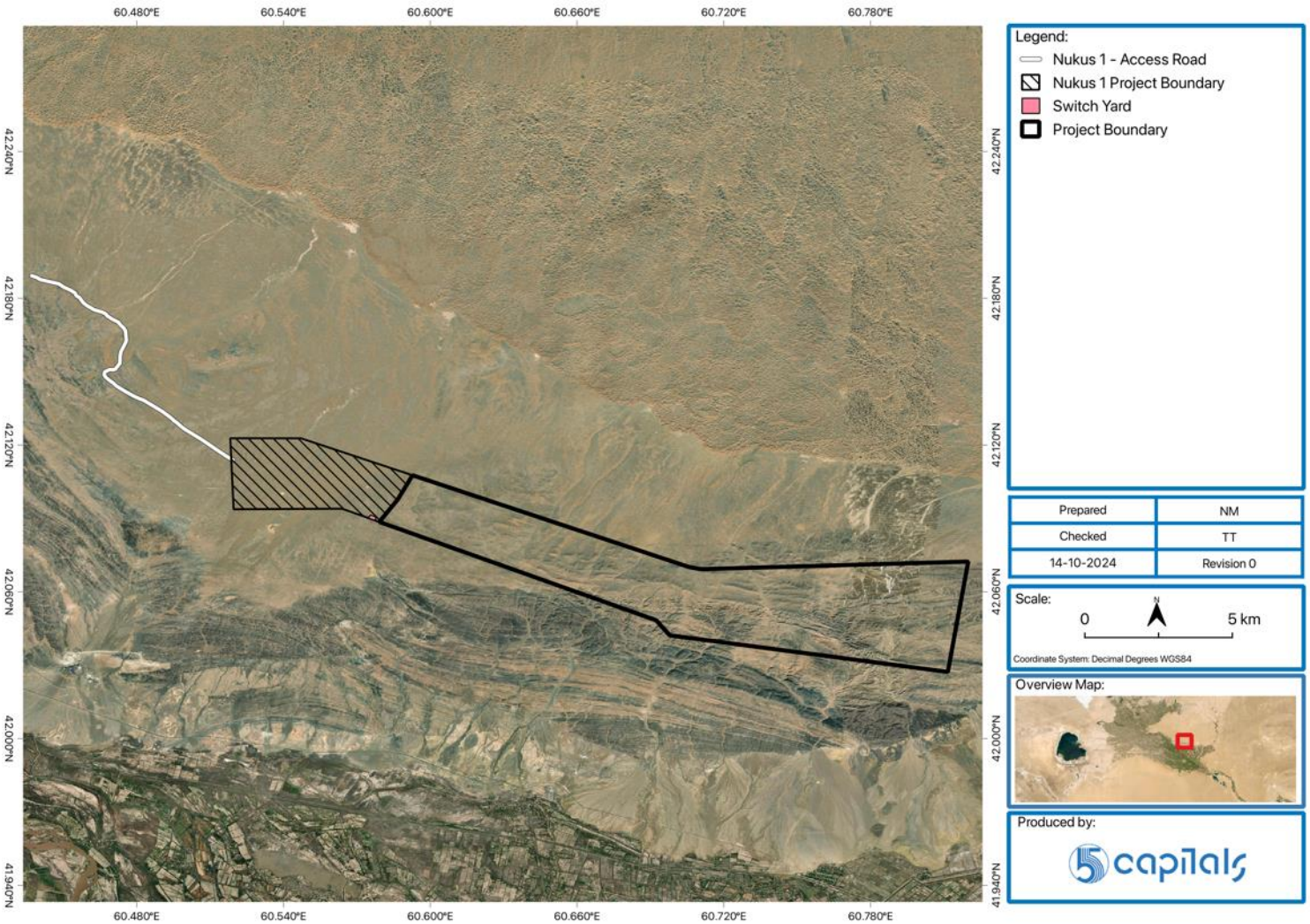


Figure 4-5 External access road

4.4.2 OHTL

The construction of the OHTL will lead to economic displacement. Approximately 22km of the OHTL runs through arable land and along populated areas while the rest goes through desert land.

There are different land use categories along the OHTL, and these are as summarised in the table below.

Table 4-4 Land use category along the OHTL

LAND CATEGORY	LAND USE TYPE	REMARK
Agricultural land	Pastural	• The pastural land was allocated to SWID in 2021 by the State for livestock breeding and wool production. All pastural land in the country is under SWID. • The land impacted by the project is leased to Beruniy Karakul LLC and used by informal herders. • The informal herders who use the land along the OHTL are also the same herders who use the WF site. These include H4, H5 and H6. No additional herders were identified.
Forest land	Forestry	This land is dedicated for supporting wild flora in the region. The land impacted by the OHTL is under the management of the local State Forest Fund Department.
Agricultural land	Irrigated and arable land	This type of land is used for cultivation of annual crops and perennial crops. The leases are • Private enterprises: include large farms leased to farmers and legal entities. • Dekhkan farms: Small sized land plots between 0.002 – 0.2ha leased to physical entities to encourage people to be involved in agricultural activities to reduce unemployment. Typically, Dekhan farms have leases of 10 years. However, these lands cannot be owned for a lifetime, and they are not inherited. The Dekhkan farms are exempted from taxes associated with agricultural activities for the first three years of lease.
Residential	Land found in residential areas including rural communities, towns etc	• The impacted land plots adjacent to residential houses are called tomorka. These types of land are under a lifetime ownership, and they can be inherited. • The owners are eligible to use such type of land based on their needs i.e., gardening, construction of residential and non-residential structures etc.
Reserve land	This is land taken under reserve either by the State or by the local administration	• The impacted land plots are agricultural land that are under the State reserve. This also includes municipal land that is currently not in use. • These are available for lease to farmers.
Industry, transport, communication and other purposes	Land granted to juridical persons to be used for industrial,	• The last tower of the OHTL will be in land allocated to Beruniy sub-station.

LAND CATEGORY	LAND USE TYPE	REMARK
	communication and defence purposes etc.	• There are 2 commercial land plots that are within the OHTL HPZ, and the type of lease allocated to commercial use is through permanent use. • There are communication cables that belong to JSC Uztelecom that will require to be relocated.

4.4.2.1 Agricultural land

There are 28 agricultural land plots that will be impacted by the OHTL. Among these, there are 17 farms, 7 dekhan farms and 4 large private enterprises. The large enterprises function as legal entities, while the farms and dekhan farms are categorised as physical entities under individuals.

Consultations undertaken with the farmers revealed that there are instances where farmers hold multiple land leases including through their family members and friends. While the law allows for individuals and enterprises to hold multiple leases for farmland, the same is not allowed for dekhan farms. Further details of this are provided in table 4-5 and section 4-5 below.

Further consultations undertaken with the farmers in April and September 2024 revealed that the agricultural activities in the district have been inconsistent due to availability of water through the irrigation canals. While there was sufficient water in the canals for farming in 2023, the previous years were marked with shortages which made it difficult to undertake planting activities. Two farmers were identified to be undertaking grazing activities on their agricultural land, but they stated that they intend to start farming again once water becomes available (refer to table 4-5 for more details).

Additionally, the farmers revealed that they intend to plant crops in the next planting season of 2025 and as such requested that the project does not block the irrigation canals during the construction phase. In addition, the farmers would want to be kept informed about the construction schedule so that they are also able to plan appropriately.

Consultations undertaken with the EPC Contractor confirmed that the canals will not be impacted as their construction will utilise existing roads to access the tower locations or make crossing points over the canals. Additionally, the construction of the OHTL will be phased and the required notifications will be provided prior to the start of the construction phase within the impacted farms.

4.4.2.2 Commercial

There are two commercial land plots that will be impacted by the project. During the site visits undertaken in April 2024 as part of the inventory, one of the shops was observed to be still under construction (C-1) and the shop remained incomplete, while the second (C-2) was being renovated from a bus stop into a shop. C-2 entered into a direct lease agreement with the Beruniy district through an order of the mayor 357/05 dated 28.05.2001 (this was before the

introduction of the e-auction process). The right to the structure was with an overall size of 68.15m2 was registered on 12.09.2022 through the permission of structure us no. 58779720.

Further site visits conducted in August and September 2024 revealed that C-2 had finalised the renovations of the shop and he had opened a grocery shop in June 2024. During this period, he was informed that any additional expansions of the shop would not be eligible for compensation as it was past the cut-off date.

The two structures will require to be relocated due to the restrictions applied within the OHTL buffer zone (as per SaNPiN 0350-17).

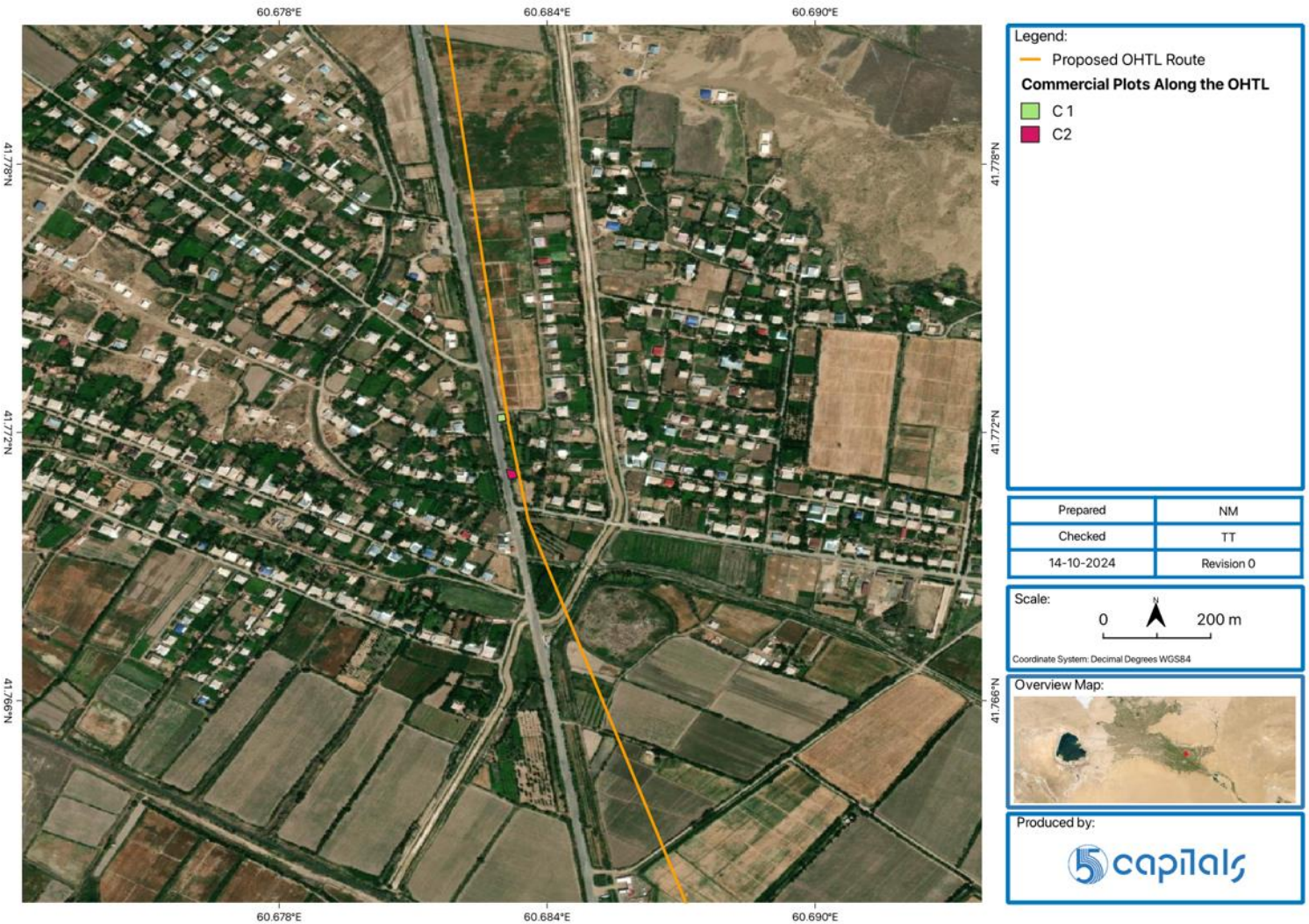


Figure 4-6 Location of impacted commercial shops

C-1 declined to engage with the project team and stated that he wanted to be allocated alternative land in advance. Consultations with the Beruniy district municipality in September 2024 revealed that C-1 was granted a direct lease dated 18.02.2012 with a requirement to obtain permission from the architectural authorities for the shop construction. However, it is understood that C-1 has not completed the processes required to build and operate this shop and it remains incomplete.

The project has approached the leader of Makhtumkuli community where C-1 and his family resides to act as a mediator and to allow for the consultations to proceed. However, this process of mediation is still on-going and further efforts to consult with C-1 will be made during the disclosure of the compensation and entitlements.

It is noted that commercial land is now allocated through the e-auction process and C-1 and C-2 would be required to go through the same process to identify replacement land.

4.4.2.3 Residential land plots (Tomorka)

There are 7 land plots owned by 7 separate households and supplementary structures such as toilets, wells etc and crops fall under the OHTL buffer zone. While the structures will require to be relocated, the cultivation of crops can still occur albeit with restrictions on height and outside of the OHTL tower locations. No residential homes will be impacted.

3 out of the 7 residential plots are owned by women who are widows and heads of the households.

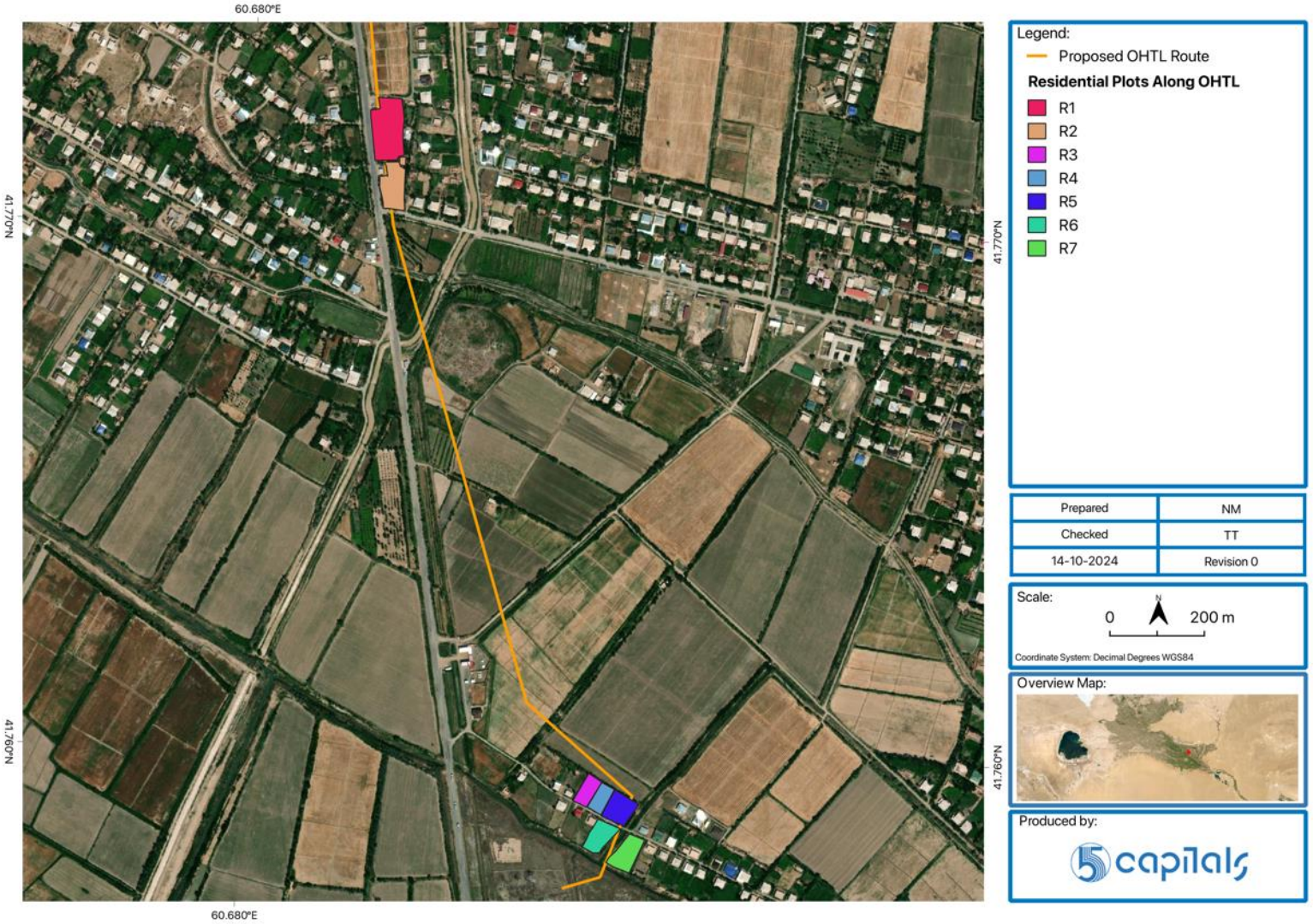


Figure 4-7 Location of impacted residential land plots (tomorka)

4.4.2.4 State owned land

Six (6) State organisations will be impacted by the construction of the OHTL. These include:

- Beruniy Karakul LLC under the management of SWID: Their grazing land will be impacted. However, this land is currently not used due to the lack of water resources, low vegetation and extreme weather in winter and summer.
  - The land is used by 3 informal herders who also use the project site.
- Beruniy district municipality: They have 5 land plots that are arable land which are under the State reserve and remain unused. It is understood that these will be posted in the e-auction platform after the completion of the OHTL construction.
  - The other land plot includes a local cemetery in Makhtumkuli community that falls under the HPZ buffer zone. There will be no impacts to the operation of the cemetery as it can still be used. The nearest OHTL tower to the cemetery is approximately 12m.
- Beruniy district department of State Forestry agency: This includes desert land free of structures and assets.
- Beruniy district department of irrigation and melioration: This land plot remains empty, and it is not used for crop cultivation. It is mainly used for access along the canals.
- NEGU: This is the land plot within the existing Beruniy sub-station.

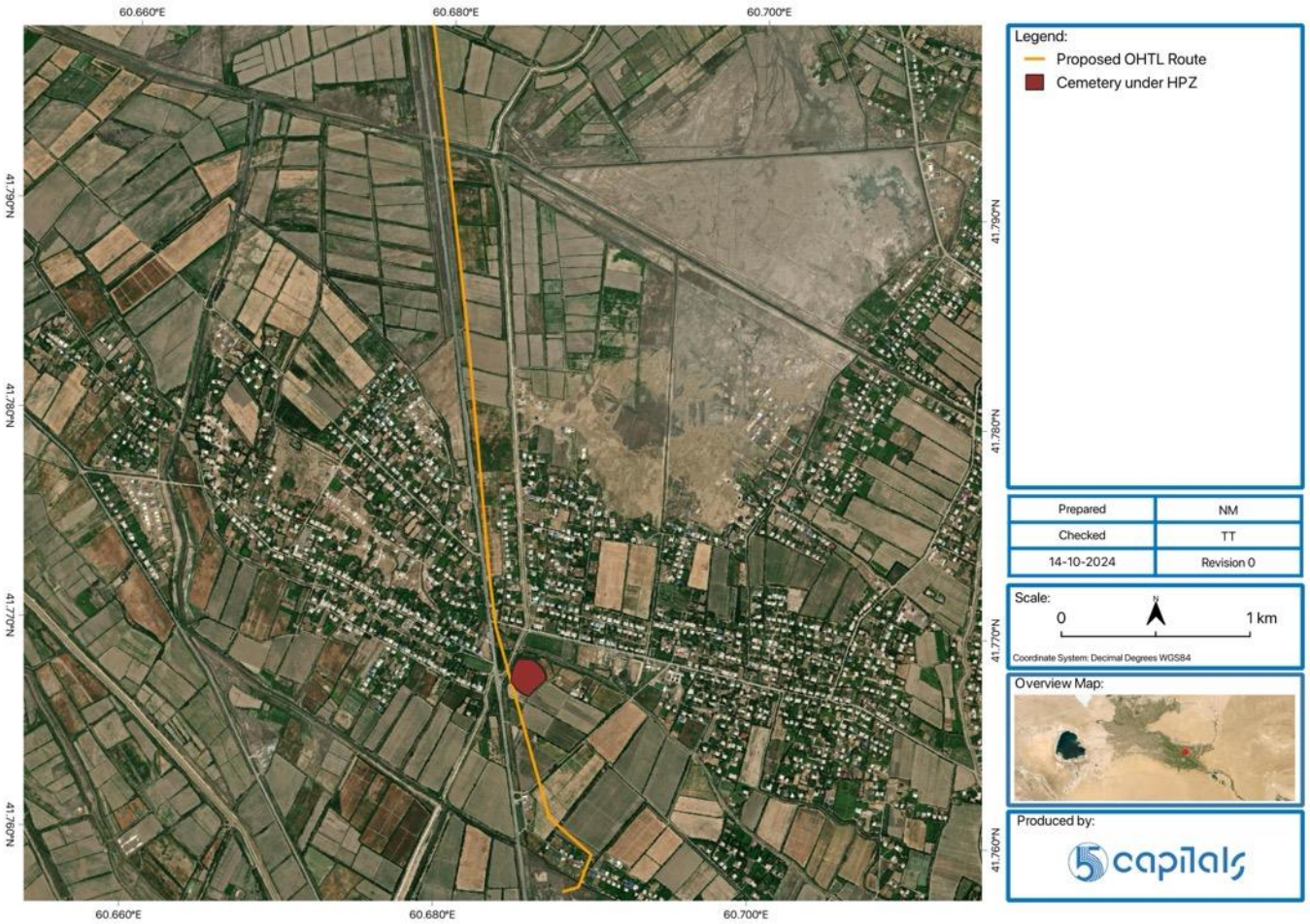


Figure 4-8 Location of cemetery

All the above land plots remain unused including by informal land users and this was verified during the inventory surveys and consultations undertaken with the Beruniy district municipality in June and July 2024.

JSC UZTELECOM

There is a communication cable that belongs to JSC Uztelecom that is within the OHTL tower construction zone (3 towers). The cable is buried underground and consultations with JSC Uztelecom revealed that a 2m buffer on each side is required to ensure its integrity is not compromised. As such, the cable will require to be relocated prior to the construction of the OHTL.

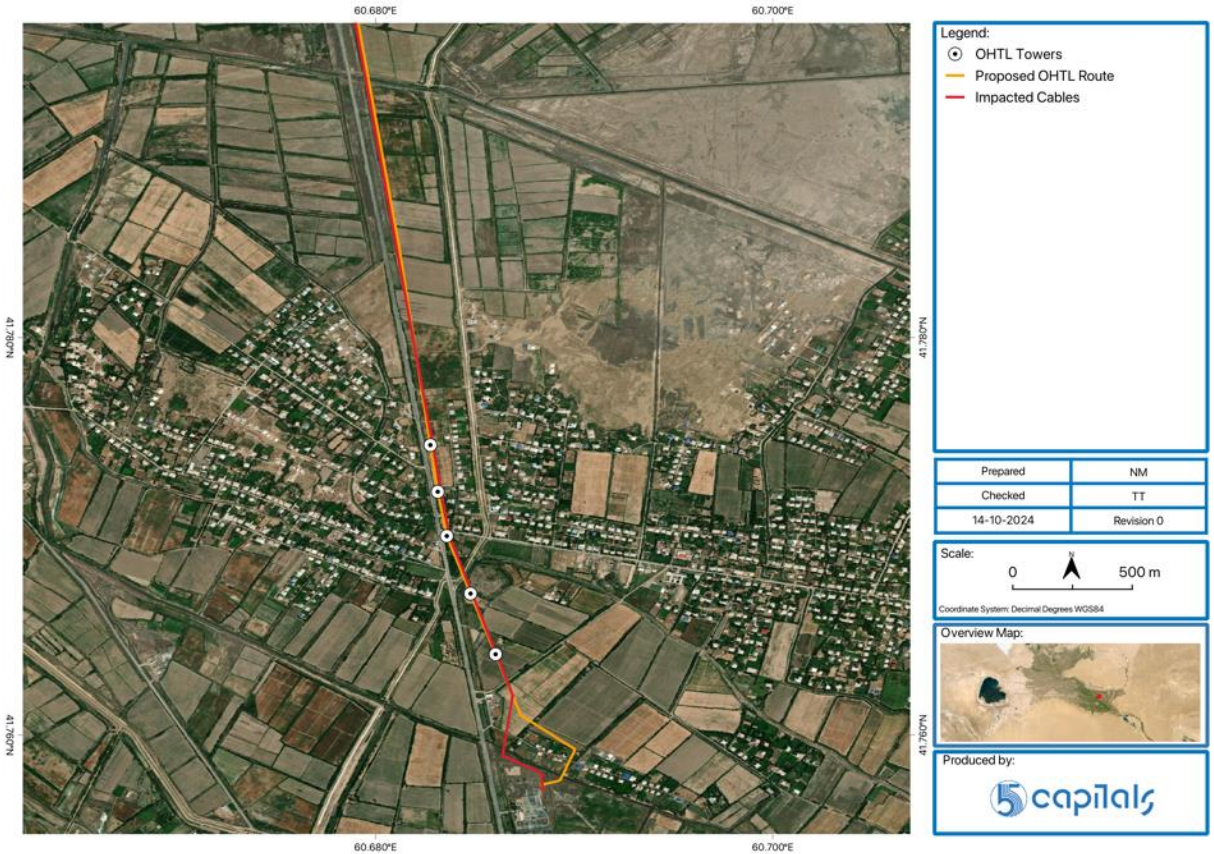


Figure 4-9 Location of impacted cables

Table 4-5 Summary of land use

No	PAP code	Number of leased land plots impacted by OHTL	Land use	Project Component	Total Area of Land	Date of Land Allocation	LLA Duration	Comment
1	H1	n/a	Informal grazing – grazing season ended in May 2024	WF	≈ 1258[4] (measured based on grazing radius)	N/A	informal	[redacted]
2	H2	n/a	Informal grazing – grazing season ended in May 2024	WF	≈ 1258 (measured based on grazing radius)	N/A	informal	
3	H3	n/a	Informal grazing – grazing season ended in May 2024	WF	≈ 1258 (measured based on grazing radius)	N/A	informal	
4	H4	n/a	Informal grazing – grazing season ended in May 2024	WF & OHTL	≈ 1258 (measured based on grazing radius)	N/A	informal	
5	H5	n/a	Informal grazing – grazing season ended in May 2024	WF & OHTL	≈ 1258 (measured based on grazing radius)	N/A	informal	
6	H6	n/a	Informal grazing – grazing season ended in May 2024	WF & OHTL	≈ 1258 (measured based on grazing radius)	N/A	informal	
7	F- 1	1	The use of this land is active, and its use has continued even after the cut-off date.	OHTL	184.1	13.02.2021	49 years	
8	F-2	1	The use of this land is active, and its use has continued even after the cut-off date.	OHTL	84.5	28.10.2021	49 years	
9	F-3	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	144.2	13.02.2021	49 years	
10	F-4	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	59.8	18.02.2021	49 years	
11	F-5	4	Crop cultivation . Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date All 4 leased land plots are registered under farmer F-5	OHTL	107	24.04.2024	30 years	
12	F-6	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	93.74	03.02.2021	49 years	

[4] The grazing areas for the herders do not have clearly defined boundaries. Given the informal nature of land use, the herders were able to indicate general locations on a map. The project team then measured the grazing areas using an estimated grazing radius based on these marks

No	PAP code	Number of leased land plots impacted by OHTL	Land use	Project Component	Total Area of Land	Date of Land Allocation	LLA Duration	Comment
13	F-7	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	136	03.02.2021	49 years	
14	F-8	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	141.1	03.02.2021	49 years	
15	F-9	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	143	03.02.2021	49 years	
16	F-10	3 (one farm and 2 dekhkan farms)	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	4	14.07.2023 farm, 30.05.2022 – 2 dekhkan farms	49 years - farm, 10 years - dekhan farms	
17	F-11	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	66.4	13.02.2021	49 years	
18	F-12	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	9.1	07.01.2019	49 years	
19	F-13	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	48.7	18.02.2021	49 years	
20	F-14	2	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date All 2 leased land plots are registered under farmer F-14	OHTL	134	03.02.2021	49 years	
21	F-15	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	209.5	30.01.2019	49 years	
22	F-16	3	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date All 3 leased land plots are registered under farmer F-16	OHTL	122	08.04.2020	49 years	
23	F-17	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	55.7	26.01.2022	49 years	
Total land plots for farms		**25 land plots**						
24	DF-1 (informal)	1	No formal lease agreement exists, DF1 uses land for crop cultivation on informal basis. Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	0.44	N/A	informal	

No	PAP code	Number of leased land plots impacted by OHTL	Land use	Project Component	Total Area of Land	Date of Land Allocation	LLA Duration	Comment
25	DF-2	2	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date DF2's son is abroad. He was communicated over call and written confirmation is expected from him.	OHTL	0.4	4.03.2022	10 years	
26	DF-3	2	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date.	OHTL	0.4	23.02.2022	10 years	
27	DF-4	5	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	1	01.06.2022 (for all land plots)	10 years	
28	DF-5	3	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	0.6	01.06.2022 (for all land plots)	10 years	
29	DF-6	3	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	0.6	01.06.2022 (for all land plots)	10 years	
30	DF-7	1	Crop cultivation - Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date	OHTL	0.34	01.11.2004	10 years	
Total for DF						**17**		
31	PE1	1	Inactive, land remains unused for 2 years, Cluster was bankrupted, and land should be returned back to the state reserve	OHTL	73.9	29.05.2020	49 years	
32	PE2	4	Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date. This cluster is focused on sericulture and mulberry trees are going to be impacted	OHTL	8.471	09.12.2018	49 years	

No	PAP code	Number of leased land plots impacted by OHTL	Land use	Project Component	Total Area of Land	Date of Land Allocation	LLA Duration	Comment
33	PE3	2	Active, has been used without interruption since cut-off date.	OHTL	124	14.07.2023	agreement is renewed annually	[redacted]
34	PE4	1	Salty uncultivated land.	OHTL	2.8	11.01.2021-	49 years	
Total land plots for PE						**8**		
35	R1	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	1.05	No formal registration.	unlimited	
36	R2	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	0.55	Ownership transfer documents are being registered	unlimited (being re-registered as house was inherited from mother to son)	
37	R3	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	0.1847	20.05.2000	unlimited	
38	R4	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	0.1695	26.09.1997	unlimited	
39	R5	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	0.31	20.05.2000	unlimited	
40	R6	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	0.15	26.05.2000	unlimited	
41	R7	1	Residential land (Tomorka)	OHTL	0.15	20.05.2000	unlimited	

No	PAP code	Number of leased land plots impacted by OHTL	Land use	Project Component	Total Area of Land	Date of Land Allocation	LLA Duration	Comment
42	C1	1	Commercial – not operational	OHTL	-	No documents were provided	-	
43	C2	1	Commercial operational	OHTL	0.006831	28.05.2001	Permanent	
44	SO1	4	Grazing land – Inactive, not used and not leased	WF & OHTL	266,340	10.10.2020	49 years	
45	SO2	6	Currently not in use and is in state reserve apart from the cemetery	OHTL	4.993	In state reserve	In state reserve	
46	SO3	1	Forestry land	OHTL	2.475	Under Forest fund	Under Forest fund	
47	SO4	1	Land plot is empty and not in use	OHTL	0.143	N/A	N/A	
48	SO5	1	Within the existing Beruniy substation	OHTL	6.46	N/A	N/A	
49	SO6	-	A cable will need to be relocated	OHTL	N/A	N/A	N/A	

4.5 Use of leased land by third parties

As shown in the table above, several land users are utilizing dekhan farmland leased to other individuals. These leases are held by family members and friends, but based on the outcome of consultations, the leaseholders do not generate an income from the land or manage it. This is because while the law allows for individuals and enterprises to hold multiple leases for farmland, the same is not allowed for dekhan farms. The Presidential Decree 373 dated 10.09.2022, Article 5 states that land plots designed for dekhkan farms are to be leased to people who are registered under the 'iron book, women book and youth book'. These books include a register of the vulnerable people including women and the youth. The criteria for vulnerability within the iron, women and youth books includes low income, people living with disability, those who are unemployed etc.

In general, the regulation on dekhan farms does not support the possession of multiple leases by the same individual for multiple dekhans. This policy aligns with the government's aim to optimize land use and support the efficient management of agricultural resources by ensuring equitable access to land especially for the vulnerable groups. This approach was also confirmed during the consultations with the Berunity Cadastral department in September 2024 where they stated that multiple leases for dekhan farms cannot be issued to the same individual.

Based on the above, it is normal practise for members in the same household to apply for dekhan farms individually. This includes enlisting the help of extended family members and friends to be able to access more land. It is noted that while a household may have access to land under multiple leases (and under different names), the land is generally managed by the head of the household and the income used to support the whole household.

In addition to the above, there are two residential/tomorka farms where family members have transferred their land use rights. The sister-in-law of R6 and the sister of R7 have transferred their rights, and they now reside in different households which are not affected by the Project.

There are also six (6) farms where the official leaseholders have transferred their land use rights to the identified PAPs. Consultations conducted with both leaseholders and land users in March 2025 confirmed that the leaseholders have never actively used the land and are leaseholders only on paper. During these discussions, the leaseholders stated that they are relatives of the actual land users, and therefore, the lease and land use remain within the family.

Based on the above, consultations and verifications were undertaken between 25th February and 13th March 2025 with the official lease holders where they signed confirmation letters stating that they had transferred the land use rights to the PAPs using the land. The outcomes of these consultations are provided in table 4.6 below.

During consultations, leaseholders were provided with detailed information about the Project, including an overview of the anticipated construction and operational impacts that have been assessed. They were guided through the contents of the forms, which were printed in Uzbek, and were explicitly informed of their right to either sign or decline.

Additionally, the PAPs were informed about the grievance mechanism and that they could access it at no cost, intimidation or risk of retaliation. Additionally, they were informed that they data would be handled confidentially.

The confirmation of transfer of land rights letter, provided to the leaseholders and witnesses, included the following key elements:

- Confirmation that the land is free of disputes and not subject to any other claims.
- Confirmation that the leaseholder has granted the actual land user the land user rights.
- The leaseholder will not claim any compensation that will be paid to the actual land users to cover the impacts associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition required for the 44km OHTL
- The signed forms include a witness.

After signing the form, the PAPs were given the option to either take a physical copy for their records or be provided with a copy via a phone messaging application (Telegram). Notably, all of them opted to have the signed form sent to their phones as it was more convenient and easier to keep safe than a paper copy. The copies were later scanned and shared with the relevant PAPs.

The table below provides details of the leaseholders and when they signed the letters.

Table 4-6 Summary of leased land used by third parties & status of consent

No	Leaseholder	Actual land user	Land Category	Tower/RoW	Date of Land Issue	Duration of Lease	Relationship	Signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights	Date of signing	Comment
1	F10a	F10	Dekhan	Row	30.05.2022	10 years	Sister-in-law	✓	26/02/2025	[redacted]
2	F10b		Dekhan	Row	30.05.2022	10 years	Friend	✓	26/02/2025	
3	F10c		Farm	Tower 138	14.07.2023	49 years	Son	✓	11.03.2025	
4	DF2a	DF2	Dekhan	RoW	04.03.2022	10 years	son	✓	26/02/2025	
5	DF3a	DF3	Dekhan	RoW	23.02.2025	10 years	son	✓	27/02/2025	
6	DF3b		Dekhan	RoW	23.02.2025	10 years	Daughter in law	✓	27/02/2025	
7	DF4a	DF4	Dekhan	Tower 169	01.06.2022	10 years	Brother	✓	25/02/2025	
8	DF4b		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Spouse	✓	25/02/2025	
9	DF4c		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Sister-in-law	✓	25/02/2025	

No	Leaseholder	Actual land user	Land Category	Tower/RoW	Date of Land Issue	Duration of Lease	Relationship	Signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights	Date of signing	Comment
10	DF4d		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Sister-in-law	✓	25/02/2025	[redacted]
11	DF5a	DF5	Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Daughter in law	✓	26/02/2025	
12	DF5b		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Daughter in law	✓	26/02/2025	
13	DF5c		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Daughter in law	✓	26/02/2025	
14	DF6a	DF6	Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Son	✓	25/02/2025	
15	DF6b		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Daughter in law	✓	25/02/2025	
16	DF6c		Dekhan	RoW	01.06.2022	10 years	Son	✓	26/05/2025	
17	R6a	R6	Tomorka/residential	RoW	26.05.2000	unlimited	Sister-in-law	✓	27/02/2025	
18	R7a	R7	Tomorka/residential	RoW	20.05.2000	unlimited	Sister	✓	27/02/2025	
19	F1a	F1	Farm	Tower 104	13.02.2021	49 years	Spouse	✓	08.03.2025	
20	F9a	F9	Farm	Towers 134 and 135	03.02.2021	49 years	Son	✓	11.03.2025	
21	F12a	F12	Farm	Tower 143	07.01.2019	49 years	Son	✓	11.03.2025	
22	F13a	F13	Farm	Tower 150 and 151	18.02.2021	49 years	brother	✓	06.03.2025	
23	F17a	F17	Farm	Towers 175 and 176	26.01.2022	49 years	Sister-in-law	✓	11.03.2025	

4.5.1 Composition of households of leaseholders with third-party land use

As outlined in Table 4-6 above, some leaseholders belong to the same household as the individuals utilizing their land. However, others come from separate households.

Leaseholders who are part of the same household as the land user have been included in the total count of PAPs, as detailed in Chapter 7. Meanwhile, the composition of those from independent households is provided below, based on the established average household size derived from existing data (see Section 7.2 for reference).

Table 4-7: Composition of the affected leaseholders' households

No	CODE	Number of household members	Notes
1	F10a	7	Estimated based on the average number of household members in the households where data exists.
2	F10b	7	As above
3	F10c	0	Shares the same household as F10.
4	DF2a	0	He Is part of his DF2 household and is therefore accounted for in the PAHs composition under section 7-3.
5	DF3a	0	They are part of DF3 household and are therefore accounted for in the PAHs composition under section 7-3.
6	DF3b	0	
7	DF4a	0	They are part of his DF4 household, and they are therefore accounted for in the PAHs composition under section 7-3.
8	DF4b	0	
9	DF4c	0	
10	DF4d	7	Based on the average household members of PAHs where data exists.
11	DF5a	0	Part of DF5 household, and they are therefore accounted for in the PAH composition under section 7-3.
12	DF5b	7	Based on the average household members of PAHs where data exists.
13	DF5c	7	
14	DF6a	0	They are part of DF6 household, and they are therefore accounted for in the PAH composition under section 7-3.
15	DF6b	0	
16	DF6c	7	Based on the average household members of PAHs where data exists.
17	R6a	7	As above
18	R7a	7	As above
19	F1a	0	Shares the same household as F1
20	F9a	7	Based on the average household members of PAHs where data exists.
21	F12a	7	As above
22	F13a	7	As above

No	CODE	Number of household members	Notes
23	F17a	7	As above
Households	**12**		
Estimated household members	**84**		

All leaseholders who have transferred their land use rights have signed the land rights transfer forms, as shown in Table 4-6 above. As a result, the 12 households from which these leaseholders originate are not considered PAHs/PAPs. By signing the forms, they have confirmed the transfer of land use rights and acknowledged that they do not expect compensation from the Project.

5 PAHs IDENTIFIED AFTER THE CUT-OFF DATE

5.1 Background and Context

The Nukus 200 MW Wind Farm will be developed under a Public-Private Partnership Agreement (PPPA). In this context, the Ministry of Energy (MoE), acting as the Public Partner, will lease the land to the Project Company through the signing of a Land Lease Agreement (LLA). Before proceeding with the LLA, the MoE must first secure a land allocation order, which will be issued by either the Beruniy District Municipality or the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

As outlined in section 4.4.2 above, the Project's OHTL will affect both irrigated and non-irrigated land. Consequently, the land categories must be changed to facilitate the development of the Project. According to Article 9 of the Land Code of Uzbekistan, the process for changing land categories is determined by the type of land. For non-irrigated land, the category change can be authorized by local governing authorities responsible for land management. However, for irrigated land—applicable to a 22 km section of the proposed OHTL—the category change can only be authorized through a decision by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on these requirements, ACWA Power took the following actions:

- **Non-irrigated land:** ACWA Power applied for the municipality or Union of Ministers' Order (land allotment order), which was issued on 28th February 2025.
  - A letter from the MoE, provided by ACWA Power and dated May 17, 2024, states that the Khokimiyat of the Karakalpakstan Republic shall grant the Project Company and its contractors temporary access to the site to carry out the following activities:
    - Construction of temporary access roads, water supplies, communication supplies, site facilities camp and facilities-store yard, workshop.
  - The letter states that the permission is being provided for the period until the investor duly registers its land rights over the site.
- **Irrigated land**: On 25th December 2024, ACWA Power applied to the Presidential Administration for approval to construct the OHTL on irrigated land. According to the Cadastral Agency, 70 OHTL towers will be constructed on irrigated land.
  - The Presidential Decree was issued to the Project on 8th April 2025 authorising the land category change.

According to ACWA Power, the issuance of the Presidential Decree for irrigated land is based on the tower locations. For permanently affected land, a Land Allotment in the name of the Ministry of Energy (MoE) will be issued, after which ACWA Power Beruniy Wind will sign the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with MoE.

To facilitate the use of land between the OHTL towers during the construction phase, the Project will sign easement agreements. These agreements will be in accordance with an order issued by the Beruniy District Municipality (Order No. 319-13-182-Q/24) on 24th December 2024. The agreements are expected to include:

- Easement Agreements with Leaseholders: Each leaseholder will sign an easement agreement for the duration of the construction phase (two years). The payable amounts will be calculated based on the applicable land tax (rent) for the easement area for the period during which the easement remains valid.
- Easement Agreements with the Municipality: If the land falls within the municipality's reserve, an Easement Agreement will be signed directly with the Beruniy Municipality.

5.1.1 Managing land allocation

In a letter dated 13th March 2025 (No. 476), the Municipality confirmed that no additional land would be taken back to the State reserve. They also stated that land within the State reserve would not be made available for e-auction until the Project's construction was completed and operations had begun. The letter from the Municipality also requests the Project to submit the details of the OHTL corridor based on which their order will be implemented.

The above commitment ensures that no additional leaseholders will be allocated land along the OHTL as of 13th March 2025. This is considered as the official land 'freeze' date.

Furthermore, the Project Social Manager and Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will need to conduct ongoing consultations with the Municipality to confirm that no additional leaseholders are allocated land along the OHTL corridor. While the likelihood of new allocations is very minimal given the Municipality's commitment, the following safeguards will be in place if such a situation arises:

- Any land put on the e-auction system will indicate its easement status (based on the easement agreement signed with the Municipality), and leaseholders will be required to comply with the agreement's terms. This means that prospective bidders for land along the OHTL will see that an Easement Agreement is in place through the e-auction platform. This ensures that they are well informed from the start of the bidding process.
  - New leaseholders will only be responsible for paying land tax on areas outside the Easement Agreement zone.
- Project Response to New Leases: If new leases are issued:
  - The Project Company will immediately notify lenders.
  - Project activities within the affected areas will be paused until the necessary surveys and consultations are completed.
  - Compensation to these new leaseholders will follow the principles outlined in the draft and final LALRP.

5.2 Allocation of New Leases

Beruniy Municipality continued to issue new leases to farmers along the irrigated land within the OHTL corridor after the cut-off date in April 2024. Additionally, some of the land used by the PAHs/PAPs identified before the cut-off date has been taken back into State reserve, with the potential for reallocation to new leaseholders.

This issue came to light when the Beruniy District Municipality issued an Order (No. 319-13-182-Q/24) on 24th December 2024, allocating land to the Project for the commencement of early construction works. ACWA Power provided this order to 5 Capitals on 10th January 2025, who then compared the list of leaseholders with those identified before the cut-off date on 25th April 2024.

Upon review, it was identified that agricultural land along the OHTL had been allocated to new PAHs/PAPs who were not included prior to the cut-off date. Furthermore, some of the land previously leased to PAHs/PAPs identified before the cut-off date had been taken back into State reserve and in some cases, reallocated to new leaseholders.

To address these discrepancies, the consulting social teams held face-to-face consultations on 24th January 2025 with representatives from the Beruniy District Agricultural Department, the State Design Institute "*Uzdavyerloyiha*," and the Cadastral Department. The meeting aimed to verify the identities of the new PAHs allocated land along the OHTL corridor.

During this meeting and an additional consultation held in March 2025, 15 new leaseholders were identified, corresponding to 19 newly recognized PAHs, with an estimated total of 124 PAPs. Of these 15 leaseholders, 11 signed confirmation letters indicating that they had transferred their land use rights to the individuals currently using the land (see Section 5.2.1 and Table 5-2 for further details). As a result, these leaseholders are not classified as PAHs/PAPs; instead, the actual land users are.

Based on this, 10 newly identified PAHs remain—four of whom hold leases for the land they use and six who are using land whose rights have been transferred to them. These 10 PAHs account for approximately 62 PAPs. This will be confirmed during the additional surveys undertaken in April 2025.

It is noted that the exact number of some PAHs remains undetermined as the socio-economic surveys to ascertain the number of affected people and impacts on them will be conducted in April 2025 . Therefore, this estimate is based on the average household size of seven individuals, according to available data.

Additionally, there are 10 PAHs identified before the cut-off date that will require to be further consulted to determine the changes that have occurred in their leases after the cut-off date.

The key findings from consultations with the municipality are summarized in the table below.

Table 5-1 Changes to land leased by PAHs/PAPs identified before the cut-off date

No	PAP code	Remark
1	F6	• Some of the land used by F6 was taken back to State reserve. Based on the information obtained from the municipality, four dekhan farms have been allocated on part of the land previously leased by F6. • Out of the four, one dekhan farm will be affected by tower 120 and the other by the HPZ only. The other two dekhan farms will not be affected by the OHTL. • It is understood that F6 has made an application for additional land (under the OHTL) to the state reserve as part of the Youth Business Program. Details of how much land will be returned and the timeline etc., will be established in the additional consultations and surveys to be undertaken once the Presidential Decree has been issued. • It was also established that F6 is also using land that was previously designated as State reserve land and is now a dekhan farm leased to his sister in-law. This land will be affected by tower 121.
2	F11	• It is understood that part of the land he leased was taken to State reserve. • The land taken back was auctioned and leased to a 'new' PAP who is impacted by towers 142 and 143. • The boundaries of the land under F11 updated lease will require to be determined in relation to the OHTL towers and RoW.
3	F14	• F14 has been requested by the municipality to return part of his leased land (under towers 152, 153, 154) due to the Youth Business Program. Some of this land has been allocated to F19 and therefore validation will be required. • He has other land under towers 172 and 173 which he still retains a lease for.
4	F15	• All the land leased to F15 along the OHTL corridor was taken back to State reserve. • Some of it has been allocated to 8 dekhan farms and one LLC. Two of the dekhan farms will be affected by towers 159 and 155 each. • The remaining State reserve land will be affected by towers 156, 157, 158. This may potentially be allocated to new PAH/PAPs. • F15 has access to some of the land but not within the OHTL AoI (boundaries TBC).
5	DF7	• Based on consultations held with the municipality on 26th January 2025, it was determined that part of the land previously believed to be leased to DF7 was not part of his dekhan farm and was, instead, encroached upon from reserve land. • As a result, the boundaries of the land officially leased to DF7, and the land used informally will need to be validated.
6	R6	• The land is onl affected by the HPZ. The municipality provided additional information indicating that the lease is under the name of [redacted] who resides in another district, and not under R6's name. • Further consultations will be needed wit [redacted] • This will include obtaining a signed and written confirmation that [redacted] has voluntarily donated the land to R6 through the process described in section 4.5 above.

No	PAP code	Remark
7	F1	• Part of the land has been taken back to State reserve and the new boundaries of the land leased by the PAH will require to be validated.
8	F2	• Part of the land has been taken back to State reserve and the new boundaries of the land leased by the PAH will require to be validated
9	PE4	• During the inventory undertaken in April 2024, it was determined that PE 4 had sub-leased some of his land to PE3. Their agreement was based on an annual contract renewed every December. • However, during the consultations held on March 2025, it was determined that PE3 had not renewed his sub-lease with PE4 and was therefore no longer using the land. The lack of the lease renewal has nothing to do with the Project as all farmers have continued to use their land even past the cut-off date. • The inventory undertaken in April 2024 (before the cut-off date) included both PE3 & PE4. As such, this will require to be validated.
10	PE3	
11	NEGU	The municipality states that this land is now considered reserve land. It is located next to the Beruniy sub-station and is currently unused

Based on the above, the valuator will need to validate the boundaries and valuation of PAHs whose land has been partially or fully reclaimed by the State reserve in relation to the Project area of influence. This validation will be used to reassess the impact on the PAHs and determine their eligibility for the entitlements outlined in this plan. Additionally, meaningful consultations will be conducted with these PAHs to provide information on any changes in impacts to their land, corresponding entitlements and livelihood programs, the timeline for construction and compensation, and access to the GRM.

Construction activities will not begin on plots requiring validation surveys and additional consultations until these processes are completed and the corresponding entitlements, disclosures, and compensation have been provided. In addition, compensations will be paid to the PAHs prior to any impact including from LNTP works. For more details, refer to Chapter 10.

5.2.1 Use of leased land by third parties

As outlined in Section 4.5, some leaseholders identified before the cut-off date have transferred their land use rights to other individuals. This also applies to certain newly identified leaseholders.

Consultations with these leaseholders were conducted between February 25 and March 13, 2025, following the same process as for other PAPs as described in Section 5.4. All newly identified leaseholders who transferred their land use rights agreed to sign the confirmation forms, as documented in Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-2 Newly identified PAHs/PAPs

No	Previous leaseholder	New PAP Code & Leaseholder	Actual land user (TBC)	Land Category	Tower/RoW	Date of Land Issue	Duration of Lease	Approximated Land size (ha) (TBC)	Approximated PAH size	Signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights	Date of signing	Comment
1	Reserve land	DF8	DF8	Dekhan	RoW	17/7/2024	30 years	0.76	3	✓	27.02.2025	[redacted]
2			DF8a						7			
3	F15	DF9	DF9a (family friend)	Dekhan	RoW	06/08/2024	30 years	0.18	6	✓	13.03.2025	
4	F15	DF10	DF10	Dekhan	RoW	13/08/2024	30 years	0.66	6	✓	27.03.2025	
5			DF10a						6			
6	F15	DF11	DF11a father	Dekhan	159	08/08/2024	30 years	0.97	7	✓	26.02.2025	
7	F15	DF12a	DF12	Dekhan	RoW	17/7/2024	30 years	0.87	7	✓	25.02.2025	
8		DF12b		Dekhan	155	17/7/2024	30 years	0.87	7	✓	25.02.2025	
9		DF12c		Dekhan	RoW	17/7/2024	30 years	0.87	7	✓	25.02.2025	
10		DF12d		Dekhan	RoW	17/7/2024	30 years	0.87	7	✓	25.02.2025	
11		DF12e		Dekhan	RoW	17/7/2024	30 years	0.87	7	✓	26.02.2025	
12	Reserve land	F6a	F6 (part of the PAPs identified before the cut-off date.	Dekhan	RoW	15/03/2022	10 years	0.88	7	✓	26.02.2025	
13	F6	DF13a	DF13	Dekhan	RoW	22/05/2024	30 years	0.95	7	✓	26.02.2025	
14		DF13b		Dekhan	120	22/05/2024	30 years	0.95	7	✓	26.02.2025	

No	Previous leaseholder	New PAP Code & Leaseholder	Actual land user (TBC)	Land Category	Tower/RoW	Date of Land Issue	Duration of Lease	Approximated Land size (ha) (TBC)	Approximated PAH size	Signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights	Date of signing	Comment
15	F15	F18	F18	Farm	RoW	24/06/2024	30 years	3.21	7	n/a	n/a	
16	F11	F5a	F5 (part of the PAPs identified before the cut-off date.	Farm	RoW	20/02/2024	30 years	30.7	17 as he is part of F5 household which is already accounted for in the LALRP	✓	26.02.2025	
17	F14	F19	F19	Farm		TBD	TBD	TBD	7	n/a	n/a	
18	In addition to the above PAHs, the consultations with the municipality also revealed that some of the land previously listed as state reserve is under the management of the following agencies. • Karakalpak melioration • Karakalpakstan melioration expedition enterprise • Beruniy district irrigation department • Ellikqala district road use unitary enterprise • Beruniy district road use unitary enterprise • Beruniy landscaping state organisation Additional consultations will be conducted with them to determine whether they have additional requirements in relation to the Project.											

Table 5-3 Newly identified PAHs household composition (approximated)

No	CODE	Number of household members	Notes
1	DF8	3	N/A
2	DF8a	7	N/A
3	DF9	n/a	Not considered PAHs as the leaseholder signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights to DF9a
4	DF9a	7	
5	DF10	6	N/A
6	DF10a	6	N/A
7	DF11	7	The exact number is currently unknown. Therefore, this estimate is based on the average number of individuals per household according to available data.
8	DF12	5	N/A
9	DF12a	n/a	Not considered PAHs as the leaseholder signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights to DF12.
10	DF12b	n/a	
11	DF12c	n/a	
12	DF12d	n/a	
13	DF12e	n/a	
14	F6	0	This household has 6 members, and it is already counted under the PAHs identified before the cut-off date. Refer to table 6-1.

No	CODE	Number of household members	Notes
15	F6a	0	Not considered PAHs as the leaseholder signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights to F6.
16	DF13	7	The exact number is currently unknown. Therefore, this estimate is based on the average number of individuals per household according to available data.
17	DF13a	n/a	Not considered PAHs as the leaseholder signed the letter confirming transfer of land use rights to DF13.
18	DF13b	n/a	
19	F18	7	The exact number is currently unknown. Therefore, this estimate is based on the average number of individuals per household according to available data.
20	F5	0	This household has 17 members, and it is already counted under the PAHs identified before the cut-off date. Refer to table 6-1.
21	F5a	0	
22	F18	7	The exact number is currently unknown. Therefore, this estimate is based on the average number of individuals per household according to available data.
Total	**10 PAHs**	**62 PAPs**	

5.3 Strategy for Moving Forward

To ensure compliance with the ADB and IFC's involuntary land acquisition principles, the Project will implement the following safeguards in areas where land has been taken back by the State or reallocated to new leaseholders (and users):

- Surveys and Consultations: Required surveys, announcement of the cut-off date, inventory, valuation, and consultations will be undertaken. This will be contingent on the Project signing of Easement Agreement with the municipality and the leaseholders.
  - This will also include validating the PAHs/PAPs identified before the cut-off date, particularly those whose leased land has been taken back by the State or reallocated to new leaseholders.
  - Additionally, it will verify cases where the identified land user does not hold the lease as previously determined, such as R6 and DF7.
- Determination on the applicability of the transfer of land use rights for the PAHs who hold leases, but the land is used by a third party.
- Entitlement for Affected Households: All PAHs/PAPs affected by land reallocation after the cut-off date will be eligible for the entitlements under the entitlement matrix based on their impacts, including livelihood restoration programs.
- Budget: The draft LALRP budget will be updated based on valuation and assessment outcomes after the land freeze. This revision will be in addition to the 20% contingency fund already allocated by the Project.
- Project activities: No LNTP and/or construction activities will commence in areas where land has been taken back by the State or allocated to new leaseholders until the necessary consultations, surveys, and compensation payments are completed and validated (see chapter 10 below).
- Compliance with the land access conditions as provided in Chapter 10 of this plan and section 5.1 above.
- Grievance Mechanism: All PAPs will have access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Compensation Prior to Impact: Compensation will be provided before any impact occurs.
- Enhanced Monitoring: Given the rapidly evolving situation, the Project will implement enhanced supervision and monitoring, with quarterly monitoring required until compensation is complete.

Construction activities will not commence on plots leased after the cut-off date or until the necessary surveys, inventory, valuation, and consultations are conducted, and the entitlements corresponding to the impacts are determined and disclosed to the PAHs. Compensation will be provided before any impact occurs. For more details, refer to Chapter 10.

5.3.1 Vulnerable Groups

While further surveys and assessments will be needed to evaluate the vulnerability of the PAHs who have been allocated land after the cut-off date, the newly identified PAHs have leased dekhan farms apart from F5a and F18. According to consultations with municipal agencies on January 24, 2025, the newly allocated land leases were issued under the Youth Business Program, which aims to support young entrepreneurs, especially in agriculture. This program focuses on providing land to young people to foster their participation in the agricultural sector and reduce youth unemployment. This is in accordance with the Presidential Order No. 153 dated 06.04.2024 "on additional measures to support entrepreneurial activities and employment of young people, their social protection and meaningful organisation of their free time."

As shown in Table 4-7, the newly identified PAHs have lease agreements ranging from 10 to 30 years. The allocation of land for the OHTL will be determined based on tower locations for permanent impacts and land easement for temporary impacts. As a result, the Project will not lead to the termination of any leases, ensuring that these vulnerable households retain their rights to the allocated land and continue to use their farms within the terms of their agreements.

The eligibility criteria for receiving social support are outlined in the Law on Social Services No. 415 (2016). Individuals may no longer qualify for social support if they no longer meet the eligibility requirements, such as an improvement in their financial situation. However, based on these criteria, it is not anticipated that the PAHs will lose their social support benefits due to the Project. Compensation provided by the Project will aim to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable

It is noted that these criteria used by the government will not influence the Project's determination of vulnerability or the entitlements granted to affected households. To assess the vulnerability of PAHs and whether the Project will exacerbate it, the Project will conduct household socio-economic surveys and consultations. The collected data will evaluate vulnerability based on the criteria outlined in Section 7.14 of this report and determine the extent to which the Project may exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

All identified vulnerable households will be eligible for the entitlements detailed in Chapter 11. Additionally, the Project will continuously monitor any changes in PAHs' vulnerability and implement corrective measures as necessary.

5.4 PAHs/PAPs Consultation and Participation

Information about the proposed project will be disseminated through the disclosure of the Guide to Land Acquisition & Compensation (GLAC), eligibility criteria, and entitlement matrix, including livelihood restoration programs and the outline of surveys that will be conducted.

This aligns with the ADB's strategy for meaningful consultations, ensuring early, continuous, and inclusive engagement with PAPs.

All information provided to the PAPs will be disclosed in a transparent and accessible manner, using languages that PAPs are comfortable with—Karakalpak and/or Uzbek. This ensures that all affected persons fully understand their rights, entitlements, and the grievance mechanism.

To promote communication and participatory approach, formal in-person meetings and focus group discussions will be held with PAPs. These engagements will allow PAPs to raise concerns, provide feedback on their perceived project impacts, entitlements, livelihood programs etc. Additionally, the GRM will be provided to address any disputes or concerns in a transparent manner without retribution.

5.4.1 Grievance mechanism

The social team has shared details of the grievance mechanism with the newly identified PAHs/PAPs. As a result, three grievances were received from DF11, DF12, and F5, requesting clarification on whether they could cultivate crops on their land and the anticipated impacts during the OHTL construction phase. These grievances were submitted on January 25th and February 7th, 2025, and responses provided within the timeline outlined as follows:

- The PAPs were provided with information on the anticipated impacts of both the construction and operational phases.
- They were also informed that they could proceed with the planting season since no surveys had been conducted on their farms and a cut-off date had not yet been established.
- Additionally, they were assured that the social team would reach out to conduct consultations, surveys, set the cut-off date, and carry out inventory and valuation of their impacted land.
- Furthermore, they were informed that no construction activities would begin until the necessary surveys, disclosures, and compensation payments had been completed.

6 Stakeholder Consultations

6.1 General Overview

This section provides a summary narrative on stakeholder engagement in relation to the draft LALRP preparation. Further information on stakeholder engagement integrating into the project ESIA, and the forward, overall plan for stakeholder engagement (i.e., post completion of ESIA and final LALRP) are provided in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

6.2 Consultations as Part of the Draft LALRP

6.2.1 Identification of Stakeholders and Methods of Consultations

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

Table 6-1 Stakeholder Engaged During the Draft LALRP

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Bodies	Relevance to Project: Affected (A), Interest-based (I), or Decision Maker (D)
Directly affected people	**WIND FARM**	
	Herders	A: informal land-users subject to economic displacement because of land acquisition for the Project's development.
	OHTL	
	Herders	A: Land-users subject to economic displacement as a result of land acquisition for the Project's development. All PAPs must be notified in advance of the commencement of construction activities on their affected land plots.
	Business structures (commercial shop owners)	
	Owners of residential land plots	
	Farmers	
	Dekhkan farms	
	Affected communities	
	Women	
Directly affected private enterprises	Private agricultural enterprises (clusters)	

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder bodies	Relevance to project: Affected (A), Interest-based (I), or decision maker (D)
Directly affected local infrastructures	JSC "Uztelecom"	A: In charge of communication cables are subject to relocation due to installation of the OHTL tower
Directly impacted organisations	**Wind Farm**	
	SWID – landowner Beruniy Karakul LLC – land lease	D: Landowner/land lease of pastural land at the Project region.
	OHTL	
	Beruniy district agricultural department	A: Land-owners subject to economic displacement as a result of land acquisition for the Project's development.
	Beruniy district khokimiyat	
	Beruniy department of State forestry fund	
	NEGU	
Local Government Authorities	Beruniy district khokimiyat	D: District-level planning and administration of development projects. Preparation of land-use proposals, approval of subsequent land-use plans, commissioning of cadastral registration of landholdings, and administration of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs). Assistance in arranging meetings with PAPs. Monitoring construction works, ensuring that drainage canals are not blocked because of construction activities Allocation of one expert to the committee for assisting in resolving disputes, if any, related to compensation packages
	Beruniy district cadastral department	D: Cadastral registration of landholdings, based on approved land-use plans developed by Uzdaverloyiha State Research and Design Institute. Support in prioritizing 3 PAPs for participation in land e-auction, i.e., prior notifications, additional consultations for PAPs on formal issues related to e-auction etc.

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder bodies	Relevance to project: Affected (A), Interest-based (I), or decision maker (D)
	Beruniy department of State Forestry fund	D: Provision of technical conditions/ approvals for conducting construction works at land plots belonging to forestry reserve
	Council of farmers, dekhan farms and owners of tomorka[5] of Republic of Karakalpakstan	I: Assistance in allocation of expert to the LALRP committee for supporting in resolving disputes, if any, related to compensation packages
	Department of SWID in Republic of Karakalpakstan	I: Assistance in allocation of expert to LALRP committee for supporting in resolving disputes, if any, related to compensation packages
	Makhtumkuli makhalla committee	I: Provision of assistance in submission of formal request for prioritizing 3 PAPs (2 commercials and 1 residential land owner) during land e-auction; Participation in the activities of the LALRP committee to resolve disputes raised by PAPs, if any, related to compensation packages
	Dostlik makhalla committee	I: Participation in the activities of the LALRP committee to resolve disputes raised by PAPs, if any, related to compensation packages
	Abay makhalla committee	I: Participation in activities of the LALRP committee to resolve disputes raised by PAPs, if any, related to compensation packages
	Local public utility service operators – JSC Uztelecom, Hudugaz, Uzsuvtaminot, NEGU	I: Should be consulted by Project Company/EPC contractor during construction work if any unforeseen impacts are expected to public utilities
	Department of Cultural Heritage Agency at Republic of Karakalpakstan	D: Should be immediately contacted in case of finding any archaeological artefact or any relevant finding during excavation and drilling work at Wind Farm site and part of OHTL crossing deserted area.
Potential organisations to be considered in the LR initiatives	Association of women leaders of Karakalpakstan	I: Should be consulted in the agricultural livelihood programs prefeasibility studies and during their implementation.
	Private entrepreneur on home-based incubators	
	Water Management and Melioration College	
	Private training centres	

[5] Tomorka is land plot within residential area (garden for cultivation of crops)

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Bodies	Relevance to Project: Affected (A), Interest-based (I), or Decision Maker (D)
	Denur Pro Academy Shabboz Academy	
	Tadbirkor ayol NGO - International Association of Businesswomen	
	International Innovation Center for Ara Sea Basin (IICAS) under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MEEPCC	
Financial Institutions	ADB, AIIB, FMO	D: These lenders will approve the LALRP and monitor its implementation to ensure it is aligned with their requirements.

6.3 Summary of Consultations

6.3.1 Consultations with Government Bodies

Summary of meeting with Beruniy district municipality

Date of Consultation	21 February 2024
Time	10.00 – 14:00
Venue	Beruniy district municipality
Language	Uzbek
Number of Participants	4
Target Group	1 representative of Cadastral department 1 representative of Beruniy district municipality
Project Representatives	2 representatives of Juru
Materials used	Project layout (kmz file)
Main Outcomes	
• Juru requested names and passport details of communities near the OHTL and Wind Farm from the local Makhalla fund head, who provided the information. • The Cadastral department confirmed the tunnels were excavated by the Ministry of Geology and suggested contacting the Ministry for more information.	
Post meeting discussion	
It was agreed to obtain kmz file with location of affected land plots by Wind Farm and along OHTL the project.	

Summary of meeting with Uztelecom

Date of Consultation	23 April 2024
Time	12.00 – 12:40
Venue	Zoom meeting
Language	Uzbek
Number of Participants	8
Target Group	Head office, Uztelecom Chief specialist of Uztelecom Beruniy branch Expert from TTT branch of Republic of Karakalpakstan
Project Representatives	Social Consultant, 5 Capitals 2 Social Consultants from Juru 2 technical specialists from Juru
Materials used	Project layout (kmz file)
Main Outcomes	
• The discussion began with identifying a cable crossing at towers 170 and 171, as found by a topographical survey by Juru. • Uztelecom confirmed the need for relocation of impacted cable line and stated that relocation expenses should be covered by the project. • Uztelecom experts requested an official letter to provide technical conditions and a preliminary budget and suggested arranging a site visit with ACWA to clearly identify the crossing cable and towers.	
Post meeting discussion	
It was agreed to send a letter detailing the OHTL route, its corridor, and existing communication cables identified through the topographical survey for further action.	

Summary of Meeting with Municipality regarding Cemetery

Date of Consultation	16 May 2024
Time	11.10 – 11:25
Venue	Phone call
Language	Uzbek
Number of Participants	2
Target Group	Chief construction specialist of Beruniy district municipality
Project Representatives	Social Consultant, Juru
Materials used	Project layout (kmz file)
Main Outcomes	
During phone consultations with representatives of the Construction Department of Beruniy district municipality, it was confirmed that there are no technical conditions for building the OHTL on or near cemeteries. However, it was advised that no towers should be installed within cemetery boundaries.	

Summary of meeting with the local authorities in Beruniy district

Date of Consultation	6 September 2024
Time	15.00 – 17:00
Venue	Beruniy District Municipality
Language	Uzbek

Number of Participants	10
Target Group	Head of Cadastral Department of Beruniy District
	Deputy mayor on Women's Committee of Beruniy municipality Deputy mayor on construction affairs of Beruniy municipality Head department of architecture & design affairs Deputy mayor of social affairs
	Director of Beruniy Karakul Cluster LLC
Project Representatives	Social Consultant, 5Capitals 3 consultants from Juru
Materials used	Project layout (kmz file), Project leaflet

Main Outcomes

Beruniy district Cadastral department

- The Cadastral Department confirmed that both commercial shop owners and the residential land plot owner can receive support during the e-auction process, i.e., having prior notification and priority in determining auction winners.
- C2 can change the category of land next to the residential house to build a shop by following re-registration procedures and submitting the necessary application and documents.
- C1 can receive similar support, but since the shop construction wasn't formalized, it is considered informal by the department due to missing design and plan submissions.

Beruniy Karakul LLC

- Beruniy Karakul LLC confirmed that no restrictions will be applied for herders using their leased land. It was mentioned that this applies to the whole size of land which under LLC lease agreement.
- No information was available on well near the OHTL and it was confirmed that LLC has no structures at leased land. It was mentioned that the well was likely dug by previous users and is still used by herders

Beruniy district municipality

- The Deputy Mayor for Women's Affairs suggested poultry farming for affected households, as incubators for raising chickens could provide a stable source of meat and eggs for sale locally.
- The Deputy Mayor for Social Affairs recommended using local training centers like Denur Pro Academy, Shabboz Academy, and the Water Management College for vocational training and certification.
- The Deputy Mayor for Social Affairs stated that the municipality can't immediately help R5 with acquiring an apartment under preferential conditions. R5 can either buy land via auction or purchase a house.
- The Deputy Mayor for Architecture and Construction confirmed they can assign staff to assist the Project and help resolve disputes as part of the LALRP committee.

SUMMARY OF MEETING WITH DRAFT LALRP COMMISSION (DISCLOSURE AND DISCUSSION OF ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR PAHS)

DATE OF CONSULTATION	20 September 2024
TIME	11.00 – 13:00
VENUE	Video conference
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	6
TARGET GROUP	Members of LALRP Committee Head of SWID Department in Beruniy District Head of Architecture Department in Beruniy District Farmers Council's Specialist Chairperson of Dostlik LC
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	2 consultants from Juru
MATERIALS USED	Ppt with project information and entitlement matrix
Main Outcomes	
Information was provided about the project land use types and the potential construction and operation phase impacts. This also included the provision of preliminary information regarding the entitlements which will be disclosed to those impacted for their feedback to the project. Participants did not have any additional comments but wanted to know the timeline for compensation disclosure which they were informed would occur in October 2024.	

6.3.2 Consultations as part of the inventory and socio-economic surveys

Consultations were undertaken with the PAPs between March and April 2024 to verify the land ownership and usage. These consultations were important in determining who the PAPs were and determining the presence of informal land users including seasonal users.

Additionally, extensive consultations were also undertaken in April to May 2024 as part of the socio-economic and inventory surveys. The consultations included the announcement of the cut-off date and consequently undertaking the inventory in the presence of the PAPs. The socio-economic data collected has also been used to create the socio-economic profile of the project affected households (PAHs).

6.3.3 Additional consultations with the PAPs

Additional consultations were undertaken with the PAPs (herders, farmers and members of their households etc) between 5th and 8th September 2024. The purpose of the consultations was to:

- Update the PAPs on the Project timeline and upcoming activities;
- Disclosing the preliminary individual entitlement matrix;
- Gathering feedback on preferred livelihood restoration programs;
- Confirming Project impacts;
- Identifying the land use by PAPs after cut-off dates

- Provide the information regarding the project grievance redress mechanism.

The outcome of the consultations undertaken is provided in the sections below.

SUMMARY OF MEETING WITH C2

DATE OF CONSULTATION	5 September 2024
TIME	13.00 – 13:50
VENUE	Beruniy district Grocery Shop 2
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	6
TARGET GROUP	C2 and his mother
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Social Consultant, 5Capitals 3 consultants from Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project layout (kmz file), information package (containing data on impacted size of land, methodology of compensation calculation, entitlement matrix), Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	
• C2 confirmed that he commenced operation of shop after the cut-off date and he understood that he would not be compensated for expenses incurred after the inventory survey. • He stated he has no workers, and his mother helps in the shop for free since the income goes to support their household. • He stated he has no alternative land and would prefer to construct the shop on a land plot adjacent to his residential home (tomorka) rather than going through the auction process. This tomorka is under his family. • In relation to livelihood restoration, he stated that he is interested in business development. His mother stated she was interested in engaging in further activities such as selling baked items and deserts etc.	

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS WITH IMPACTED RESIDENTIAL LAND PLOT OWNERS

DATE OF CONSULTATION	5 September 2024
TIME	Between 9:30 and 19:00
VENUE	At PAPs' houses
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	14
TARGET GROUP	Impacted residential land plot owners and their family members: R5 R2 spouse R 1 and her daughter in law R4 spouse R6 and her daughter R3, his spouse and son R4 spouse
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Social Consultant, 5Capitals 3 consultants from Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project layout (kmz file), information package (containing data on impacted size of land, methodology of compensation calculation, entitlement matrix), Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	

- All residential land plot owners received Project leaflets with details on the WF, OHTL, GRM, impacts, and compensation methodology.
- Relocation of impacted assets was confirmed for all except R5, who cannot relocate due to insufficient size of non-impacted land.
- Barn relocation is requested for before November or after April, avoiding cold weather.
- The primary income for R1, R3, and R4 comes from migrant work abroad, while that of R2 is from a salary, R6 relies on pension, and R5 relies on manual labour.
- Land is used mainly for corn to feed livestock. Selling corn brings up to 2 million UZS annually.
- All landowners except R6 continued using their plots after the cutoff. R6 missed the season due to uncertainty, however she didn't contact Project team despite having Project contact details.
- PAPs prefer livelihood restoration programs focused on nursing or cooking.
- R7's wife was informed that no towers would be placed near her land, ensuring children's safety.
- R5 is considering buying a house instead of applying for new land and will decide after receiving compensation.

SUMMARY OF MEETING WITH IMPACTED INFORMAL HERDERS

DATE OF CONSULTATION	7-8 September 2024
TIME	10.00 – 14:30
VENUE	Beruniy district herders' houses
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	11
TARGET GROUP	**Herders** H1 and his parents/ H 3/ H4 / H5 / H6 /former herder who left grazing
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Social Consultant, 5Capitals 3 consultants from Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project layout (kmz file), information package (containing data on impacted size of land, methodology of compensation calculation, entitlement matrix), Project leaflet

Main Outcomes

- All herders received Project leaflets and information on impacts, compensation, and livestock feed support.
- H2 was not available; his uncle H4 and his mother were consulted, and documents were left with his mother.
- Herder outside of the Project confirmed he stopped grazing due to difficulties and seeks a stable job. He sold part of his livestock and left some part where it is being grazed at his community. Herder confirmed that changes of his plans as well as selling livestock is not because of the Project.
- Informal herders, except H3, do not involve family in grazing. H3 grazes with his unpaid brother, focusing on their own livestock.
- Herders 1-3 move grazing sites yearly, depending on vegetation. They live in mobile vans and avoid using the well, instead purchasing water.
- Herders 4-6 use a canopy for livestock and a well 100m from the OHTL buffer for water. None of these herders stays at grazing site overnight. They graze near their homes from November to March.
- H4-6 confirmed that their canopy can be moved closer to the unaffected well.
- All herders except H4 requested Cat B driving courses. H4 preferred livestock management training.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS WITH DEKHKAN FARMS AND INFORMAL HERDER

DATE OF CONSULTATION	6 September 2024
TIME	10.00 – 14:30
VENUE	Beruniy district dekhans' houses and Maxtumquli LC building
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	11
TARGET GROUP	**Dekhan farms** DF -1 (informal farmer)/ DF 2 spouse / DF 3 /DF4 son and daughter in law/ DF 5 /DF6 spouse/
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Social Consultant, 5Capitals 3 consultants from Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project layout (kmz file), information package (containing data on impacted size of land, methodology of compensation calculation, entitlement matrix), Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	
• Dekhkan farms received Project leaflets and information about WF, OHTL, compensation for impacted trees and crops, and other project details. • Farmers use additional labour only during the harvest period, mainly hiring seasonal workers. • Crops are grown for personal use and not for sale due to water shortages. • Family income mainly comes from migrant work abroad for DF3, DF6. DF1 and DF5 primary source of income is selling crops, DF2 daily manual work, while DF4 has a salary from formal employment. • Farming continued uninterrupted after the cut-off date. The planting season is April/May, with harvesting in June/July. A second season runs from August to November, leaving the land idle until the next April. • All, except one farmer, showed interest in agricultural programs to address soil salinity and water scarcity. One farmer declined training, citing a busy schedule.	

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS WITH FARMERS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES (CLUSTERS)

DATE OF CONSULTATION	7 - 8 September 2024
TIME	15.00 – 19:30
VENUE	Youth Centre of Beruniy District Municipality
LANGUAGE	Uzbek
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	23
TARGET GROUP	Farmers and Private enterprises (clusters)
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES	Social Consultant, 5Capitals 3 consultants from Juru
MATERIALS USED	Project layout (kmz file), information package (containing data on impacted size of land, methodology of compensation calculation, entitlement matrix), Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	
• Farmers and clusters received Project leaflets with details on WF, OHTL, compensation for impacts, and the entitlement matrix. • Seasonal workers are hired for planting and harvesting, while family members handle managerial tasks. Permanent labour is mostly family-based. • No family members work for Private Enterprises, and both farmers and Private Enterprises confirmed that no workers would be retrenched due to the Project.	

- Farmers requested land restoration after construction to resume planting.
- Water shortages limit crop cultivation, so two farms use land primarily for livestock grazing.
- Farmers requested that irrigation canals remain unblocked, allowing continuous land use during OHTL construction, and asked for regular updates on construction progress.
- Agricultural activities run from March/April to October/November for cotton, while wheat planting starts in October, with harvest in June.
- All land has been used continuously after the cut-off date.
- PE1 has gone bankrupt, and its leased land has been unused for livestock grazing.
- Two farmers expressed interest for offering machinery services for WF and OHTL construction stages.

6.4 Disclosure and consultation activities on draft LALRP

6.4.1 Schedule of meetings

The table below provides the dates for the disclosure and consultation activities on project impacts and this draft LALRP.

Vulnerable groups will also be invited to the consultation meetings outlined below. Among individuals with disabilities, only F12 was recorded as having group 2 disability. The remaining individuals with disabilities within the PAHs are dependents.

Additionally, none of the household heads or their spouses were recorded as illiterate. Therefore, they will be able to read the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC), which will be provided in the local Karakalpak and Uzbek languages (Refer to Appendix F).

For those unable to attend the meetings, the Project team will conduct home visits (with prior consent from the PAHs) to provide them with relevant information about the Project, including details of the GLAC.

In addition, copies of the draft LALRP executive summary in Uzbek and Karakalpak will be made available at the community offices and the PAPs informed how to access them.

Table 6-2 Round I – Disclosure of Guide to Land Acquisition & Compensation (GLAC) and Entitlement Matrix (EM)

Stakeholder Group	Name of Stakeholder/PAP Category	Dates	Venue	Agenda
Beruniy district municipality	Deputy mayor, Head of investment department, Head of construction department Head of cadastral department Head of agricultural department Head of economy poverty reduction department Head of community, family and women department	Date: February 25th, 2025 Time: 11-12:30	Office of the Beruniy district municipality	Entitlement matrix and livelihood programs LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements. Compensation and livelihood programs timeline Implementation arrangements, LALRP Committee.
Residential land plot owners	All impacted residential land plot owners (7) including their spouses	Date: March 4th, 2025 Time: 9-11 am	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC disclosure Entitlement matrix & livelihood programs LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline. Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Selecting one representative from residential houses to LALRP Committee. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
Commercials	All impacted commercial structure owners (2) including their spouses	Date: March 4th 2025 Time: 12-13 pm	Either at home of PAPS or at impacted structure	GLAC disclosure

Stakeholder Group	Name of Stakeholder/PAP Category	Dates	Venue	Agenda
				Entitlement matrix & livelihood programs LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
Dekhkan farm	All impacted dekhan farms (6 dekhan farms +1 informal land user) including their spouses	Date: March 4th 2025 Time:2 pm-3 pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC disclosure Entitlement matrix & livelihood program LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline Selecting one representative from dekhkan farms to LALRP Committee Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
Consultations with youth	Young people from all impacted PAHs	Date: March 4th Time: 4-5 pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC Entitlement matrix Livelihood programs

Stakeholder Group	Name of stakeholder/PAP category	Dates	Venue	Agenda
				LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements
Distribution of disclosure materials to PAPs who didn't attend the meeting	Those who do not attend the meetings	Date: March 4th Time: 5-7pm	At the homes of PAHs who allow the social team to visit them.	GLAC Entitlement matrix Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
State organisation	Beruniy district Forestry department	Date: March 5th 2025 Time: 9-10am	At the office of Forestry fund	GLAC Entitlement matrix LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
Private enterprises (clusters)	Representatives/ directors of private enterprises (clusters) (4)	Date: March 5th 2025 Time: 11-12.00 pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC disclosure Entitlement matrix & livelihood programs LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Selecting one representative from private enterprises to LALRP Committee. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.

Stakeholder Group	Name of Stakeholder/PAP Category	Dates	Venue	Agenda
Farms	All impacted farmers, including their spouses (17)	Date: March 5th 2025 Time: 2pm-4 pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC disclosure Entitlement matrix & livelihood programs LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Selecting one representative from farms to LALRP Committee. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
Distribution of disclosure materials to PAPs who didn't attend the meeting	Those who do not attend the meetings	Date: March 5th Time: 4-7pm	At the homes of PAHs who allow the social team to visit them.	GLAC Entitlement matrix Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
Herders	All impacted herders, including their spouses (6)	Date: March 6th 2025 Time: 9 am-10pm	At the makhalla office of Dustlik community	GLAC disclosure Entitlement matrix & livelihood programs LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements Compensation and livelihood programs timeline

Stakeholder Group	Name of Stakeholder/PAP Category	Dates	Venue	Agenda
				Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Selecting one representative from herders to LALRP Committee. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
New PAPs (identified after cut off dates)	All impacted dekhan farms and farmers	Date: March 6th 2025 Time: 11 am-2 pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC disclosure Entitlement matrix & livelihood program. LNTP and construction activities phasing and land access requirements. Implementation arrangements, project contacts and monitoring. Details of the surveys and consultations that will be undertaken after the signing of the land Easement Agreement. Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.
LALRP Committee	All LALRP members, including representative of each PAP category	Date: March 6th 2025 Time: 3-4 pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	Discuss the overall responsibilities of the Committee. Provide details of the confidential agreements that the members will be asked to sign. Determination of when the relevant trainings will be undertaken.

Stakeholder Group	Name of Stakeholder/PAP Category	Dates	Venue	Agenda
Consultations with women	Female members from all impacted PAHs	Date: March 6th Time: 4-5pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	GLAC Entitlement matrix Compensation and livelihood programs timeline
Distribution of disclosure materials to PAPs who didn't attend the meeting	Those who do not attend the meetings	Date: March 6th Time: 5-7pm	At the homes of PAHs who allow the social team to visit them.	GLAC Entitlement matrix Signing the consent form allowing LNTP works to commence before the payment of compensation.

Table 6-3 Consultations to ascertain PAHs who have transferred their land use rights

Stakeholder Group	CODEs	Date	Venue	Agenda & materials to be used
Lease holders with lease used by third parties	DF4a,DF4b,DF4c,DF4d,DF6a, DF6b, DF12a, DF12b, DF12c, DF12d	25th February 2025	Youth Centre	• Provide information about the draft LALRP processes undertaken to date including providing information on planned draft LALRP disclosures, construction timelines and phasing. • Provide details of the project GRM. • Obtain official written signed confirmation that these lease holders have voluntarily given up their land use rights
	F10a, F10b, DF2a, DF5a, DF5b, DF5c, DF6c,DF11,DF12e,F6a,DF13a, DF13b,F5a	26th February 2025	Youth Centre	
	DF8, DF8a, DF10, DF10a,DF3a, DF3b,R6a, R7a	27th February 2025	Youth Centre	
	F13a,	6th March 2025	PAP home	
	F1a	8th March 2025	PAP home	
	F9a, F12a,F17a,F10c,	11th March 2025	PAPs home	

Stakeholder Group	CODEs	Date	Venue	Agenda & materials to be used
	DF9	13th March 2025	Remotely since the leaseholder works abroad.	

Note 1: The consultations above will be held individually with each leaseholder and privacy of information shared will be ensured.
Note 2: The outcome of these consultations is presented under section 4.5 and 5.2 of this draft LALRP.

6.4.2 Outcome of the disclosure meetings

As outlined in Table 6-2, the disclosure meetings were scheduled in accordance with the proposed timeline. PAPs were informed in advance about the meetings, including the time and location, and they confirmed their availability. Additionally, the project's social team coordinated with the municipality to invite the PAPs and ensure the availability of the meeting venues.

Per the schedule, meetings with women and youth were planned for March 4 and March 6, 2025, respectively. Male heads of households were also encouraged to attend the meetings with their spouses. Despite extensive efforts, neither the youth nor the women attended the meetings. The social team also engaged with the municipality, which in turn contacted the PAPs' households and invited women and youth to a meeting scheduled for 6th March 2025. However, no participants attended, leading to the meeting's cancellation.

According to the PAPs who participated, female household members and youth reside within the same households, and decision-making regarding land management is typically handled by male family members. As such, they did not see the value for the women and the youth to be involved. This reflects prevailing cultural norms in the area.

A notable exception is that all residential/tomorka households were represented by women, except for R2, who also brought his spouse to the disclosure meeting.

The GLAC was distributed to all PAPs, allowing them to choose between a version written in Uzbek or Karakalpak. It is noted that the majority chose the Uzbek version.

The outcome of the meetings held is provided in the table below.

Table 6-4 Outcome of disclosure meetings

Stakeholder Group	Attendees	Key outcomes	Feedback/Clarifications requested

Municipality	Mayor
	Deputy Mayor
	Chief construction & utilities department
	Chief of cadastral agency
	Chief of Makhallas department
	Chief of the district employment department
	Chief of women's committee
		• Agreed on the EM.
		• Discussions were also held on the following:
		  ○ Livelihood restoration programs.
		  ○ Implementation arrangements & the functions of the LALRP Committee.
		  ○ Compensation & livelihood programs timeline.
		• Established the existing GRM at the municipality & community level (see section 6.6 below).
			• Mayor: wanted to know if the construction schedule can be delayed. *He was informed that the timeline presented to them was based on commitments that the Project Developer has made to the GoU and any delays would have to be agreed with MoE and other government agencies.*
			• Head of the employment department: requested for the Project to inform them in advance about the skills required to gain employment in the project for construction & operational phases so that they can support in the skills development of those who are interested.
			• Head of Makhalla: Project to support in establishing lemonaria (growing lemons in greenhouses) for families with low socio-economic status in Itinsoy, Kizilkala, and Abay communities. He also requested if it would be possible to provide small solar panels with a rating of 3 and/or 5kV to the same families.
			The requests from the employment and Makhalla department were provided to the Project Developer for further consideration.

State Organisation	Forestry Department	• Discussed the entitlements and the livelihood restoration programs. • Discussed the Project phasing requirements and the corresponding timelines. • Discussed the Project GRM & how the Project will coordinate with the municipality and local communities in receiving and addressing grievances.	No issue was raised during this meeting.

Stakeholder Group	Attendees	Key outcomes	Feedback/Clarifications requested
		• Signing of the LNTP consent forms that allow the LNTP activities to commence before the payment of compensation.	
Commercial	C2 & his spouse (at their grocery shop) Note: C1 declined to participate in the meetings as he still insists that the project should give him replacement land.	• Discussed the entitlements and the livelihood restoration programs. • Discussed the Project phasing requirements and the corresponding timelines. • Discussed the Project GRM & how the Project will coordinate with the municipality and local communities in receiving and addressing grievances. • Election of representatives to the LALRP Committee (see section 13.4 for the outcomes). • Signing of the LNTP consent forms that allow the LNTP activities to commence before the payment of compensation (see chapter 10 for more details).	• PAP wanted to know if he would be required to pay taxes on the compensation paid: *He was informed that he would receive the full amounts from the compensation & the Project would pay the taxes.* • PAP wanted to know if compensation would be paid by cash or card: *He was informed it would be through a bank transfer and those without bank accounts would be supported to open one.*
Herders	4 came to the meeting H2 was consulted at home and H3 at his grazing site	As above	• The herders wanted to know if they can go back to the project site or if they should change their grazing site: *They were informed that E&S Manager and the EPC would coordinate with the herders to ensure when they return to site they would do so in areas outside of the Project footprint.* • The herders wanted to see the boundary of the project to avoid trespassing to project areas: *They were told that coordination will be undertaken between the herders, Project and EPC to ensure they are not impacted. The boundaries of the facilities would also be provided to them by the E&S Manager.*
Dekhan farms	7 (DF1, DF2, DF3, DF4, DF5, DF6 & DF7)	As above	• One of the attendees wanted the difference between temporary and permanent impacts clarified: *He was informed that the permanent*

Stakeholder Group	Attendees	Key outcomes	Feedback/Clarifications requested
			impacts will be at tower location where land cannot be used anymore. On the other hand, temporary impacts would happen during the construction phase (between the towers) but it will be available to grow crops once construction is completed. • Another PAP wanted to know if compensation would be paid by cash or card: *He was informed it would be through a bank transfer and those without bank accounts would be supported to open one.*
Farmers	13 (F1, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F10, F11, F12, F14, F16, F17) In addition to the above, F2, F9 & 13 were consulted separately as they did not attend the meeting.	As above	• One farmer wanted to be provided with advance notice before construction could start: *They were informed that notifications would be sent to all PAPs (2-3 months in advance) before the land is handed over to the EPC for construction.* • Another farmer stated that after construction the quality of the land will decrease, and it will take them about 4-5 years to restore the soil quality. They wanted to know if this would be compensated: *The PAPs were informed that the EM has provisions for this. The compensation for temporary impacts would be 2 years of annual crops or until equivalent crop bearing capacity has been restored. In addition, unaffected portions of the remaining land will be compensated if they became unviable after impact. All PAPs would also have access to the GRM.* • Finally, the PAPs wanted to know if compensation would be paid by cash or card: They were *informed it would be through a bank transfer and those without bank accounts would be supported to open one.*

Stakeholder Group	Attendees	Key outcomes	Feedback/Clarifications requested
Residential/Tomorkas	7 (R1, R2 (and his spouse) R3, R4, R5, R6, R7	As above	• One PAP asked if they can plant crops in their tomorka in the upcoming months: *They were informed that they can grow the crops as planned.* • The PAPs wanted to know if compensation would be paid by cash: They were *informed it would be through a bank transfer and those without bank accounts would be supported to open one.* • Lastly, another PAP wanted to know how much compensation they would get and how many years or months this would cover: *They were taken through the provisions in the EM and informed that individual compensation packages would be disclosed by the end of March 2025.*
Private Enterprises	Meeting with PE2, PE3, P4 happened after the farmers meeting based on their availability. Note: PE1 was consulted separately as he did not attend the meeting.	As above	No issue was raised during this meeting.
New PAPs (leaseholders & land users)	12 (F5, F6, F18 farm manager, F19, DF8 (& spouse), DF8a, DF10,DF10a, DF11, DF12, DF13	• Provision of the key Project information & details of potential impacts. • Discussed the Project phasing requirements and the corresponding timelines. • Discussed the Project GRM & how the Project will coordinate with the municipality and local communities in receiving and addressing grievances.	• The new PAPs wanted to know when the inventory in their affected farms will be undertaken: *They were informed that this was planned for April 2025 and they would be notified in advance.* • The PAPs wanted to know if compensation would be paid by cash or card: They were *informed it would be through a bank transfer and those without bank accounts would be supported to open one.*

Stakeholder Group	Attendees	Key outcomes	Feedback/Clarifications requested
		• Overview of the planned surveys and consultation requirements for the new PAPs. • Signing of the LNTP consent forms that allow the LNTP activities to commence before the payment of compensation (see chapter 5 & 10 for more details).	

In addition to the above, printed copies of the draft LALRP Executive Summary were placed in accessible locations and the PAPs were informed of where to find them. These copies were deposited in the areas below.

Table 6-5 Location of printed copies of the draft LALRP Executive Summary

Location	Contact person	Contact details
Beruniy District Municipality	Deputy chair of investment department	+998 97 500 52 25
Mahtumkuli LC	Chairman	+998 97 355 00 72
Nayman LC	Chairman	+998 97 787 98 90
Dustlik LC	Chairman	+998 93 777 09 21
Abay LC	Chairman	+998 93 071 27 83
Kyzyl kala LC	Chairman	+998 97 508 56 88

6.5 Disclosure of individual compensation packages

Table 6-6 Round II – disclosure of individual compensation packages for known PAHs/PAPs

Stakeholder group	Name of stakeholder/PAP category	Tentative date (subject to stakeholder availability)	Venue	Agenda
Herders	All impacted herders, including their spouses (6)	Date: 7th April 2025 Time: 9am to 4pm	At communities of permanent residence of herders and/or at the local Makhalla office	Written notification prior to 1 week of disclosure. Meeting will be conducted either in Uzbek or Karakalpak language. Preliminary individual compensation packages, GRM contact details Compensation will be disclosed to PAPs and their household members, including herders' spouses and other family members.
Residential land plot owners	All impacted residential land plot owners (7) including their spouses.	Date: 8th April 2025 Time: 9am to 3pm	At the residential house of each PAP	Written notification prior to 1-2 weeks of disclosure. Meeting will be conducted either in Uzbek or Karakalpak language. Preliminary individual compensation packages containing, GRM contact details Compensation will be disclosed to PAPs and their household members, including to their spouses and other family members.
Commercials	All impacted commercial structure owners (2) including their spouses	Date: 8th April 2025 Time: 4pm to 6pm	Either at home of PAPS or at their grocery shop.	Written notification prior to 1-2 weeks of disclosure. Meeting will be conducted either in Uzbek or Karakalpak language. Preliminary individual compensation packages, GRM contact details Compensation will be disclosed to PAPs and their household members, including spouses and other family members
State Organisations	Uztelecom	Date: 9th April 2025 Time: 9am to 11am	Uztelecom office	Written notification prior to 1 week of disclosure. The compensation package for Uztelecom, GRM details.
Dekhkan farm	All impacted dekhan farms (5 dekhkan farms +1 informal land user) including their spouses	Date: 11th April 2025 Time: 9am to 3pm	At home of PAPs and/or at the local Makhalla office	Written notification prior to 1 week of disclosure. Meeting will be conducted either in Uzbek or Karakalpak language. Preliminary Individual compensation packages, GRM contact details Compensation will be disclosed to PAPs and their household members, including farmers' spouses and other family members.
SWID – TBC If PE 2 provides no justification for mulberry trees	Beruniy district department of SWID	Date: 11th April 2025 Time: 4pm to 6pm	Youth Centre conference room	Compensation for affected mulberry trees

Stakeholder Group	Name of stakeholder/PAP category	Tentative date (subject to stakeholder availability)	Venue	Agenda
Private enterprises (clusters)	Representatives/ directors of private enterprises (clusters) (2)	Date: 12th April 2025 Time: 9am to 12pm	At conference room of Youth Centre	Preliminary individual compensation packages, GRM contact details
Farms	All impacted farmers, including their spouses (11)	Date: 12th to 13th April depending on the availability of the farmers.	At conference room of Youth Centre	Written notification prior to 1 week of disclosure. Meeting will be conducted either in Uzbek or Karakalpak language. Preliminary individual compensation packages, GRM contact details Farmers will be encouraged to come with household members who are involved to the farming activities, including their spouses.
State organisation	Beruniy district Forestry department	Date: 14th April 2025 Time (TBD based on the availability of the representative)	Youth Centre conference room	Preliminary Individual compensation package for Beruniy department of State forestry fund
Extra day	All PAPs who were not available at proposed days (including their spouses)	Date: 14th April 2025 (the whole day)	At conference room of Youth Centre in Beruniy district.	The notification will be sent out to all PAPs and this day will be used to accommodate the PAPs who are not available during the designated days. Meeting will be conducted either in Uzbek or Karakalpak language. Preliminary individual compensation packages, GRM contact details Compensation will be disclosed to PAPs and their household members, including herders' spouses and other family members.

6.6 Future Stakeholder Engagement

There are several future engagements which are planned as part of on-going early works and construction phasing and the payment of compensation. These engagements are summarised in the table below.

Table 6-7 Planned stakeholder engagement

Activity	Stakeholders	Timeline
Engagement with PAPs to obtain written signed consent from the PAPs allowing access of land for LNTP activities before the payment of compensation.	All PAPs categories	• Early/Mid-March 2025
Engagement with PAPs to provide them with notification about the start of the main construction works (one month for herders and 1 to 2 months for other land users such as the farms, dekhan, tomorkas, commercial). **Note 1:** The 1-month notice will be issued to PAPs under Phase 1 land access. **Note 2:** The 2 months' notice will be issued to the PAPs under Phase 2 land access where validation and additional surveys are required.	All PAPs categories	• Mid-April 2025
Engagement with PAPs to provide information about the Easement Agreement and the signing.	All PAPs categories	• Phase 1:Mid- April 2025 • Phase 2: Mid- April 2025.
Explanation and disclosure of individual compensation packages.	All PAPs categories	• Phase 1: Mid- April 2025 • Phase 2: End of May 2025
PAPs review of their individual compensation packages	All PAPs categories	• Phase 1: Mid- April 2025 • Phase 2: Mid- June 2025
Negotiation & finalisation of compensation with PAPs	All PAPs categories	• Phase 1:Mid to End of April 2025 • Phase 2: Mid- June 2025
Engagement with PAPs for signing of compensation agreements and payment of compensation.	All PAPs categories	• Phase 1: End of April 2025 • Phase 2: Mid -June 2025
Engagement with PAPs to confirm receipt of compensation packages.	All PAPs	• Phase 1: April/May 2025 • Phase 2: June/July 2025
Engagement and undertaking surveys, inventory and valuation for the affected PAPs.	• Newly identified PAPs • Existing PAPs whose land has been partially or fully taken back to State reserve	• Phase 2: April/May 2025
On-going engagement with the LALRP Committee	• LRP Committee	• On-going

Activity	Stakeholders	Timeline
Raising awareness of the grievance mechanism.	• All PAPs categories	• Ongoing for the lifetime of the project
Ongoing regular recording, addressing of the grievance mechanism	• All PAPs categories	• Ongoing for the lifetime of the project

6.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

- PAPs to submit their complaints/concerns in written or verbal form.
- 5 Capitals as well as the local consultant (Juru) to review and, within their authority be responsible for resolving submitted grievances (in co-ordination with ACWA Power).
  - The GRM will be handed over to the Project Company draft and final LALRP implementation team.

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

Table 6-8 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details at ESIA & draft and final LALRP stages

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Akbar Mavlonov Senior Manager – Business Development	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan Email: amavlonov@acwapower.com Mob: +998 71 238 9960
ACWA Power E&S Manager Jakhongir Gadaev	+998900102689
Juru Dinara Rustami – Project coordinator	Email: d.rustami@juru.org Work: +998 71 202 04 40
Juru Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juru.org Work: +998 71 202 0440
Draft LALRP Stage	
Juru Iroda Malikova Social Specialist	Email: i.malikova@juru.org Mob: +998 77 067 55 50 Work: +998 71 202 04 40
Juru Yulduz Yusupova Social Specialist	Email: y.yusupova@juru.org Mob: +998 91 502 85 33 Work: +998 71 202 04 40

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

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

Table 6-9 Grievance 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	
Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 2 weeks 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 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Table 6-10 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details (during construction & operation)

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
Project Developer ACWA Power Wind Beruniy FE LLC Akbar Mavlonov Senior Manager – Business Development	Address: International Business Center, 4th Floor, 107-B A.Temur Avenue Telephone number: +99871 238 9960 Email: amavlonov@acwapower.com
Project Company Social Manager	TBD
Project Company CLO	Mr. Aybek Asenov +998 90 097 84 58
ACWA Power E&S Manager Jakhongir Gadaev	+998900102689
EPC Contractor Contact points to be determined	Address: No.201 Gaojiao Road, Yuhang District, Hangzhou, China (311122) Email: hwyw@hdec.com
O&M Company Contact points to be determined	Address: Al Shatei District 6, King Abdullaziz Road, Karam Allah Business Center. Jeddah, SAUDI ARABIA Email: info@nomac.com

PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

All the PAPs identified have been fully informed of their rights to the GRM and of the procedures for lodging a grievance, addressing it whether verbally or in writing in accordance with the Project specific SEP.

Information about the availability and accessibility of the GRM will be communicated to the PAPs during on-going consultations and the implementation of the draft and final LALRP.

6.7.1 Municipality & Community level GRM

During the consultations with the municipality on 25th February 2025, it was established that both the municipality and local communities already have established channels for submitting grievances, as outlined in the table below and the local residents are aware of it.

Table 6-11 Municipality & community GRM

Entity	Process	Timeline
Municipality	Suggestions, complaints or concerns can be raised every Friday between 9am to 6pm in person. The submission can be verbal or written. The submission is acknowledged & submitted to the relevant department for resolution.	Verbal submissions 3-5 working days Written submissions take 15 working days
Community level	Suggestions, complaints or concerns can be raised any time through the community sector. The sector then assigns the relevant department to address the concern raised. If the issue cannot be resolved at a local or district level, it is registered as an official letter sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.	Local: timeline depends on issue raised but they look for immediate resolution. Cabinet of Ministers: 15 working days

The Mayor noted that a contact person could be appointed at the municipality to assist the Project in addressing grievances received through his office or at the community level upon the Project's request. However, coordination with the municipality would still be feasible even without the appointment suggested, as the contact details of one of the officials were provided, as shown in the table below.

Table 6-12 Municipality & community GRM

Entity	Contact Details
Municipality Ulugbek Khidirbayev	Mob: +99894 900 18 01
Community level	Can be submitted verbally at the local sector in the Makhallas.

As a result, all PAPs were provided with details of the existing GRM channels above. Additionally, they were informed that the Project Social Manager and CLO will coordinate with the municipality and community to address any project-related grievances.

6.7.2 Grievances Received

Fourteen (14) grievances have been received by the Project and they have all been resolved and closed out. The grievances submitted are summarised below:

- 3 PAPs wanted the tower locations to be moved out of their land or located towards the edge of the land.
  - They were informed that the tower locations were determined through the technical surveys undertaken and several layouts had been considered before the final layout was determined. The land within the tower locations will be acquired on a permanent basis but the land outside this area will still be available for use for agricultural activities.
- The PAP wanted to know if they could construct a residential structure within the health protection zone. They stated that they had already obtained the necessary permits from the cadastral department, and they wanted to know how to proceed.
  - They were informed that regulation does not allow construction of residential structures within the OHTL health protection zone (25m on each side). As such, they were advised that no construction activities should commence. The impact on the land and any existing assets would be included in the inventory for the applicable compensations to be determined. Anything established after the cut-off date would not be eligible for compensation.
- A farmer stated that he was informed construction would happen in January 2025. As such he wanted to know if he could plant crops if these would be harvested by January.
  - He was informed cultivation of crops can occur if harvesting will occur before January 2025. However, no new assets established after the cut-off date would be eligible for compensation. Additionally, prior notification would be provided before the start of construction.
- One of the PAP stated that inflation should be considered when deciding the compensation amounts as this would affect their packages. He also stated that while the inventory process recorded grains in his field, he normally plants cotton which has higher value. He therefore wanted to know what the compensation would be based on.
  - He was informed that the valuation was still on-going, and the outcome would be disclosed to him for review and feedback. Additionally, he could still use his land in areas of tower footprint until January 2025.
- The local forestry fund reported that there was a valued tree called 'Torangul' within the project buffer zone and the project should not impact them.
  - The department was informed that the OHTL design was developed after consultations with different stakeholders including the Forest department who did not raise concerns about the proposed layout. In addition, the construction of the OHTL would look to avoid felling of trees as much as practicable and the required management measures implemented.
- 2 commercial entities asked whether they should continue with their renovations or whether the OHTL design could avoid their shops.

  - They were informed that additional renovations after the cut-off date would not be considered for compensation. Additionally, their structures were within the health protection zone and therefore would need to be relocated to another place. They were also informed that the alignment of the OHTL was determined through technical studies and consultative processes with different stakeholders and the alignment chosen was the one most practicable and with the least social and environmental impacts.

- 2 PAPs requested information about Project construction timeline and when the installation of tower will take place at his farm as they need to plan planting activities
  - Farmer was informed that construction activities are planned for January 2025 and completed within 12 months from the date of commencement, while phasing schedule is not confirmed yet, as it heavily depends on off taker (NEGU and EPC Contractor. Farmers were informed that they can use a land without interruptions and Project team will be sharing updates and keep all PAPs informed about construction schedule.
- One PAP has requested technical characteristics of OHTL towers and size of HPZ applicable to them to ensure the safety of non-impacted part of the farm.
  - Farmer was informed about technical characteristics of OHTL tower that should be installed at his farm, as well as size of HPZ requested by local legislation.
- One PAP was asking construction timeline and if she can start irrigating her tomorka to prepare land for upcoming planting season.
  - PAP was informed that construction activities are planned for April 2025, and since no towers are going to be located in proximity of residential areas, she may proceed with planting activities at her land plot. In addition, she was informed that prior to construction works Project team will disclose compensation package for her review and feedback. The proposed compensation is going to cover impacts/damage from construction and LNTP activities, if such occurs.
- One PAP was asking when the Project plans to distribute compensation, as she is planning to purchase a house which is for sale.
  - PAP was informed that disclosure of compensation packages to PAPs is scheduled between mid and end of March 2025 ahead of planned construction works for April 2025. In addition, it was stated that PAPs will have a chance to review disclosed individual packages and provide feedback over one week period. Distribution of compensation payment will follow review period is over and compensation packages are finalised.

7 Census and Socio-Economic Survey

7.1 Census Survey

The objectives of the draft LALRP census include the following:

- To identify the types of land use within the project sites.
- To establish the number of project-affected land users within the project sites including the determination of private land ownership.
- To quantify potential livelihood impacts in terms of the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). In this respect, PAP hereinafter refers to both individual and institutional (legal) entities.

The draft LALRP census began with an early investigation into properties and entities that could be affected, particularly those facing livelihood impacts. The first phase involved written and in-person consultations, along with cadastral reviews in collaboration with the Beruniy district municipality, the Beruniy cadastral department, and Beruniy Karakul LLC. The main objective was to define land parcels (cadastral boundaries) within the project areas and to gather general information regarding existing land use and ownership.

After consultations, additional fieldwork was conducted during the draft LALRP stage to verify informal land use. The final phase of the census ran alongside socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys to collect more detailed data for assessing and classifying PAPs. The census surveys were conducted through questionnaire-led consultations with PAPs at their properties.

Note 1: One commercial owner (C-1) and one herder (H2) declined to participate in the surveys undertaken for the project and as such, there socio-economic data was not collected. H2 participated in the inventory while the wife of C-1 was present during the inventory as he was abroad. The wife of C-1 has been counted in the PAH composition table below as she has been engaged during the consultations process, but the rest of the household members (if any) remain unknown and have therefore been estimated based on the average household members.

Note 2: During the on-going consultations held with the PAPs in October 2024, F1 agreed to provide the social team with the socio-economic profile of his household. As such, the sections below have been updated as applicable to reflect the additional information provided.

Note 3: Based on the feedback provided by Beruniy LLC suggests that other herders may also use the general project area, although they were neither observed nor recorded by the social team. If these herders exist, their numbers is unknown and have not been included in the total number of PAPs.

Note 4: The socio-economic data of households holding leases but having transferred their right of use to third parties is not included in this chapter. However, if these households choose not to provide a signed confirmation letter explicitly stating they have given up their right to use the leased land, they will be included in the planned surveys as part of the final LALRP. These include 6 PAH with 42 approximated PAPs.

Note 5: The final LALRP will include household data of the leaseholders identified after the cut-off date and before the land allocation freeze. At the moment 16 PAHs with 103 PAPs have been identified.

7.2 Categorisation of PAPs

Based on the outcome of the surveys and consultations undertaken for the project, the PAPs can be categorised as:

- 6 State organisations –Beruniy department of Forestry fund, Beruniy district municipality, Beruniy district irrigation department, NEGU, Beruniy Karakul LLC, JSC Uztelecom
- 4 Private Enterprises (PE)
- 6 informal herders and 29 members of their families.
- 17 farmers and 106 members of their households.
- 7 dekhkan farmers and 48 family members
  - One of the dekhkan farm users is informal (DF-1)
- 2 commercial shop owners and 10 family members
- 7 residential/tomorka land plot owners and 28 family members

7.2.1.1 Estimation of Unknown PAPs

As stated in section 6.1 above, two households, (H2 & C1) declined to participate in the socio-economic survey. Based on this, averages of number of people, males and females per household have been calculated based on the 37 households for which data exists. The respective numbers for the households where data is missing (H2 & C2) are approximated using these averages and are provided in the table below.

7.2.1.2 Total Number of Known PAHs, PAPs and Estimated Unknown PAPs

With the exemption of the state organisations and the Private enterprises, there are 39 known Project Affected households. Of these, 37 PAHs participated in the socio-economic surveys, and they have a total number of 246 known PAPs. Out of these, 133 are male and 113 are female.

As stated in section 6.1 above, H2 and C1 declined to participate in the socio-economic surveys. However, based on the approach described in subsection 6.2.1.1, it is estimated that these members of the households have 14 PAPs, 8 of whom are male and 6 are female.

Based on this, the total number of known PAPs and estimated unknown PAPs is 260 with 141 males and 119 females.

A breakdown of family members per household is provided in the table below.

Table 7-1: Composition of PAHs

No	CODE	Number of household members	Breakdown by gender		Notes
			Male	Female	
1	H-1	7	5	2	N/A
2	H-2	7	4	3	Estimated based on the average household members as PAH didn't take part in SE survey
3	H-3	6	3	3	N/A
4	H-4	7	5	2	N/A
5	H-5	5	3	2	N/A
6	H-6	3	2	1	N/A
7	F-1	13	6	7	N/A
8	F-2	3	2	1	N/A
9	F-3	4	2	2	N/A
10	F-4	7	4	3	N/A
11	F-5	17	11	6	N/A
12	F-6	6	3	3	N/A
13	F-7	9	6	3	N/A
14	F-8	12	7	5	N/A
15	F-9	5	2	3	N/A
16	F-10	7	4	3	N/A
17	F-11	4	1	3	N/A
18	F-12	7	4	3	N/A
19	F-13	5	3	2	N/A
20	F-14	5	2	3	N/A
21	F-15	5	3	2	N/A
22	F-16	8	6	2	N/A
23	F-17	6	2	4	N/A
24	DF-1	6	3	3	N/A
25	DF-2	4	3	1	N/A
26	DF-3	7	2	5	N/A
27	DF-4	10	5	5	N/A
28	DF-5	9	5	4	N/A
29	DF-6	9	5	4	N/A
30	DF-7	10	6	4	N/A
31	C-1	7	4	3	Estimated based on the average household members as PAH didn't take part in SE survey
32	C-2	5	4	1	N/A
33	R-1	2	1	1	N/A

No	CODE	Number of household members	Breakdown by gender		Notes
			Male	Female	
34	R-2	5	2	3	N/A
35	R-3	5	2	3	N/A
36	R-4	7	4	3	N/A
37	R-5	6	2	4	N/A
38	R-6	4	1	3	N/A
39	R-7	6	2	4	N/A
Total known		**246**	**133**	**113**	N/A
Total estimated unknown (H2 & C2)		**14**	**8**	**6**	N/A
Total known + Estimated unknown		**260**	**141**	**119**	N/A

7.2.1.3 Workers

The table below provides a breakdown of the workers engaged in farming and herding activities.

Table 7-2: Summary of workers engaged

Category	Permanent workers	Seasonal	Family members		Remark
			Paid	Unpaid	
PE	29	816 seasonal workers reported to work for one farm, while the other farms indicated that the number of seasonal workers varies depending on the season.	N/A	N/A	The 816 farmers are employed by PE-2.
Informal herders	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	This is the brother of H3
Farmers	146	461	20	0	The family members come from F5, F7, F8, F13, F14, F15, and F16. The number of seasonal workers has been confirmed for farms F5, F7, F8, F9, F10, F12, F13, F14, and F16. The remaining

Category	Permanent workers	Seasonal	Family members		Remark
			Paid	Unpaid	
					farmers were unable to confirm the number of seasonal workers, as it varies based on demand.
Dekhkan farms	0	This varies based on the season and farming requirements	N/A	16	N/A
Commercial	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Information is currently available only for commercial shop C2, which is operational and active. However, shop C1 remains non-operational at this stage, and therefore no relevant data is available.
Residential land (Tormorka)	N/A	This varies based on the season and farming requirements	N/A	13	Members of R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6 support with the agricultural activities.
Total	**175**	**1,277**	**20**[6]	**31**	

The exact number of seasonal workers could not be established as they are engaged depending on the farming season and based on the availability of water in the canal. Additionally, the farmers do not particularly engage the same people as it depends on who is looking for seasonal work at a particular period.

None of the State organisations identified are actively using the land and most of it is under state reserve. As such, no workers were identified.

7.3 Draft LALRP socioeconomic survey

The draft LALRP census, which was established based on ESIA-stage surveys and cadastral reviews, established that the Project will impact a number of households. The census further indicated that a number of institutions are subject to project-related land expropriation and economic impact.

The draft LALRP-oriented socioeconomic survey was carried out with all of the Project-Affected Households (PAHs) who were available for in-depth consultations, along the mandatory asset inventory (valuation) surveys. This excluded the State Organisations and the enterprises. The objectives of the socioeconomic survey include the following:

- To gather household-specific information for profiling the pre-project (baseline) structure and socioeconomic situation of PAHs.

[6] The 20 paid family members are included in the total 175 permanent workers

- To garner supplementary information on potentially impacted land and attached assets.
- To obtain information regarding household-specific preferences and priorities in terms of compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives.
- To identify PAHs that are socioeconomically vulnerable in the context of livelihood restoration planning, and to gain an understanding of any particular collective needs within the project-affected communities, in relation to general/mutual livelihood impacts

7.3.1 Background & Methodology

The scope of the draft LALRP census and socioeconomic survey analysis presented in the following sub-sections of this report was limited to the core project facilities, which include the WF power plant, internal access roads, BESS and the OHTL.

The Wind farm and OHTL will impact a total of 73 land plots, either owned or leased and informally used by 49 different entities. These landowners and users include state organizations (e.g., local municipality, forestry fund) large agricultural enterprises, individual farmers, owners of commercial plots and residential land plots as well as informal herders. Of the 49 entities, there are 39 households which were the focus of the socio-economic study.

The socio-economic studies were undertaken between 15th April and 3rd May and October 21st 2024. The survey covered 37 households as 2 (C-1, H2) declined to participate. Three of the 37 households are female headed households.

Table 7-3: Breakdown of surveyed PAPs by category

Farmers	Commercial land user	Owners of residential land plots	Owners of dehkan farms	Informal herders	Total number of surveyed PAPs
17	1	7	7	5	37

7.4 Survey Results

7.4.1 Ethnicity & Religion

During the socioeconomic survey, it has been revealed that 21 out of 37 PAPs are Uzbeks. Of the rest, 8 are Turkmans, 5 are Kazakhs and 3 are Karakalpak.

7.4.1.1 Indigenous Peoples

A common consideration for the two main Project components of the WF and the OHTL is a consideration of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs). This section is applicable to both components located which are in the Karakalpakstan Republic. It is noted however, that there is no human settlement within the WF, but the site is for grazing purposes by 6 herders from Abay and Dustlik communities approximately 9.5km away from the project site. While 22km of the OHTL is in desert land, the rest (22km) runs along human settlement where residents conduct economic activities. The assessment is presented in this sub-section.

The architecture of international law and conventions on indigenous peoples is framed by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007[7]. The multilateral international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, have incorporated considerations of indigenous peoples into their performance standards and guidance to developers and practitioners addressing involuntary resettlement and its associated impacts on project affected people. In this project the ADB's requirements are the primary reference.

ADB SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT

The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement Safeguard Requirement 3, Indigenous Peoples (SR 3), outlines the scope of application of this requirement. "For operational purposes, the term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region."

[7] https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

The overall Project is located within the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is an autonomous Republic in the northwestern region of Uzbekistan. The Republic has a population of approximately 2 million people, and the people are largely split between the ethnic groups of Uzbek or Karakalpak - Uzbek – 40.4 %; Karakalpak – 37 %; Kazakh – 15.4 %;other – 7.2 %. Within Uzbekistan as a whole, Uzbeks constitute 83.8 % and Karakalpak 2.2 % of the population.

A first step is to determine whether there is an Indigenous population in Karakalpakstan in general and in the project site and surrounding areas where they may be impacted by the Project (both the windfarm and the OHTL components.) Note that if there are no indigenous People in Karakalpakstan then there will not be any within the Project area and surrounding areas.

To establish whether there were any indigenous groups in the Project area and context, regard was had to statements by specialist non-governmental organizations such as the World Rights Group International (WRGI). In its World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples[8], WRGI notes that "according to official estimates updated in 2017, out of a total of 32.1 million people, the ethnic Uzbek majority totalled just over 26.9 million (83.8 per cent of the population) while ethnic Tajiks made up 1,544,700 (4.8 per cent).

Other sizable minorities include Kazakhs 803,400 (2.5 per cent), Russians 750,000 (2.3 per cent), Karakalpaks 708,800 (2.2 per cent), Kyrgyz 274,400 (0.9 per cent), Tatars 195,000 (0.6 per cent), Turkmens 192,000 (0.6 per cent), Koreans 176,900 (0.6 per cent) and Ukrainians 70,700 (0.2 per cent). Other minorities include Meskhetian Turks and Jews."

Karakalpaks are stated as being a minority group even in the Republic of Karakalpakstan: "Ethnic Karakalpaks represent about a third of Karakalpakstan population, and a very slight proportion of the country's total population." WRGI notes that many of the minorities "such as Russians, Crimean Tatars" are recent migrants to the country. Hence not all minority ethnic group are indigenous.

It is important to note that the WRGI, in a section on Karakalpaks states "Because of a special autonomy arrangement granted to the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Turkic-speaking Karakalpaks have in legal and practical terms much greater protection of their rights and in the use of their language."

The WRGI identifies the Karakalpaks as "native to the region" and "a threatened minority" people who have high levels of poverty and low levels of health. Their circumstances are mainly due to the "ecological catastrophe" of the reduction in the South Aral Sea by 90%, dispersal of salts across the agricultural lands and local effects of climate change.

A second important source referenced in answering the question of whether there is an Indigenous population in Karakalpakstan is the social safeguards study undertaken for the Uzbekistan Surgil Natural Gas Chemicals project and issued as the Social Safeguards Audit

[8] https://minorityrights.org/country/uzbekistan/ (accessed online 17 December 2023)

Report dated January 2012[9]. It explores "the extent to which the Karakalpaks could be considered to meet the ADB definition of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and therefore the potential for triggering ADB SR3 on IPs".

The Audit Report contains a review of the Karakalpak ethnic group against an assessment of the applicability of each of the characteristics of Indigenous Peoples as defined in SR 3 and quoted above. Its conclusions are summarized below:

- Self-identification – "the Karakalpaks meet the defining ADB characteristic of cultural distinctiveness, whilst recognizing that that this cultural identity is not reflected in nationalist ambitions or segregation from other ethnic groups on a day-to-day basis. Although Karakalpaks are culturally distinct they are socio-economically integrated with other ethnic groups within Uzbek society[10].
- Collective attachment – "whilst the Karakalpaks do have a collective attachment to Karakalpakstan as a whole, and in some cases specific areas, this attachment does not translate into cultural practices and or pilgrimages to these areas away from their homes (which are largely in urban or semi-urban areas). Furthermore, Karakalpaks do not have a collective attachment to any of areas in the Project footprint. In conclusion, Karakalpaks are not thought to meet this characteristic of IPs in relation to this Project, and therefore the Project would not trigger ADB SR3 on the grounds of having impacts on the 'territories or natural or cultural resources' that Karakalpaks 'own, use , occupy or claim as their ancestral domain' (ADB SR3 Paragraph 9")[11].
- Separate customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions – "the Karakalpaks are considered to share and participate in the same socioeconomic and governance institutions of mainstream society, within which several ethnic groups are politically and economically integrated in accordance with Soviet traditions. The clan and tribe are the distinctive socio-cultural institution of Karakalpaks, which has different practices from modern Uzbek society, the most notable of which is exogamy. However, other ethnic minorities in the project area, such as Kazakhs also share the practice of exogamy, and it is not considered uncommon or unusual. Overall, it is concluded that the Karakalpaks do not meet this third defining characteristic of IPs. The one area where there could potentially be grounds for triggering SR3 in relation to the presence of this characteristic would be if the project would affect the socio-cultural institution of the tribe or the clan, however such potential impacts are not considered to be likely because of the Project[12]."
- A distinct language – "Specialists consulted to inform this ESIA stated that having a separate language does differentiate the Karakalpaks from other ethnic groups and mainstream society, and that this language is used in day-to-day interactions between Karakalpaks. However, Karakalpaks can all speak Uzbek

9 UZB: Surgil Natural Gas Chemicals Social Safeguards Audit Report January 2012. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents//44944-01-uzb-sa.pdf

10 Section 3.2.1 Identification as Members of a Distinct Indigenous Cultural Group

11 Section 3.2.2 Collective Attachment to Geographically Distinct Habitats or Ancestral Territories

12 Section 3.2.3 Separate Customary Cultural, Economic, Social, or Political Institutions

and or Russian, and in some cases in urban areas they cannot speak Karakalpak[13].

The overall conclusion of the Social Safeguards Audit Report is that "the Karakalpaks meet the fourth defining characteristic of ADB's definition of indigenous people as they have a distinct language that is different from the official language of the country. Karakalpaks meet the first and the fourth defining ADB characteristics of IPs in relation to having a distinct cultural identify and language respectively, however the project is not expected to affect either of these characteristics and therefore SR3 is not triggered on these grounds. In relation to the second defining ADB characteristic of collective attachment to geographically distinct territories in the project area; whilst Karakalpaks have a collective attachment to Karakalpakstan as a whole and to the homelands of their forefathers, they do not have a collective attachment to any specific area within Karakalpakstan. … Therefore, overall, the Karakalpaks do not meet this defining characteristic.

Considering the third defining ADB characteristic, it is concluded that the Karakalpaks do not have separate economic or political institutions. They do have distinct socio-cultural and customary institutions in the form of the tribe and clan and the related practices, most notably of exogamy. However, the practice of exogamy is also shared by other members of society in the project area such as ethnic Kazakhs. The project is not expected to affect the tribe or clan structure, or the related socio-cultural practices, therefore SR3 will not be triggered on the grounds of this characteristic.

Overall, the Karakalpaks do not meet all four of the ADB's defining ADB characteristics of IPs as defined in paragraph 6 of SR3, and it is therefore concluded that they are not IPs according to the ADB definition[14]."

The overall conclusion is that there are no indigenous groups within the project sites and the surrounding areas. Consequently, it is concluded that the WF and OHTL components of the project will not impact Indigenous Peoples as defined under ADB Social Safeguards Policy SR3.

7.4.1.2 RELIGION

Due to its sensitive nature, religion was not included in the socio-economic questionnaire. However, based on conversations conducted with each PAP individually, it was revealed that most of them practice Islam.

7.4.2 Age & Marital Status

Note: There are 19 households classified as significantly affected. However, C-1 declined to participate in the socio-economic survey. Consequently, sections addressing significantly affected households exclude C-1, referring to 18 households instead of 19. It is noted that C-

[13] Section 2.4 Distinct language that is Different from the Official Language of the Country or Region

[14] Section 3.2.5 Conclusion

1 is considered under the vulnerability section though the members of his households are unknown.

The age structure of the heads of households (HH) is provided below.

Table 7-4 Age Structure of the HH Based on Significancy of Impact

PAPs Breakdown	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Without significant impact	-	5	6	5	3
Expereincing significant impact[15]	-	1	5	7	5

Among the 37 HH, 3 are femaled headed as those are widowed (R1, R5, R6) and 1 (DF5) is a widower while the others are married. Of the 3 females, all of them are significant impacted by the project impacts and will expereince economic impact on more than 10% of their land. DF5 is also significant impacted (refer to section 8.1.3 for more details).

7.4.3 Education

The right to education is a fundamental right guaranteed to all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the Constitution, which states that "every person has a right to education." The State oversees the education system and provides free education up to the secondary level. Nearly 100% of the Uzbek population has attained at least a secondary education, with both women and men having an equal literacy rate of 99.9%.[16]

According to the Statistics Agency, during the 2022-2023 academic year, 10 universities were registered in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, all located in Nukus city[17], with a total enrolment of 57,503 students. During this period, there were also 746 schools[18] and 546 kindergartens[19] across the republic.

In Beruniy district, there were 72 schools and 61 kindergartens. A total of 39,390 students attended these schools, while 7,150 children were enrolled in kindergartens within the district.

The socio-economic survey revealed high literacy levels among HHs. 30 HHs have completed secondary special education 3 of whom are female who are significant impacted, while a

15 Significantly affected PAPs are those who will have a loss of 10% or more of productive assets. Refer to section 8.1.3 for more details.

16 UNDP "Human Development Report", 2016

17 https://www.qrstat.uz/uz/?preview=1&option=com_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=295&id=5390&Itemid=1000000000000

18 https://www.qrstat.uz/uz/?preview=1&option=com_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=295&id=5382&Itemid=1000000000000

19 https://www.qrstat.uz/uz/?preview=1&option=com_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=295&id=5380&Itemid=1000000000000

total of 7 PAPs who hold a degree from higher education institutions. Out of the 7 PAPs with higher education 3 are significant impacted (R7, DF4, and F12).

None of the household heads interviewed were recorded as illiterate.

Table 7-5 Education Level of the Heads of Households and Their Spouses

Education Status	No Significant Impact		Significant Impact	
	Heads of Households (Number)	Spouses	HH	Spouses
Illiterate	-	-		
Primary school	-	-		
High school	-	-		
Special secondary education/ technical/college	15	19	15	13
University	4	-	3	1
Total	**19**	**19**	**18**	**14**

7.5 Health

As of 2023, there were 462 health clinics in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 35 of which are located in Beruniy district[20]. In general, local communities in Uzbekistan, particularly in rural areas, have access to a limited range of healthcare services. Most villages have a single clinic that provides first aid and general medical consultations. For specialized medical services, residents need to travel to district or regional medical centres. Nonetheless, surveyed PAPs reported that medical facilities are accessible and located within 3 to 12km from their communities.

The socio-economic survey recorded that six (6) HH suffer from chronic illness as provided in the table below.

Table 7-6 Health conditions of HHs & family members

Health Condition	No Significant Impact		Significant Impact	
	Heads of Households	Family members	HH	Family members
Diabetes	F4 and H3		F10	F12 wife
High blood pressure	R4, F17	F17 mother	-	-
Cardiovascular disease	-	-	F12	-
Disability	-		F12 suffers from group 2 disability	H4 has two children who cannot walk F10 supports two

[20] https://www.qrstat.uz/uz/?preview=1&option=com_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=295&id=7500&Itemid=1000000000000

Health Condition	No Significant Impact		Significant Impact	
	Heads of Households	Family members	HH	Family members
				grandchildren with disabilities R7 daughteer suffers from visual imparement DF1 two sons are deaf, spouse has liver dease and the daughter in law has group 3 disability
Bone defomation	-	-	R1	
Celiac	-	-	-	R5 son
Total	**4**	**1**	**3**	**11**

It was reported in all households that the HH is responsible for paying for all the medical expenditures including doctors' visits and medicine.

7.6 Employment

In 2022, the unemployment rate in both the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Beruniy district was 9.1%[21]. According to Beruniy district's records, a total of 294 people immigrated to the district in 2023, while 650 people emigrated, resulting in a net migration balance of -356.

Employment data were collected for the heads of households and their spouses. Most households are engaged in farming activities, while most of the spouses are homemakers.

Table 7-7 Type of Employment

Type of Employment	Non- significantly affected		Significantly affected	
	Spouse of HH	Head of household	Spouse of HH	Head of household
Farming	-	12	-	4
Herding	-	2	-	3
Civil servant (works in state owned organizations)	2	2	1	-
Private sector	1	1	-	3
Seasonal worker	-	-	1	2

[21] https://qrstat.uz/media/com_dropfiles/293/4a.pdf

Type of employment	Non- significantly affected		Significantly affected	
	Spouse of HH	Head of household	Spouse of HH	Head of household
Homemakers	11	-	9	1
Pensioner	5	-	3	4
Unemployed	-	-	-	-
Migrant workers	-	2	-	1
Total	**19**	**19**	**14**	**18**

7.7 Incomes

The Minimum wage established in Uzbekistan as of October 2024 is 1,050,000 UZS (approximately 82 USD). The poverty rate is determined by the State Statistics Committee based on the minimum consumption expenditure set as 648,000 UZS[22] (50 USD) per person per month.

The main source of income for female led households is summarized below:

- R5 and R6 mainly rely on pensions, earning 1 million UZS (78USD) and 700,000 UZS (55USD) per month, respectively.
- R1's primary income is remittances from her son who is an unskilled worker abroad. R1 receives financial support of approximately 2.5 million UZS (196 USD) per year.

R5 and R6 generate additional income from selling livestock, earning 416,000 (32USD) and 500,000 UZS (39USD) per month), respectively. R6 also receives financial support from her son working abroad, though she did not disclose the amount. Additionally, R1 supplements her income with a pension of 610,000 UZS (48USD) and earns an additional monthly amount of approximately 2,100,000 UZS (163 USD) through daily manual work when opportunities are available.

Below is a detailed breakdown of the monthly incomes of the surveyed PAHs' across the different categories :

a) Farmers: the highest reported monthly income is 105 million UZS (8,216 USD) while the lowest is 1,667,000 UZS (130 USD). It should be noted that 6 farmers (F1, F16, F17, F2, F3, and F8) either refused to disclose the income generated from farming activities, or reported earnings lower than their expenses.

[22] As per Decree No. PF-69 of April 30, 2024 "On Amendments to Certain Documents of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

b) Herders: the highest reported income is 5 million UZS (391USD), while the lowest is 1,080,000 UZS (84USD). All herders reported relatively low income from livestock sales compared to the number of livestock they own. In addition, one Herder (H3) didn't disclose additional sources of income.

c) Residential land plot owners: Monthly income ranges from 1,250 000,UZS (97USD) to 7,625,000 UZS (596 USD). The lowest income was reported by R6 (female led household), who declined to report the financial support received from her son.

d) Dekhkan farms: incomes range between 4,083,333 UZS (318 USD) and 8,938,333 UZS (699 USD).

e) The commercial shop owner reported a monthly income of 7,320,000 UZS (573 USD), generated from migrant work.

Based on the minimum monthly incomes reported by PAHs, none of the surveyed households fall below the poverty line.

Household with no significant impact earn their highest average income from the sale of agricultural products, totalling 39 559 963 UZS(3077 USD). The lowest income source is from social assistance, totalling UZS 600 000 (47 USD).

The median income from crop sales in the significantly affected PAHs is 1,333,333 UZS (103 USD). Based on the income data provided by the PAHs, the following earn above the median: DF1, F10, F12, DF5, and DF6. All the others earn below the median, including DF3, H5, DF2, DF4, and DF7. It is noted that the residential/tomorka PAHs use the crops they grow to meet their household needs and do not generate any income from them.

Among the significantly affected PAHs, only DF6, R2, H5, F10, and R7 receive social assistance, with an average amount of 592,000 UZS (45 USD). R7 receives the highest social assistance at 680,000 UZS (52 USD), which accounts for approximately 12% of their household income. The remainder of R7 income comes from working abroad as a migrant worker. R2 receives the lowest social support at 500,000 UZS (38 USD), which accounts for approximately 14% of their income, with the remainder coming from employment.

The table below provides details on the average monthly income and expenditures of the affected households. A breakdown of household incomes is provided in Appendix A.

Table 7-8 Average household income

Source of income	Non- significantly affected		Significantly affected	
	Monthly income, in UZS	Estimate in USD	Monthly income, in UZS	Estimate in USD
Salary from employment	2 603 704	202	2 191 667	170

Source of income	Non- significantly affected		Significantly affected	
	Monthly income, in UZS	Estimate in USD	Monthly income, in UZS	Estimate in USD
Selling agricultural crops	39 559 963	3077	12 735 111	990
Selling poultry/livestock/meat/dairies	1 583 370	123	695 533	54
Social assistance (if your receive any payments as low income family or for another reasons)	600 000	47	592 000	46
Pensions (applicable for old members of family), if applicable	1 987 500	155	1 812 222	141
Disability pensions, if applicable	800 000	62	1 510 000	117
Other types of income, please specify (income from family members working as migrant workers is also included)	5 903 000	459	4 347 699	338
Total	53 028 536	4125	23 884 232	1858

Note: Farmers F3, and F8 declined to disclose any of their incomes.

In January-March 2024, the average monthly salary in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 3,770,700 UZS (app USD $295), while in 2023, the average salary in Beruniy district was 2,802,200 UZS (nearly USD $219).

Additionally, according to the State Statistics Committee, the total per capita income for the Republic of Karakalpakistan in 2023 was 1,457,700 UZS[23] (approximately 114 USD).

Based on the average monthly incomes indicated in the table above, both households with significant and non-significant impact earn incomes exceeding the regional averages.

7.8 Expenditure

The primary source of expenditure for non- significantly affected households is agricultural activities, averaging 11 033 176UZS (equivalent to 858 USD). This includes watering, planting, harvesting and salaries for workers where applicable. The second largest expense is food, averaging 3,583,333 UZS (280 USD). The lowest expense is assosiated with veterenary services, averaging 87 433UZS (or 7 USD).

[23] https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_329.pdf

A similar trend is observed for significantly affected households. Their highest expenses are also for agricultural activities and food, averaging 3 786 529UZS (294) and 1,544,444 (120 USD) respectively. The lowest expenditure is recorded for payment to workers hired either for tomorka activities or for herders services, which averages 41 000(3 USD).

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the average monthly expenditures of the affected households.

Table 7-9 Average household expenditure

Expenses	Non- significantly affected		Significantly affected	
	Monthly expenditure in ths UZS	Estimate in USD	Monthly expenditure in ths UZS	Estimate in USD
Taxes (payment) for public utilities (electricity, water, gas, etc.)	744,056	58	497,176	39
Expenses for food	3 583 333	279	1,544,444	120
Education expenses	1 046 091	81	584 917	45
Medical treatment (including medical treatment for memebers with disabilities)	236 643	18	909 133	71
Loan payment, if applicable	2 357 200	183	1 592 000	124
Expenses for agricultural activities (seeds, fertilizer, watering etc.)	11 033 176	858	3 786 529	294
Expenses for livestock activities (if applicable)	1 204 333	94	407 176	32
Veterinary services	87 433	7	33 886	3
Transportation expenses	1 235 294	96	456 250	35
Other (for internet fees, clothing and and similar minor expenses)	1 231 500	96	399 308	31
Salary for workers (tomorka or herders)	2 588 200	201	41 000	3
Total	25 347 260	1972	10 251 820	797

For female led households, the highest expense is for food supply, ranging between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 UZS (78 and 117 USD), while other significantly affected PAHs spend between 400,000 - 3,500,000 UZS (31 – 273 USD).

The second highest expenditure is on livestock feed. On a monthly average, R6 and R1 spend 600,000 and 300,000 UZS (47 and 23 USD), respectively, while R5 spends only 75,000 UZS (6 USD).

Other significantly affected PAHs spend between 83,000 and 1,000,000 UZS (6 – 78 USD) for this purpose.

R5 has a monthly loan repayment of 370,000 UZS (29USD), while R6 and R1 do not have any loans. R5's loan repayment is the lowest among all significantly affected PAHs, who report monthly repayments between 390,000 and 4,700,000 UZS (30 – 366 USD).

The lowest expenses for female led households are associated with veterinary services. R6 and R5 spend 150,000 and 25,000 UZS (11 and 2 USD) per month, while R1 doesn't have such expenses. Among other significantly affected PAHs, R6 has the highest veterinary expense, while the remaining households spend between 8,000 and 50,000 UZS (1 – 4 USD).

7.9 Accommodation and Living Conditions

The survey revealed that all 37 households reside in their privately-owned homes including those who are significantly affected. Among these, three houses are registered under female family members' names (R1, R6, R5) while the remaining are registered to male family members.

The construction materials vary, with 27 houses made of clay (a mixture of stones), including 13 houses for non- significantly affected households and 14 for significantly affected households). 9 houses are built from bricks, with 6 belonging to non -significantly affected households and 3 for significantly affected households. Additionally, one house for a significantly affected households is constructed using a combination of clay and bricks.

According to the data presented in the table below, most basic household appliances, such as TVs, refrigerators, and mobile phones, are commonly found in the majority of households.

Table 7-10 Household Amenities

Equipment	Non- significantly Impacted Households		Significantly Impacted Households	
	✓	×	✓	×
Car	16	3	6	12
Motorcycle	10	9	4	14
TV	19	0	18	0
Satellite dish	5	14	8	10
Washing machine	15	4	13	5
Refrigerator	18	1	17	1
Air conditioner	12	7	6	12
Greenhouse	4	15	2	16
Personal computer	4	15	3	15
Mobile Phone	19	0	18	0
Internet connection (even if it is through phone)	19	0	18	0

Female led households lack means of transportation, owning neither a car nor a motorcycle. All 3 of these households have a refrigerator, TV, mobile phones and internet access. Households R5 and R6 have a washing machine, while R1 does not. Only R6 has an air conditioner and satellite antenna, while R1 and R5 do not. Additionally, R5 owns a greenhouse.

22 households own at least one car, and 3 farmers (F14, F8 and F16) specifically own 2 cars.

7.9.1 Household Amenities

All surveyed households have stable electricity supply including those that are significantly affected. Information about the availability of household amenities within the significantly affected households and the non- significantly affected is provided below.

7.9.1.1 Non- significantly Affected Households

All 19 households have access to centralised electricity supply. There is no sewage system in The Project region does not have a sewage system, thus impacted households use pits for wastewater disposal.

Out of these households, 11 have centralized gas and potable water supply. Households without gas supply purchase gas cylinders for cooking. Potable water is either purchased or filtered from existing wells located on their property. 8 households reported experiencing a shortage of potable water, and 9 mentioned that the water available is saline.

Only 9 out of the19 households have access to a centralized waste management system, managed by the state company "Toza Hudud", which collects solid waste. Remaining 10 households either burn or bury their household waste.

None of 19 households have access to a centralized heating system. They rely on air conditioners, coal, or gas boilers for heating. 16 out of 19 households reported that they can adequately heat their houses.

7.9.1.2 Significantly affected households

All 18 significantly affected households have access to a centralised electricity supply. However, none of these households have a sewage system, so household wastewater is discharged into pits.

Only 5 out of 18 households have gas supply. Households without gas supply purchase gas cylinders for cooking.

Access to potable water is limited, with only 4 out 18 households having direct access, 2 of which reported that they still face shortage. The remaining households who do not have access to potable water, either purchase or filter water extracted from existing wells located on their property.

11 out of 18 households have access to a centralized waste management system, in which the solid waste generated from their households is collected by "Toza hudud" state company. The remaining 7 households either burn or bury their waste.

None of the 18 households have access to a centralized heating system. They use air conditioners, coal, or gas boilers for heating. 12 out of 18 households reported that they can adequately heat their houses.

Among the 3 female led households (R6, R5, and R1), 2 (R6 and R5) do not have access to gas supply, and none of them have centralised potable water access. All three reported a shortage of potable water and dissatisfaction with its quality.

R1 and R5 have access to centralized waste management, while R1 disposes of her household waste by burying it.

Only R6 reported difficulties heating her house, whileR1 and R5 reported no challenges with heating.

7.9.2 Access to the services

7.9.2.1 Non- significantly Affected Households

Out of 19 households, 9 do not use public transportation and rely on their own means of transport. Those who use public transport reported that the conditions are satisfactory.

All 19 households indicated they have access to education facilities. The communities of PAHs have only schools and kindergartens , with no higher education facilities available. These educational institutions are located within 5 to 40 minutes from the PAHs. 3 households were unable to comment on the conditions of the schools and kindergartens, however the remaining14 rated them as "good" 1 as "very good", and only 1 household as "unsatisfactory".

All 19 households have access to medical facilities, though these are located 3 to 12 km from their communities. 1 household (H3) reported that he uses a private clinic located in Urgench. 15 households rated district medical facilities as "good", 2 were unable to provide any comments, and 1 household mentioned no challenges associated with medical facilities.

13 of the 19 households have loans taken from local banks for various purposes, such as education, farming, and car purchase. The loan amount varies from 32 million UZS (2,504 USD) to 330 million UZS (25,882 USD).

7.9.2.2 Significantly Affected households

3 households rely on their own means of transportation, while 15 use public transport. 9 households rated public transport as "good", while 5 reported that bus stops are distant and the service frequency is too low. Only 1 household did not provide any comments.

All 18 households have access to educational facilities, which include schools and kindergartens located within their communities. Travel time to these facilities ranges from 5 to 40 minutes. 11 of the surveyed households rated the conditions of these facilities as "good", while 3 households described them as "poor", and 1 as "unsatisfactory". 2 households were unable to assess the conditions. Additionally, 1 household commented that there are not enough of schools in the district.

Although all households have access to medical facilities, they reported that these are located 3 to 12 km away. 11 households were satisfied with the conditions of the medical facilities and rated them as "good", whereas 4 considered them "poor" due to limited capacity. 1 household reported that the medical facilities are too far away, and 2 households did not provide any comments.

6 out of 18 households have loans, mainly for consumer needs such as car purchases or house repairs. Only 2 households have loans for agricultural purposes. The range of loans vary from 5 million UZS (391 USD) to 113 million UZS (8,842 USD).

Among the female led households, only R5 reported having a loan for house repairs amounting to 5 million UZS (391 USD). All 3 female-led households have relatively similar access to services and conditions.

7.10 Agricultural activities

In addition to farming and grazing activities, socio-economic survey revealed that 33 out of 37 households cultivate crops on their tomorka – a land plot within their residential houses. All 33 households use these crops primarily for their own consumption, but occasionally they sell any surplus after meeting their household needs. However, this heavily depends on availability of water in the local canal and amount of harvest they cultivate.

Of the 19 households that will not be significantly affected , 16 primarily use their tomorkas for household consumption. Households F14, F2 and H3 do not use tomorka at all. 4 households out of those 16 (F9, F6, F15 and F3), hire workers to help with planting and harvesting activities. The average annual expenses for tomorka activities among these households are 2,675,000 UZS (209 USD).

Almost all households that will be significantly affected, except for one (H4), use their tomorka for cultivation of vegetables and fodder crops for personal consumption. Only F12 hire workers to carry out planting and harvesting activities, while the remaining 16 households rely on family members as unpaid labour. The average annual expenses for tomorka activities among these 17 households are 1,908,823 UZS (149 USD).

7.11 Ownership of Livestock

Livestock raising among the PAPs is mostly for household consumption and to a less extent a source of income through the sale of animal products such as milk. It was recorded that 34 out of 37 households own various types of livestock including cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, and horses.

Female led households also own livestock; but in smaller numbers. For example, R 1 has 2 cows, R6 has 2 sheep and 15 chicken, and R5 has 1 cow and 2 sheep.

The overall number and types of livestock at surveyed households are as follows:

Table 7-11 Type and number of owned livestock

Type of livestock/poultry	No Significant Impact	Significant Impacted
	Number	Number
Sheep	375	10
Cow	108	50

Type of livestock/poultry	No Significant Impact	Significant Impacted
	Number	Number
Goats	188	-
Chicken	595	97
Duck	45	-
Turkey	95	-
Horses	12	-

18 households that will be significantly affected spend approximately 293,529 UZS (23 USD) annually on veterinary services, while their expenses for fodder crops total 4,885,882 UZS (382 USD). Only R6 hires a herder to graze her livestock during the spring and summer. R6's annual expense for herder payment is 500, 000 UZS (39 USD).

The annual average expenses of 19 households that will not be significantly affected are 14,452,000 UZS (1,124 USD) for fodder crops, 15,825,000 UZS (1,231 USD) for herder payments for seasonal grazing, and 1,052,000 UZS (82 USD) for veterinary services.

7.12 Source of Labour in the PAHs

Informal herders using the WF site do not employ workers. H3 involves his brother sometimes for livestock grazing while the other herders undertake grazing activities by themselves.

Residential land plot owners do not employ permanent workers, as they carry out planting and harvesting works with a help of household members. Only in cases where male workers are not available (e.g., when they are out of the country for migrant works) residential households may hire seasonal workers.

Commercial shop owner, C2, does not employ any workers for activities such as selling or purchasing goods; instead, his mother assist with these tasks. The shop owned by C1 is still under construction and not yet operational, so no workers are employed there.

The number of seasonal workers on the impacted agricultural farms varies depending on the season, such as during planting and harvesting periods. Smaller farms, particularly dekhkan farms, typically rely on family members and only hire additional labour when urgently needed. In contrast, larger farms employ seasonal workers during planting and harvesting seasons. Seasonal workers are hired on a daily basis, and often move from one farm to another after completing each day's work. Neither farmers or dekhkan farmers were able to confirm having specific individuals whom they hire annually.

Farmers often employ family members as permanent workers, in which 20 out of 175 permanent workers are family members. Additionally, 31 family members support with herding and farming activities without receiving payment for their work,

However, the livelihoods of engaged workers are not expected to be impacted, as the impacts on these lands, particularly along the OHTL, are anticipated to be insignificant. Consultations with the farmers conducted from September 5th to 8th, 2024, confirmed that workers will not be laid off for any reasons associated with the Project. Refer to Appendix B for a detailed breakdown of workers employed at each farm.

7.13 Women Impacted by the Project

As mentioned above, there are three (3) female headed HHs within the impacted land plots by the OHTL route, all of whom are widows (R1, R6 and R5). These 3 female headed HHs will be significantly affected by the OHTL and more than 10% of their land will be impacted (refer to section 8.1 below). In summary the impacts on the land include:

- R5: The establishment of the HPZ will impact 72.26% of R5 land where a barn, canopy and toilet are located. However, the remaining land will not be enough for these structures to be relocated and therefore replacement land will be required.
- R1: There will be an impact on 50.48% of the land. The impact will be from a tower located at the edge of the farm and from the establishment of the HPZ where no structures can be built in future, and trees of a certain height will be restricted.
- R6: There will be an impact on 80.67% of the land. This will be from the establishment of the HPZ and the construction activities. While cultivation of crops is allowed within the HPZ, there will be a restriction on the height of trees that can be grown.

R5 and R6 have permanent ownership of the residential land plot (tomorka) while R1 does not have formal registration. However, it is understood that she is currently finalising the process of registration. It is noted that all the women own the residential houses where they live, and these will not be impacted by the project.

Main source of income for 2 female led households (R5 and R6) comes from pensions. While one female led household's income comes from remittances from her son who is an unskilled worker abroad. This is supplemented by income earned when they work as seasonal workers in other people's farms during the planting and harvesting seasons.

Out of the 3 female headed households, only R5 has a loan which is approximately UZS 5,000,000 and she makes monthly instalment of UZS 370,000. The female respondents stated that they do not experience challenges in access loans from financial institutions.

Most of the women, i.e., 3 female led households and spouses of HH, in the surveyed households are housekeepers due to lack of employment opportunities in the region. 64% of those women are housekeepers, while 22% are retired. Only 14% have permanent jobs.

7.14 Vulnerable Households

The household-level socioeconomic surveys undertaken as part of the draft LALRP study entailed a vulnerability analysis to identify PAHs whose livelihoods may be impacted disproportionally due to one or more pre-existing elements of socioeconomic instability, marginalization, and proneness to impoverishment.

The following criteria were applied for the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable PAHs:

- Household with one or more physically and/or mentally disabled members
- Household with one or more chronically sick members
- Household with an overall monthly income level that is below the national poverty line
- Household with informal land use potentially impacted by the project
- Household with female headship
- Household with child headship
- Household with an Indigenous People (IP) or refugee status
- PAPs that will experience loss of more than 10% of the land they use whether on a permanent or temporary basis.

Table 7-12 Number of vulnerable PAHs by socioeconomic vulnerability category

No	Element of Vulnerability	Number of PAHs
1	Physical and/or mental disability	5 (DF1, H4, F10, R7, F12)
2	Chronic illness	8 (F10, F4, R4, F17, F12, R1, H3, R5)
3	Female household headship	3 (R1, R5, R6)
4	Child-headed households	0
5	Informal tenure of affected land use/ resources	7 (DF1, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6)
6	Extreme poverty	n/a
7	IP	n/a
8	PAHs that would experience significant impacts from economic displacement i.e., more than 10% of impacted land	19[24] (DF1, F10, F12, DF2, DF3, DF4, DF5, DF6, C1, C2, R1, R2, DF7, R5, R6, R7, H4, H5, H6)

[24] This list excludes SO-4 which is the Beruniy Department of Irrigation, PE2 and PE4 who are enterprises that also own leases to other pieces of land within the district. As such, even though more than 10% of their land will be impacted by the project, they are not considered to be significantly affected.

No	Element of Vulnerability	Number of PAHs
Total number of vulnerable PAHs		**16**
Total number of vulnerable PAPs		**93**
Total number of significantly affected PAHs		**19**
Total number of significantly affected PAPs		**119**

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

- PAHs with disabilities: These HH may be disproportionately impacted due to the temporary and permanent impacts that affects their household income.
- Informal land users: Beruniy LLC has stated that the informal herders who graze within the project site can use their land outside of the boundaries. However, there is no official confirmation on these and the herders still lack security of tenure. Additionally, the quality of grazing land is poor accompanied with extreme weather which means that the project impact on grazing areas used by the herders in spring 2024 may impact some areas that are considered to have potentially better pastures compared to the rest.
  - However, it is noted that the herders themselves stated that they do not graze in the same place each season as it depends on the availability of pastures.
- There are 3 female headed households and two of them have permanent ownership of their land while the other one is under registration. These women rely on seasonal work and money sent by their sons working abroad as sources of income and one of them has a loan. As such, any unmitigated impact could affect their households and their ability to cope economically as they do not have stable sources of income.
- C1 and C2 will lose their shops which were previously obtained through the order of the Mayor and before the introduction of the e-auction system in 2021. Based on the changes that were made in 2021, direct transfer of land is now prohibited, as such, these two PAPs will have to bid for the suitable commercial areas via the government e-auction system.
  - This system may potentially prevent C1 and C2 from securing replacement commercial areas due to the competition in the bidding process. This would directly impact C2's income) and potentially impact C1's future income as he will no longer be able to complete the renovation of his shop due to the project.

7.15 Significantly Affected PAPs

As stated in the table above, there are 19 known significantly affected PAHs comprising of 119 PAPs, who fall under the following land users' categories:

- **Herders:** 3 herder PAHs (H4, H5, H6) will be significantly affected by the OHTL HPZ, as their animal canopy must be relocated. Without this canopy, their livestock will have no shelter during the period they use the site in spring to early summer. They will therefore require moving the canopy outside of the HPZ zone. However, grazing within the wind farm area will not be significantly affected.

- The 3 herders' PAHs have a total of 15 known PAPs (inclusive of the herders), and they are also considered vulnerable as they are informal land users.

- **Farmers**: two of the known farmers' PAHs will be significantly affected by the establishment of the HPZ. These include F10 and F12. The establishment of the HPZ will introduce significant permanent restrictions on the type of trees that can be cultivated. In addition, no structures can be put within the HPZ.
  - There are 14 known PAPs (inclusive of the farmers) within the 2 significantly affected households.
  - These two PAHs are also considered vulnerable because the HHs suffer from chronic illnesses which has an impact on their health.
- **Dekhan farms**: all the 7 known dekhan farms PAHs are significantly affected by the project. The 7 PAHs have a total of 55 PAPs and include DF1, DF2, DF3, DF4, DF5, DF6, DF7).
  - Out of the 7 known PAHs, one PAHs is vulnerable with a total of 6 PAPs. DF1 is considered vulnerable because he suffers from chronic illness, and he is also an informal land user without the security of tenure.
- **Commercial:** two of the known commercial PAHs (C-1 and C-2) are significantly affected by the HPZ and they will have to relocate their shops as no structures are allowed within the HPZ.
  - These 2 PAHs have a total of 7 known PAPs.
- **Residential plots**: 5 known residential PAHs with a total of 23 PAPs are significantly affected. These include R1, R2, R5, R6, and R7.
  - Of the 5 PAHs, all of them will experience significant permanent impact from the establishment of the HPZ where no structures can be built, and trees of certain height will be restricted. While R1, R2, R6 and R7 will not require replacement land, R5 will require replacement land to relocate the impacted structures. It is noted that R5 can still use the impacted land for farming activities albeit with the restrictions on the height of trees that can be grown.
  - Of the 5 significantly affected PAHs, 3 PAHs with a total of 12 PAPs are vulnerable due to chronic illnesses (R1, and R5) while the others are female led PAHs (R1,R5, and R6).

7.16 Impacts of the Project as Perceived by PAPs

During the socio-economic surveys, HHs were asked about their main concerns regarding the Project development and its potential impact on their livelihoods. A summary of their responses is provided below:

- Loss of Assets/Structures: Informal herders with barns located along the OHTL corridor expressed concerns about losing their structures, which would result in additional expenses for reconstruction.
- Financial losses: The owner of a commercial structure voiced concerns about the expenses already incurred for purchasing materials required for the renovation of his shop, as the upgrades can no longer be completed.

- Disruption of Irrigation System: Impacted farmers are concerned that the installation of towers may disrupt their irrigation systems, leading to insufficient water supply for irrigation.

8 Asset Inventory and Valuation

8.1 Valuation Expertise

The inventory and valuation process were conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Sirdaryo Mustakil Baholash Va Ekspertiza) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition (see Appendix C for their license). The valuator was involved in the inventory and valuation of all the crops/trees and assets of the PAPs within the Project footprint and along OHTL.

8.2 Valuation standards

The fundamental valuation of surveyed and inventoried land and fixed assets was undertaken in conformity with procedures and methods prescribed in pertinent laws and regulations. Where regulatory requirements fall short of valuation and compensation requirements set out in performance standards pertaining to the Project Lenders, the gaps were bridged in order to meet the more stringent, internationally recognized standards.

The following sub-sections provide a purposive overview of the principles, methods and guiding standards used for the valuation of project-affected landholdings, immovable assets fixed on affected land plots, and related income losses.

8.2.1 Valuation of residential land

In Uzbekistan, private residential land is held on a freehold basis (i.e., with lifetime, inheritable ownership rights). The valuation methodology for project-affected residential land plots follows the technical guidance established in laws and regulations, which include the following:

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity, (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I)
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 (dated June 29. 2022. -Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation)

The method aims to establish the full replacement value of residential land, based on the current market price of residential land on real estate trade platforms within the project-affected districts. Technical adjustments are applied methodically, to derive the full cost of replacement land plots, according to the pre-existing conditions of project-affected residential land plots.

8.2.2 Valuation of agricultural land

All private agricultural land in Uzbekistan legally utilized on a lease basis. Rights holders enter into short-, medium- and long-term Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Khokimiyats of resident districts. The LLAs specify the type of land-use permitted within the agricultural land parcels, the term of the stipulated land-use, and associated tax payments (and other applicable duties). An exception to this tenure system is tomorka land, which refers to very small-scale agricultural land nested within residential land plots for gardening or horticultural utility.

The valuation methodology for project-affected agricultural land plots follows the technical guidance established in laws and regulations, which include the following:

- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree of 25.05.2011 N 146)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I)
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911, (June 29. 2022)
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation

As agricultural land is leased, pertinent compensation methods do not serve to establish the full replacement cost of affected land parcels, rather the valuation aims to provide full compensation for the loss or absence of agricultural income over the transitional period which takes into account, inter alia, the non-profitable time required to procure, register, survey and develop replacement agricultural land such that it attains the same value and productivity as that of the project-affected land.

The net income from pre-project crop farming on affected land plots is calculated based on the extent of cultivation and corresponding yield (i.e., kilogram per hectare), for each type of crop, and the current local market price (i.e., UZS per kilogram) of each crop. The net income derived from each crop is multiplied by the transitional term of four years, to arrive at the compensation for the loss or reduction in agricultural income over this period. The total compensation combines the net income loss from each crop cultivated within a given affected land plot.

8.2.3 Valuation of livestock feed

The valuation of livestock feed that would be required in the absence of replacement pastural land (i.e., in-kind compensation) is guided by the following pertinent laws:

- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, (Decree of 25.05.2011 N 146),

- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 and Decree Number 235.

The methodology aims to derive the full cost of purchasing livestock feed following the withdrawal of pastural land for grazing and livestock rearing. The workings take into account the types and quantity of reared livestock, the fodder demand for each livestock category, and the pastural yield of project-affected pastural land parcels.

8.2.4 Valuation of buildings and fixtures

The valuation of residential and non-residential buildings and fixtures is based on procedures and methods specified in the following laws and regulations:

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I)
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 (dated June 29.2022)
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation

The method aims to establish the replacement cost of various buildings constructed on project-affected land plots. The valuation procedures take into account, inter alia, the types of construction materials, quantity of each, and the current market price of the materials within local markets.

To align the regulatory methodology with performance requirements of Project Lenders, depreciation was not factored into the compensation analysis, such that the valuation does not undercut the full replacement value of buildings on withdrawn land.

8.2.5 Valuation of standing perennial crops (trees)

The valuation of standing perennial crops (i.e., fruit and ornamental trees) was conducted in accordance with the following laws and regulations:

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity, (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I). Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 dated June 29, 2022
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation

The valuation procedures and workings aim to establish the present value of standing trees. Parameters factored into the compensation include, inter alia, the number of trees (per crop type) in withdrawn land parcels, the maturity and yield of the trees, and the current price of crop yield (i.e., UZS per kilogram) within local markets. On this basis, the full replacement cost of irrecoverable trees on project-affected land is worked out.

8.2.5.1 Additional Lenders Requirements for the Project

Lenders require compensation to be provided in full replacement value and as such the cost of depreciation will not be deducted from the compensation packages of the PAPs.

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

8.2.6 Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

The Uzbekistan law does not provide any requirements for the support or assistance of vulnerable groups in relation to livelihood restoration as a result of Project development. However, the Project will be required to provide support to vulnerable groups in order to meet Lenders' requirements. The vulnerable PAPs have been identified in the socio-economic survey details of which are provided in Section 6.

8.3 Survey process

8.3.1 Survey objectives

The asset inventory and valuation survey were conducted in parallel with the initial draft LALRP census and socioeconomic survey.

The objectives of the asset inventory survey include the following:

- To delineate and valuate any land owned by PAPs on a freehold basis, to determine due compensation for permanent loss of residential land.
- To inventory and valuate all constructed (immovable) structures and fixtures on residential and non-residential land plots, to determine due compensation for loss of built assets attached to potentially withdrawn land.
- To delineate and inventory the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, to determine compensation for (i) standing perennial crops, and (ii) the loss of agricultural income from all cultivated crops during the intervening period leading up to the re-instatement of pre-project productivity on replacement land.
- To inventory livestock fed on potentially withdrawn pastural land, by formal and/or informal land rights holders employed in herding and/or livestock rearing, to determine compensation for the loss of pastural resources and associated income diminution.

- To inventory all employees that are subject to a loss of employment from substantial withdrawal of productive land and income-generating establishments, to determine transitional support prior to the absorption of severed workers into new jobs/ labour.
- The overall purpose of the asset inventory and valuation survey was to establish compensation entitlements for all land rights holders that had access to residential and economically useful land parcels, prior to the start of land expropriation.

8.3.2 Survey timeline

The cut-off date is established upon the completion of asset inventory and valuation surveys for each project site. Any developments made on affected land parcels after this date will not be eligible for further valuation or compensation. This measure is implemented to:

- Prevent existing land users from making opportunistic land developments to artificially increase their compensation.
- Prevent unauthorized entities, who had no prior access to the affected land, from making false claims for compensation.

It is noted that prior to announcement of cut off dates' various engagement with local communities and authorities has been conducted in a framework of ESIA surveys as well as National EIA public hearings. Additionally, the determination of the cut-off date was initially faced with challenges arising from the lack of availability of the PAPs such as the herders and the farmers as well as the representatives from the state organisations.

As such, the cut-off date was tailored based on their work schedule to ensure their activities were not disrupted.

Table 8-1 Cut off Dates

Project Component	Cut-off Date Issued	Comments	Targeted PAPs	Targeted assets
Wind Farm site	22nd and 25th of April 2024	Cut off dates for 6 informal herders has been set up based on their availability	Informal herders	Assets within WF footprint
	22nd of April 2024	N/A	Beruniy Karakul LLC	Walkover along the Project footprint to confirm the absence of assets
OHTL	22nd and 25th of April 2024	Cut off dates for state organizations has been set up based on their availability.	State organizations (Bernuiy khokimiyat, Forestry fund, Beruniy irrigation department)	Walkover along the OHTL route to confirm the absence of assets
	Between April 16th and 22nd 2024	Each impacted farmer has certain cut-off date when inventory has been conducted	Farmers	Assessment of crops and trees at affected land plot by tower footprint

Project Component	Cut-off Date Issued	Comments	Targeted PAPs	Targeted assets
				and OHTL construction corridor
	Between April 16th and 22nd 2024	Each impacted owner of residential land plot has certain cut off date when inventory has been conducted	Owners of residential land plots	Assessment of crops, trees and structures at affected land plot by tower footprint and OHTL construction corridor
	Between April 16th and 22nd 2024	Each impacted owner of commercial structure has certain cut off date when inventory has been conducted	Owners of commercial structures	Assessment of structures affected land plot by tower footprint and OHTL construction corridor
	Between April 16th and 22nd 2024	Each impacted LLC has certain cut off date when inventory has been conducted	Limited liability Companies involved to agricultural activities	Assessment of crops and trees at affected land plot by tower footprint and OHTL construction corridor

Note: Presidential Decree No 299 (dated 23.08.2024) exempts Project from paying loss of agricultural losses occurring due to the land acquisition for Project.

8.4 Survey Procedure

The asset inventory and valuation survey were conducted by an expert team including expert valuators from a licensed service provider. Household heads and other designated representatives from all PAP categories were engaged in the survey. The asset inventory surveys were conducted within the project site boundary and along OHTL corridor.

8.4.1 Valuation

After completing the on-site asset inventory surveys, an initial valuation was conducted to determine the required compensation, adhering to mandatory regulations. A subsequent valuation round was performed to address any discrepancies between the mandatory compensation requirements and the standards set by the Project Lenders. For an overview of the compensation entitlements, including eligibility criteria and valuation standards based on lender-related principles, refer to Chapter 9 of this draft LALRP. The total amounts for both mandatory and conditional compensation, as determined by the valuation analysis, are provided in Chapter 10 of this draft LALRP.

8.4.2 Verification of draft and final LALRP entitlements

Before the final disclosure of the draft and final LALRP packages to all PAPs and the signing of bilateral compensation agreements, the Consultant will conduct a verification survey. This will

include an asset inventory and valuation to confirm the individual and collective entitlements of PAPs to compensation and additional support, such as transitional assistance and livelihood restoration initiatives.

Regarding compensation entitlements, if PAPs dispute the asset inventory and valuation results, the following remedial actions will be taken, depending on the validity of the objections:

- If the objection is valid due to valuation gaps or errors, an on-site validation survey will be conducted, followed by a revision of the valuation results and updated compensation entitlements.
- If the objection is invalid, stemming from a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the valuation and compensation criteria, the draft and final LALRP team will provide necessary clarifications to resolve the issue.
- Any unresolved disputes will be referred to the LALRP Committee.

8.4.3 Management of Grievances

During the review and validation process, all additional requests and objections have been, and will continue to be, addressed in both individual and group meetings with PAPs. If PAPs find the remedial actions unsatisfactory, they can file grievances, which may require further corrective measures. All grievances will be investigated and resolved through a structured process involving the Consultant's technical experts, the Project Developer, and, if necessary, the LALRP committee, following the procedures of the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

8.5 Disclosure of the Approved draft & final LALRP and Compensation Packages

After verifying the monetary compensation and transitional support entitlements, the approved draft and final LALRP and compensation packages will be disclosed to PAPs through both individual and group meetings, as applicable.

This draft LALRP has been developed through meaningful consultations and participatory discussions with PAPs, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders. To promote transparency and inclusivity, PAPs have been, and will continue to be, consulted on the compensation methodology, support measures (whether cash or in-kind), and livelihood restoration initiatives beyond compensation.

This participatory approach ensures that the concerns and feedback of those directly affected are incorporated into the final LALRP. It reflects a collaborative effort that integrates local knowledge, expertise, and community needs. Following the formal disclosure of the draft LALRP to broader stakeholders, it will undergo further reviews and improvements before being finalized, ensuring that the final plan is responsive and aligned with the community's perspectives and expectations.

9 Economic Displacement

As discussed in Chapter 4 above, the WF components will utilise less than 1% of the 6,500ha allocated to the project. This is because the LLA signed between MoE and the Project Company will be based on the actual footprint of the project, rather than the entire area allocated at this stage (i.e., 6500ha).

Additionally, the impacts from the construction of the OHTL will come from the towers and the restrictions that will be implemented due to the establishment of the 50m (25m on each side) Health Protection Zone (HPZ).

9.1 Impacts on Land

9.1.1 Wind Farm

The land allocated to the Project is owned by SWID and has been leased to Beruniy Karakul LLC for a period of 49 years. This lease covers a total area of 266,340ha of land part of which (6,500ha) has been allocated to the project. The land within the project site and the surrounding areas has been designated for pastural activities but consultations with the LLC revealed that they are currently not utilising the land due to its poor vegetation and extreme weather conditions in winter and summer. As such, the LLC is currently not using the land.

Surveys undertaken as part of the draft LALRP revealed that there are 6 seasonal informal herders who use the site for grazing purposes in early spring to early summer. These herders come from Abay and Dustlik communities and they sometimes also graze livestock from other households (1-2 households per year) to make an additional income.

Although herders were observed grazing within the allocated project land in 2024, they indicated that their grazing areas shift annually, depending on pasture availability. It is noted that the 2024 grazing site grazing season ended in May 2024, prior to the onset of summer when the temperatures increase.

Consultations with Beruniy LLC revealed that nomadic herders might potentially use parts of the site or surrounding areas for grazing purposes; however, no monitoring or records of such activities are maintained. Surveys conducted as part of the draft LALRP and ESIA did not identify additional herders beyond those six (6) recorded on site.

The Project's construction and operational phases will have both temporary and permanent impacts on grazing land. Temporary impacts will arise from the construction of the laydown areas (approximately 19.98ha), but the impacted land will be restored at the end of the construction phase. However, permanent impacts will result from the footprint of the project. The total amount of land required for the construction phase will be approximately 63.5ha (including the laydown areas) and the operational phase area will be reduced to 43.54ha after the decommissioning of the laydown area.

The temporary and permanent impacts from the project are expected to be minimal. Seasonal or nomadic herders will still be able to graze their livestock in areas outside the project footprint. During consultations in September 2024, Beruniy LLC confirmed that they have no objections to herders, including informal ones, continuing to use their land within and around the project site.

While safety concerns will temporarily restrict the movement of herders and livestock within active construction areas, these restrictions will not apply during the operational phase, as the site will remain unfenced (within the WTG areas). This will ensure that the herders retain access to grazing areas outside of the project's footprint without interruption.

9.1.2 OHTL

The construction of the 44km 220kV OHTL will only lead to economic displacement. The permanent land take is expected to result from the construction of the towers and restrictions within the 50m HPZ during the operational phase. This zone will impact existing structures and trees, which will need to either be relocated or removed.

Additionally, the construction of the OHTL will result in short-term temporary impacts during the construction phase. These impacts will occur within a 30-meter construction zone (see Appendix G for an illustration of this zone). While this area will be affected during construction, farming and grazing activities will resume at the end of the construction phase, with limitations on the height of trees and structures.

The table below shows the scale of the land take for the WF and the OHTL.

Table 9-1 Details on the land plots impacted by the Project

No	PAP ID	Type of land	Total land size (ha)	Temporarily Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Permanently Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Total (permanent & temporary)%	Remark
Wind Farm									
1	SO-1	Pastoral	266,340	96.29	0.04	49.66	0.02	0.04	Beruniy LLC does not undertake grazing activities within their leased land. However, the project impact will only impact 0.02% of the land available to them.
2	H-1	Pastoral	App 1258	96.29	7.65	49.66	3.95	7.65	• The impact on grazing land used by the herders will be approximately 5.05% of their grazing area. • Consultations with the herders revealed that they graze in different areas (within and outside of the project site) depending on the availability of grazing land. • Additionally, Beruniy LLC stated that these herders could graze on the land outside of the project construction and operational phase footprint.
3	H-2	Pastoral	App 1258	96.29	7.65	49.66	3.95	7.65	
4	H-3	Pastoral	App 1258	96.29	7.65	49.66	3.95	7.65	
5	H-4	Pastoral	App 1852	96.29	5.20	49.66	2.68	5.20	• The impact on grazing land for these herders is expected to be less than 4% of the total grazing areas they use within the project site. • As above, these herders will have access to grazing land within and outside of the project site in the next grazing season and Beruniy LLC has confirmed they can use unimpacted land for grazing purposes. • These three herders share an animal canopy that is located along the OHTL HPZ, and it will require to be relocated (refer to section 8.2 below for more details).
6	H-5	Pastoral	App 1852	96.29	5.20	49.66	2.68	5.20	
7	H-6	Pastoral	App 1852	96.29	5.20	49.66	2.68	5.20	
OHTL									
1	SO-1	Pastoral	266,340	92.48	0.03	0.25554	0.0001	0.03	• This is land that is under Beruniy LLC, and the impact represents a small % of the total land available to them. It is noted that the LLC does not currently use their land for any purpose due to the poor pastures and extreme weather in summer and winter.
2	H-4/ H-5/ H-6	Pastoral	60 m²	N/A	N/A	60 m²	100	100	• This will be a significant permanent impact on the canopy which can be relocated close to the existing well (as it is out of the OHTL corridor). It is noted that without the canopy, their livestock will have no shelter during the period they use the site in spring to early summer. They will therefore require moving it outside of the HPZ. It is noted that grazing within the WF area will not be significantly affected. • Refer to section 8.2 below for more details on the canopy)
3	SO-2	Pastoral Cemetery	4,992.54	20.63	0.41	0.04	0.001	0.41	• The land under the municipality is not currently used by any land users (formal or informal). • Additionally, the cemetery can still be used even though parts of it will be located within the HPZ.
4	SO-3	Forestry	2,475	8.83	0.36	0.04	0.002	0.36	• Forest land will be impacted by the construction of the towers while land under the OHTL can still be used for the growth of flora. • Construction areas will require to be restored at the end of the construction phase.
5	F-1	Agricultural	184.1	1.04	0.56	0.003	0.002	0.56	The impact on the land use is expected to be insignificant and cultivation of crops can continue under the OHTL and within the HPZ.

No	PAP ID	Type of land	Total land size (ha)	Temporarily Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Permanently Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Total (permanent & temporary)%	Remark
									Due to water shortage in the canal, this PAP uses the land to graze his livestock, but he intends to go back to farming if water becomes available.
6	F-2	Agricultural	84.5	0.57	0.67	0.003	0.003	0.67	As above
7	F-3	Agricultural	144.2	1.8	1.25	0.006	0.004	1.25	The impact on the land use is expected to be insignificant and cultivation of crops can continue under the OHTL and within the HPZ.
8	F-4	Agricultural	59.8	1.78	2.98	0.006	0.01	2.98	The impacts experienced based on the construction phase and footprint. The use of land under the OHTL will still be possible albeit with restrictions
9	PE-1	Pastoral	73.9	0.21	0.28	No towers	0	0.28	Overall impact will be less than 1% of the leased land and therefore disruption of herding activities is expected to be very minimal.
10	F-5	Agricultural	107	3.92	3.66	0.01	0.01	3.66	Overall impact will be 6% of leased land which is considered minor compared to the total land available to the farmer. Additionally, they will be able to undertake farming activities under the OHTL albeit with some restrictions on the height of trees that can be grown.
11	F-6	Agricultural	93.74	4.6	4.9	0.02	0.02	4.9	Land outside of the OHTL towers (including that within the HPZ) can be used for agricultural purposes albeit with restrictions on the type of trees that can be cultivated.
12	F-7	Agricultural	136	1.66	1.22	0.003	0.002	1.22	As above
13	DF-1	Agricultural	0.44	0.2	45.45	0.003	0.66	45.45	• Significant temporary impact is expected only during the construction stage. • This farmer uses the land informally. No replacement land is required as only a small area will be acquired for tower installation. However, the impacts during the period of disruption must be mitigated to ensure that their livelihood is not impacted. • While the rest of the land within the HPZ will be available for cultivation, there will be significant permanent impacts from the restrictions on the type of trees that can be grown in the area.
14	F-8	Agricultural	141.1	2.27	1.16	0.009	0.01	1.16	Land outside of the OHTL towers (including that within the HPZ) can be used for agricultural purposes albeit with restrictions on the type of trees that can be cultivated.
15	F-9	Agricultural	143	1.77	1.24	0.006	0.004	1.24	As above
16	PE 2	Agricultural enterprise	8.471	2.06	24.32	0.006	0.07	24.32	• Significant temporary impact expected only during the construction stage. • The establishment of the HPZ during the operational phase will introduce significant permanent restrictions on the type of trees that can be cultivated. Additionally, no structures can be put up in the HZP area in the future. • No replacement land will be required as cultivation can still occur under the OHTL. However, the impacts during the period of disruption must be mitigated to ensure that their livelihood is not impacted. • This farmer has stated that they would like their land restored (in areas outside of the OHTL tower) at the end of OHTL construction activities on his leased land.
17	F-10	Agricultural	4	1.07	26.75	0.003	0.07	26.75	• Significant temporary impact expected only during the construction stage and there will be no need for replacement land. • However, the impacts during the period of disruption must be mitigated to ensure that their livelihood is not impacted. • The establishment of the HPZ during the operational phase will introduce significant permanent restrictions on the type of trees that can be cultivated. Additionally, no structures can be put up in the HZP area in the future. • The farmer has also requested that the land impacted during construction is restored back to its original condition.

No	PAP ID	Type of land	Total land size (ha)	Temporarily Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Permanently Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Total (permanent & temporary)%	Remark
18	PE-3	Agricultural enterprise	124	4.16	3.35	0.02	0.02	3.35	• Overall impact will be near 7% of leased land compared to the total land available.
19	F-11	Agricultural	66.4	2.12	3.19	0.01	0.01	3.19	• Overall impact will be 5% of leased land compared to the total land available.
20	F-12	Agricultural	9.1	1.1	12.09	0.003	0.03	12.09	• Significant temporary impact expected only during the construction stage and no replacement land will be required. However, the establishment of the HPZ during the operational phase will introduce significant permanent restrictions on the type of trees that can be cultivated. Additionally, no structures can be put up in the HZP area in the future. • However, the impacts during the period of disruption must be mitigated to ensure that their livelihood is not impacted.
21	F-13	Agricultural	48.7	2.37	4.87	0.01	0.01	4.87	• Permanent impact will be in areas that have the tower locations while land under the HPZ can still be used albeit with some restrictions on the height of trees grown. • Areas impacted during construction will also require to be restored.
22	F-14	Agricultural	134	4.66	3.48	0.02	0.02	3.48	• As above
23	F-15	Agricultural	209.5	4.85	2.32	0.01	0.01	2.32	• As above
24	F-16	Agricultural	122	6.78	5.56	0.03	0.02	5.56	• As above
25	DF-2	Dekhkan farm	0.4	0.11	27.5	No tower	0	27.5	• Significant temporary and permanent impact is expected. The impact on this farm will be from the general construction of the OHTL and the OHTL HPZ during the operational phase respectively. • As such, no replacement land will be required as farming activities are still allowed under the HPZ albeit with restrictions on the height of crops/trees that can be grown. • Mitigation measures will require to be implemented including the restoration of land.
26	DF-3	Dekhkan farm	0.4	0.11	27.5	No tower	0	27.5	As above
27	DF-4	Dekhkan farm	1	0.39	39	0.003564	0.36	39	• Significant temporary and permanent impacts are expected during the construction and the operational phases respectively. • The impact from the tower location is expected to be 0.0035% of the total available land. However, construction impacts will be experienced, and these will require to be mitigated to ensure the livelihood of this farmer is not impacted. • In addition, there will also be restrictions on the type of trees that can be grown within the HPZ, but cultivation of crops can occur.
28	DF-5	Dekhkan farm	0.6	0.16	26.7	No tower	0	26.7	• Significant permanent impact is expected. The impact on this farm will be from the establishment of the OHTL HPZ and during the general construction of the OHTL. • As such, no replacement land will be required as farming activities are still allowed under the HPZ albeit with restrictions on the height of crops/trees that can be grown. • Mitigation measures will require to be implemented including the restoration of land.
29	DF-6	Dekhkan farm	0.6	0.16	26.7	No tower	0	26.7	• As above.
30	C-1	Grocery store	-	-	-	-	100	100	• Significant permanent impact is expected. The impact from the HPZ means that this shop will have to be relocated as no structures are allowed within the established 50m HPZ.

No	PAP ID	Type of land	Total land size (ha)	Temporarily Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Permanently Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Total (permanent & temporary)%	Remark
31	C-2	Grocery store	0.007	-	-	0.007	100	100	• Significant permanent impact is expected. The impact from the HPZ means that this shop will have to be relocated as no structures are allowed within the established 50m HPZ.
32	R-1	Tomorka	1.05	0.53	50.48	0.53	50.48	50.48	• Significant permanent impact is expected. The impact will be from a tower located at the edge of the farm and from the establishment of the HPZ where no structures can be built, and trees of certain height will be restricted. • However, no replacement land will be required as farming activities for crops can be undertaken within the HPZ. • Mitigation measures will require to be implemented including the restoration of land.
33	R-2	Tomorka	0.55	0.41	74.55	0.41	74.55	74.55	• Significant permanent impact is expected Impact will be from the HPZ, and construction related activities. The HPZ will also impact the height of the trees that can be grown under the HPZ. • No replacement land will be required as cultivation of crops can continue albeit with the restriction of tree height to be grown.
34	DF-7	Dekhan farm	0.34	0.07	20.59	0.009	2.62	20.59	• As above
35	SO-4	Not in use	0.14	0.05	35.71	No towers	0	35.71	• Significant temporary impact is expected during the construction phase while the establishment of the HPZ will have significant permanent impacts due to the restrictions on the types of trees and prohibition of structures within the area. • This land is currently not used, and the impact is expected to be from construction activities and the restrictions that will result from the HPZ.
36	F-17	Agricultural	55.7	0.69	1.24	0.010	0.02	1.24	• The overall impact is expected to be minor and can be mitigated through the implementation of the entitlements established herein.
37	R-3	Tomorka	0.18	0.02	8.66	0.02	8.66	8.66	• As above
38	R-4	Tomorka	0.1695	0.02	9.44	0.02	9.44	9.44	• As above
39	R-5	Tomorka	0.31	0.22	72.26	0.22	72.26	72.26	• Significant permanent impact is expected. The establishment of the HPZ will require R5 to remove the structures within this area. Unfortunately, she doesn't have enough unimpacted land where these structures can be moved. • R5 will require replacement land but the land within the HPZ can still be used for cultivation albeit with restrictions on the height of trees that can be grown.
40	R-6	Tomorka	0.15	0.12	80.67	0.12	80.67	80.67	• Significant permanent impact from the establishment of the HPZ and the construction activities. R6 will still be able to undertake cultivation within the HPZ albeit with a restriction on the height of crops that can be grown. • As such no replacement land will be required but the project must implement the entitlements established herein to ensure that that R6 is not left worse off as a result of the project.
41	R-7	Tomorka	0.15	0.12	82	0.12	82	82	• Significant permanent impact from the establishment of the HPZ and the construction activities. R7 will still be able to undertake cultivation within the HPZ albeit with a restriction on the height of crops that can be grown • As such no replacement land will be required but the project must implement the entitlements established herein to ensure that that R7 is not left worse off as a result of the project.

No	PAP ID	Type of land	Total land size (ha)	Temporarily Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Permanently Affected land size (ha)	Scale of impact in %	Total (permanent & temporary)%	Remark
42	PE-4	Empty land/ Agricultural enterprise	2.8	0.18	6.43	0.006	0.05	6.43	• Significant temporary impact. This land is currently unused and will be impacted by land access restrictions. The LLC has no plans on how this land will be used in future. • However, the established entitlements will still apply to this land to mitigate against the impacts.
43	SO-5	Industrial	6.46	0.09	1.39	0.003	0.04	1.39	• Organisation - will only be impacted by land access restrictions during the construction phase and permanent land loss for the tower footprint and the establishment of the HPZ.

Based on the table above, Beruniy LLC and the informal herders using the project site will not experience significant impact from the WF construction and operation. However, H4, H5, H6 will experience significant impact along the OHTL due to the impact on their animal canopy which will require to be relocated in areas outside the HPZ. This animal canopy is used by the herders to shelter their livestock close to a water well located nearby (outside of the OHTL area of impact). While the impact on the canopy is expected to be 100% which will require for it to be relocated, it can be relocated to areas outside of the HPZ on land that belongs to Beruniy LLC and that they allow the herders to use.

The construction and operation phase of the OHTL will also impact 10% or more of land for users such as DF1 (45.45%), PE2 (24.32%), F10 (26.75%), F12 (12.09%), DF2 (27.5%), DF3(27.5%), DF4(39%), DF5 (26.7%), DF6 (26.7%), C1 (100%), C2 (100%), R1 (50.48%), R2 (74.55%), DF7 (20.59%), SO-4(35.71%),R5 (72.26%), R6 (80.67), and R7 (82%). Majority of these farms will still be able to undertake farming activities albeit with disruptions during the construction phase and restrictions on the height of trees that can be grown under the HPZ. SO-4 is also the Beruniy Department of Irrigation, while PE2 is an enterprise which has additional land within the district.

In relation to the herders, H4, H5 and H6 will experience significant impact along the OHTL due to the impact on their animal canopy that will require to be removed from the HPZ. However, this canopy can be moved outside of the HPZ (refer to section 8.2 below).

However, C1, C2 and R5 will require replacement land due to the impacts of the project and especially from the establishment of the HPZ (see section 8.1.3 below for more details).

Consultations undertaken with the land users above revealed that they expect the project to manage the impacts that will be experienced from the construction phase of the OHTL, and this will include:

- The project will avoid blocking the local irrigation canals so that there is no disruption on the water flow and access by farms.
- The project will keep all landowners/users informed about the construction timeline so that they are able to plan their farming schedule to minimize the impacts i.e., during planting and harvesting seasons et.
- The project will as much as practicable use existing access roads rather than constructing new ones along the OHTL corridor to reduce the impacts on the farms and any restrictions that may occur as a result.

9.1.3 Availability of Replacement Land

The changes in how land is allocated in Uzbekistan happened in 2021 with the introduction of the e-auction system. As such, local governments are not able to directly allocate land to individuals or entities through direct orders.

Consultations undertaken with the Beruniy district Cadastral department (September 2024), revealed that there is no guarantee that replacement land obtained through the e-auction process will be of the same size as that impacted by the project.

Based on the assessment of the Project impacts, C1, C2, R5 will require replacement land while the Beruniy Karakul LLC has confirmed that the herders on site can graze within unimpacted land outside of the project site. In addition, H4, H5 and H6 stated that they will move the canopy into a nearby area outside of the HPZ.

In relation to C1, C2 and R5, these PAPs have expressed the following wishes:

- C1 has stated that the project should provide him with the alternative replacement land so that he can be able to relocate his shop.
  - This option is not viable as the application through the e-auction system must be done individually. However, the project can facilitate and support this process and cover the associated costs.
- C2 would want to move his shop to his residential land plot rather than participate in an e-auction. This will need the approval of the Beruniy district Architecture and Construction Department.
  - As such, the project will facilitate and support this process and cover for the incurred registration costs and construction permits (if required).
- R5 is considering buying land from her neighbour (approximately 200m away) once she has received her compensation from the project.
  - The project will facilitate and support this process as far as practicable and cover the costs of transaction including payment of taxes etc.

9.2 Impacts on Structures

9.2.1 Wind Farm

During the inventory surveys undertaken for the project in April 2024, structures belonging to two herders (H-1, H2) were observed within the site. These included animal enclosures made of metal and wood and movable caravans where the herders stay when they are on site.

Figure 9-1 Structures used by herders when on the project site

The herders assemble and install the animal enclosures at the start of the grazing season, and these are dismantled and removed at the onset of summer when they leave the site. Following this practice, the structures observed and recorded during the inventory in April 2024 were dismantled and removed by May 2024, marking the end of this year's grazing season in the project area.

The structures recorded are provided in the table below.

Table 9-2 Structures at WF

№	PAP ID	Number of structures	Type of structure	Impacts
1	H-1	2	Metal fencing - 20 m	These structures were demolished by herders when their grazing season ended in May 2024
			Wood fencing - 30 m	
2	H-2	1	Metal fencing - 40 m	

Given the seasonal use of the project sire and the temporary nature of the herders' enclosures (which have now been removed), the construction phase of the project is not expected to have an impact on these structures. However, during the operational phase, the herders will not be allowed to assemble the structures within the WTG health protection zone of 250m. These restrictions are expected to have insignificant impacts as the herders' can still re-establish their structures in other areas outside of this zone.

In relation to the other herders, H3 does not have any structures within the project site while H4, H5 and H6 share a livestock canopy located along the OHTL. The impacts on this canopy are discussed in the OHTL section below.

9.2.2 OHTL

Inventory surveys along the OHTL were undertaken between 16th and 25th April 2024. The assets recorded during this period are summarised in the table below.

Table 9-3 Structures at WF and along the OHTL

№	PAP ID	Number of structures	Type of structure	Remark
1	H-4/ H-5/ H-6	1	Canopy (60m²)	• This canopy is located within the OHTL corridor, and it well therefore require to be relocated outside the HPZ. • There is a water well located approximately 100m from the OHTL buffer zone, but this will not be impacted, and the herders will still be able to have access to it.
2	R-5	3	Barn (24 m²)	• The impact from the HPZ will impact 72.26% of R5 land and such the remaining land will not be enough for these structures to be relocated. • Based on this, R5 will suffer permanent impact from the project due to the establishment of the HPZ. • Consultations undertaken with R5 have revealed that she intends to use the money from the compensation to purchase new land through the auction process or buy from her neighbour who is currently selling their land.
			Canopy (size 24 m²)	
			Toilet (Size 2.25 m²)	R5 has confirmed that the toilet can be moved to the unimpacted area of the land.
3	R-3	2	Barn (size 28 m²)	• The HPZ will only impact the edge of this residential farm where the barn and canopy are located. • R3 has confirmed that these can be relocated to the unimpacted land plot .
			Canopy (size 42 m²)	
4	R-4	3	Barn (size 28 m²)	• These impacted structures will be relocated to the unimpacted land within the boundaries of R4's land. This is based on confirmation provided by R4.
			Canopy (size 22 m²)	

№	PAP ID	Number of structures	Type of structure	Remark
			Toilet (size 2.25 m²)	
5	R-7	5	Well (depth 18m)	• R7 confirmed that the structures can be relocated within the same land plot outside of the HPZ.
			Tandyr (handmade own) 1pcs	
			Shower room (size 2.25 m²)	
			Toilet (size 2.25 m²)	
			Barn (84 m²)	
6	C-2	2	Store (size 68.31 m²)	• Falls within the HPZ and will therefore require to be relocated.
			Tandyr (handmade own) 2pcs	
7	R-2	1	Toilet-2.25 m²	• The impacted assets can be relocated to the non-impacted land plot.
8	F-13	1	A pond for watering cattle (size - 1000 m2, height 6 m)	• F-13 confirmed that he can make a new pond in the area of land that is not impacted by the project.
9	C-1	2	Store (size 93 m2, height-3m)	• Falls within the HPZ and will therefore require to be relocated.
			Canopy (108.5 m²)	

9.2.2.1 Herders' structures

As stated above, Herders H4, H5, and H6 have an animal canopy located along the OHTL which they use during the period they are at the project site. This canopy is permanent and is not dismantled even at the end of the grazing season in early summer when they leave the site.

Figure 9-2 Canopy used by H4, H5 and H6

This canopy is located within the HPZ and will therefore require to be relocated to an area outside of the HPZ. This impact is permanent as this structure cannot be re-established in this area even after the construction phase. However, there is enough land within this area for the canopy to be relocated to.

9.2.2.2 Assets on residential land

The establishment of the 50m HPZ will lead to an impact on the structures that exist within this area. Based on the outcome of the inventory, only supplementary structures such as barns and toilets etc will be impacted and there will be no impact on residential homes. As provided in table 8-3, R3, R4, R7, R2 and F-13 confirmed that the impacted structures can be relocated to the unimpacted area of their land plots while R5 would not be able to relocate the barn and canopy due to the magnitude of the impact on her land.

Consultations with R5, R3,R4 and R7 revealed that they would need to relocate the barns outside of the winter season because the livestock cannot stay outside during the cold season. As such, the project will require to provide sufficient notice period (outside of the winter months) for the relocation of these structures.

Additionally, R5 will require to be provided with the applicable compensation and facilitation and support in securing a suitable replacement land.

The relocation of the structures will require for the update of the cadastral maps for each land plot showing their new location. As such, the project will be required to cater for any of the fees associated with this process.

9.2.2.3 Commercial assets

C1 and C2 will be impacted by the OHTL HPZ and will therefore experience economic displacement. Site visits and the inventory surveys revealed that C2 has an operational groceries store while C1 shop remains incomplete. As such, the implementation of the HPZ will have a direct impact on C2 as his grocery store will have to be relocated while C1 cannot continue with any further renovations of his shop.

C1 and C2 will lose their shops which were previously obtained through the order of the Mayor and before the introduction of the e-auction system in 2021. Based on the changes that were made in 2021, direct transfer of land is now prohibited, as such, these two PAPs will have to bid for the suitable commercial areas via the government e-auction system. This system may potentially lock out them out from securing replacement commercial areas due to the competition in the bidding process which will have a direct impact on their income (for C2) while it will impact the future C1 had for his household had he been able to complete renovating the shop that will be impacted by the project.

Consultations undertaken with C2 revealed that he prefers to move the shop to an area within his residential land plot (tomorka) rather than participate in the auction process. This process would require him to submit his plans to the Architecture and Construction Department of review and approval. As such, the project will be required to facilitate and cover the fees associated with this process to ensure that C2 is able to re-establish his livelihood. In addition, C2 will be provided with sufficient prior notice to get approval from the Department, relocate his shop etc to ensure that his livelihood is not disrupted. The project will also undertake monitoring to establish if there is revenue loss during the relocation process and the applicable corrective measures undertaken.

On the other hand, C2 has expressed that he would want the project to provide him with alternative area to relocate his shop. It is noted that this is not possible because the e-auction process requires individuals (and entities) to make the application themselves. However, in addition to the compensation of the impacted assets, the project will also facilitate and support C1 in securing suitable replacement land and to cover for the applicable fees and taxes.

9.3 Impacts on Crops & Trees

There will be no impact on crops and trees within the WF site as these do not exist within this area. However, the construction of the OHTL will affect the crops and trees at the tower locations and within the construction footprint. Additionally, there will be restrictions of what can be grown under the OHTL during its operational phase.

Based on the outcome of the inventory surveys, the following trees were recorded to being within the area of impact in farms under PE2, R5, R3, R4, R6, R7, DF7, R2 and R1.

Table 9-4 Trees recorded along the OHTL corridor

№	PAP ID	Type and form of land use	Type of affected trees	Number of affected trees	Total number of trees	Comment
1	PE-2	Agricultural / formal	Mulberry	302	2417	Trees falling under OHTL corridor will be felled, however PE 2 will be compensated for loss of income for fruit and mulberry trees. Based on a letter dated 13th September 2024 from SWID, the 1,496 mulberry trees found within PE2 leased land do not belong to PE2 and these were there before they leased the land. As such, compensation for these trees should not go to PE-2. (see section for conditions set by SWID and outcome of consultations with PE2).
			Sada	11		
			Mulberry	460		
			Bros	95		
			Poplar	663		
			Apricots	115		
			Cherry	18		
			Peach	11		
			Mulberry	734		
			Bros	8		
2	R-5	Residential / formal	Poplar	115	119	Impacted trees will need to be felled, but wood (remining from trees) can be kept for further use by the PAP. Loss of income for impacted fruit trees will be also provided as a part of compensation package
			Sada	2		
			Apricots	2		
3	R-3	Residential / formal	Bros	3	5	
			Mulberry	2		
4	R-4	Residential / formal	Poplar	26	33	
			Apple	5		
			Cherry	2		
5	R-6	Residential / formal	Bros	11	49	
			Poplar	8		
			Willow	30		
6	R-7		Bros	5	16	

№	PAP ID	Type and form of land use	Type of affected trees	Number of affected trees	Total number of trees	Comment
		Residential / formal	Willow	4		
			Poplar	7		
7	DF-7	Agricultural / formal	Poplar	104	105	
			Apricots	1		
8	R-2	Residential / formal (house is being re-registered to Ozod)	Apricots	20	115	
			Cherry	9		
			Peach	4		
			Mulberry	8		
			Vine	6		
			Poplar	57		
			Sada	11		
9	R-1	Residential / formal	Bros	48	606	
			Willow	160		
			Poplar	281		
			Apricots	61		
			Plum	1		
			Sada	13		
			Mulberry	42		

As stated in the table above, there are 1,496 mulberry trees within PE2 land. However, consultations undertaken with SWID (refer to Appendix D) showed that they claim these trees and state that the trees are too old to be translocated to another place. As such, the project is required to:

- Compensate for each tree that is cut and bush, amounting to 10 bushels, with the obligation to plant large sized saplings no less than the trees and bushes to be cut.
- Care for the Mulberry trees for a minimum of 2 years.
- Collaborate with the Karakalpakstan 'Agropilla' and the experts from the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change (MEEPCC) of Karakalpakstan.
- Apply for permission to cut the mulberry trees.

PE2 still claims the ownership of the mulberry trees and he has been provided with the outcome of consultations with SWID. Additionally, PE2 was requested to provide proof that the mulberry trees are registered or transferred to them as part of their LLA . This confirmation is still pending.

Note: There are additional trees that are mostly along the canal and are under the management of Beruniy district department of MEEPCC. The project will therefore be required to obtain approval to remove these trees through an official application via the e-gov system. Upon the submission of the application, MEEPCC will conduct an inventory of potentially affected trees and provided their conditions. This will be in line with the Resolution of CoM No.464 (22.08.2022) and Annex 15 of Resolution of CoM No86(01.03.2022).

In addition to the trees above, farmers also grow crops such as wheat, cotton, corn and melons (See Appendix E for the type of crops recorded in the farms). Temporary impacts will be expected during the erection of the towers and the movement of construction materials etc., but these will be within the defined 50m. It is expected that farmers will still be able to farm under the OHTL outside of the tower locations, though such farming will be restricted on the type of crops and trees to be cultivated.

To minimise construction related impacts, the construction of the OHTL will be scheduled outside of the harvesting season. Additionally, all farmers will receive written and signed advance notice before any construction activities can begin on their land to ensure proper planning and minimize disruptions to their agricultural activities.

9.4 Loss of Employment

The construction of the WF and its components will not result into any job losses as the herders do not hire any workers and they will also be able to continue with their herding activities for the next season.

In addition, C1 is incomplete and has no workers while C2 is supported by his mother at the shop who is unpaid.

The Residential plots owners do not hire workers on a permanent basis. These households rely on household members to contribute to the farming activities such as planting and harvesting without pay. It is noted that seasonal workers are hired on a need-to-need basis and the number varies. However, the construction of the OHTL will not impact the farming activities within the residential land as farming can still be undertaken in even within the HPZ.

The other farms, dekhkans, and PEs have permanent workers who are hired on a permanent basis. The land impact on these farms will be based on the tower footprint and restrictions relating to the HPZ (and what can be grown under the OHTL). Based on this, it is highly unlikely that that the construction of the OHTL will lead to job loses for the permanent and/or temporary workers.

Additionally, the construction of the OHTL should be scheduled outside of the busy farming seasons (planting and harvesting) to avoid the disruption of work within the farms. Additionally, all the workers will have access to the project grievance mechanism to be able to report any cases of unemployment that may arise because of the OHTL construction. Such cases will be investigated by the LALRP Committee and corrective action taken as applicable and in line with the lenders' requirements.

9.5 Communication Cables

The proposed alignment of the OHTL does not meet the buffer zone requirements of 2m (on each side) required for two (2) communication cables owned by JSC Uztelecom at the location of three towers. These three towers include T169, T170 and T171. Site visits and consultations with JSC Uztelecom revealed that these cables are buried. However, JSC Uztelecom advised that they could be damaged by the movement of heavy vehicles transporting the OHTL construction materials.

As such, JSC Uztelecom has advised that these cables will require to be relocated. Additionally, they expect that the project will cover the relocation budget as well as the technical conditions. Based on this, an agreement will require to be signed between the Project Company and JSC prior to the start of the construction phase.

Refer to Appendix B for the breakdown of workers.

9.6 Feedback and Livelihood Restoration preferences from PAPs

During the preparation of the draft LALRP, follow-up consultations were held with the PAPs between 5th and 8th September 2024. One of the main objectives for this engagement was to present the initial livelihood restoration initiatives and obtain feedback from the PAPs. Consultations were held with the members of the households to gain an understanding of their

interests, needs, and capabilities in relation to livelihood restoration. The outcome of these consultations is provided in the sections below.

9.6.1 Herders

Four (H1, H3, H5 and H6) out of the six (6) impacted herders stated that they would like to get a driving licence to be able to drive while the other herder (H4) preferred to receive training on livestock keeping. The herders who want to learn how to drive believe that the skill would be useful and could open new employment opportunities for them.

9.6.2 Farmers

Dekhkan farms and PE expressed their interest to participate in trainings dedicated towards enhancing their planting practices and how to produce more yields leading to better profits. They also stated that they would like to learn about how to increase the soil productivity, plant drought resistant crops, undertake greenhouse farming and horticulture etc and how to add value to their products.

Approximately 86% of the farms stated that they were not interested in any trainings or programs as they were already busy enough or they were aware of different ways to increase their yields. The other 14% stated that they would be interested in attending trainings on how to manage the high salinity soils found in the area.

9.6.3 Residential landowners

Members of the household R2, R3 and R4 stated that they would be interested in baking, sewing and nursing courses. R7 spouse stated that she was too busy taking care of her children because her husband works abroad as a migrant worker. Additionally, R1, R5 and R6 stated that they were too old to learn a new skill. However, R5 stated that foreign language courses would be beneficial for her grandchildren while R6 daughter and daughter-in-law wanted to train in a nursing course.

These PAPs stated that training provided in these areas would go towards opening new opportunities that could potentially increase their household incomes.

9.6.4 Commercial operators

The owner of commercial shop (C2) expressed a desire to enhance his business management skills by improving financial literacy, preparing business plans and learning how to run a business. C2 mother also stated that she would like to learn how to bake so that she can add baked goods in her son's grocery shop.

To ensure sustainable solutions for all the PAPs, the project will engage experts to be able to undertake feasibility studies and advise on the way forward. The project will engage experts from the region (as much as practicable) because they understand the opportunities and

challenges that exist including the cultural nuances. The livelihood restoration programs will also target the women and youth in the project affected households.

10 Phasing of LNTP & Construction Works

The proposed project will involve the execution of LNTP works before construction activities can begin at the WF and along the OHTL. This chapter provides details of the phasing that will be required for land access to be granted to the EPC Contractor for early and main construction works.

10.1 Phase 0: LNTP Activities

According to the information provided by the EPC Contractor, the following activities will be undertaken as part of the LNTP activities:

- Topographic surveys: Collected using a drone which will cover the WF, BESS and the OHTL route.
- Geotechnical surveys: These will involve drilling of boreholes that will require a 4m x 6m area which will be backfilled using the excavated materials. Drilling will last one day per location.
  - Boreholes will be drilled at each WTG and OHTL tower footing site, as needed.
- Temporary roadworks: This will connect the internal NUKUS 2 WF road to the existing NUKUS 1 road.
  - The scope will include clearing of debris, roots and topsoil before compaction.
- Construction of temporary site facilities (TSF): The existing NUKUS 1 WF accommodation will be expanded to house the EPC Contractor workers for NUKUS 2, while the NUKUS 2 main TSF will include subcontractors' accommodation.

Currently, the plan is to start the LNTP activities from the wind farm towards the Beruniy sub-station. The EPC intends to deploy a single team for the OHTL LNTP works.

10.1.1 LNTP timeline

The following table outlines the LNTP milestones based on the information provided by the EPC Contractor.

Table 10-1 LNTP Schedule

Milestone	Date
Topographic surveys	WF site: 01/04/2025 – 30/04/2025
	OHTL: 18/04/2025 – 13/05/2025
Geotechnical surveys	WF & BESS: 09/04/2025 – 10/05/2025
	OHTL: 10/04/2025 – 30/05/2025
Temporary road works	WF & BESS: 21/04/2025 – 21/06/2025
Temporary site facility construction	WF & BESS 13/04/2025 – 13/05/2025

10.1.2 Impacts from LNTP Activities

The impacts from the LNTP activities will primarily arise from the geotechnical surveys, which will involve drilling at the WF and OHTL tower locations. Additionally, there will be temporary roadworks and the construction of the TSF at the WF.

10.1.2.1 Wind farm

The telephone consultations conducted with H1, H3, and H5 on 25th February 2025 have confirmed that the herders plan to return to the Project site on 20th March 2025. While H2, H4, and H6 were not reachable, it is reasonable to assume they will also return around the same time, aligning with the start of the spring season.

As the herders' return coincides with the scheduled geotechnical surveys, coordination was undertaken with the herders and ACWA Power to ensure their grazing activities would not be disrupted. This included consultations led by ACWA Power's E&S Manager between 24th and 25th March 2025 to inform the herders of suitable locations for setting up their grazing camps outside the Project facilities. Additionally, during the disclosure of individual compensation packages on 7th April 2025, it was confirmed that the herders' camps are now situated to the north of the Project boundaries, away from the Project facilities.

It is important to highlight that the Project will impact only 1.58% of the available grazing land, meaning the herders will still have ample access to alternative grazing areas outside the Project footprint.

10.1.2.2 OHTL

The animal canopy along the OHTL, which belongs to H4, H5, and H6, will remain unaffected by the LNTP works, as it falls under the HPZ and is not located within any tower sites. This ensures that the herders will still have access to the canopy once they return to the site in spring. Additionally, no other land users were identified along the OHTL areas within the desert land. Therefore, LNTP works can proceed in these areas without disruption on land use.

However, impacts are anticipated at tower locations situated within irrigated land where land use has continued. The EPC Contractor will prioritize using existing access roads for geotechnical survey locations or identify suitable alternatives to minimize impacts on crops and trees (where applicable). Backfilling will be carried out using the excavated materials once the survey at each affected farm is completed.

10.1.3 Conditions for land access for LNTP

The EPC Contractor will be granted access to the WF area and along the OHTL towers after the following conditions are met:

- The PAPs have signed written consent allowing for LNTP works to commence within their land plots before the compensation packages are paid to them.

  - The delay in the payment of compensation will not be significant and is mitigated through pre-emptive engagement. The PAPs will still be able to use the rest of the land outside of the areas where geotechnical works will occur.
- The external monitoring consultant verifies the consent letters.
- The EPC is granted access to the land for LNTP activities.

Table 10-2 Conditions for Phase 0 (LNTP) Access

	Activity	Timeline	Status
Phase 0	PAPs sign consent letters for LNTP land access	4-13th March 2025	Completed apart from C1
	External Monitoring Consultant verifies the consent letters	2nd and 3rd week of March 2025	On-going
	ECP starts LNTP works	09/04/2025	On-going

10.1.3.1 Outcome of PAPs signage of LNTP Consent forms

During the consultations held with the PAPs in early March 2025, they were informed about the phased approach of the Project, including the expected LNTP activities and subsequent construction activities. It was explained that the LNTP works were necessary to finalize the design of key facilities, such as the OHTL towers. As a result, the Project required their consent to access the land before compensation payments could be made. Additionally, PAPs were informed that they would have access to the GRM to submit any concerns once the LNTP works commenced.

The LNTP consent forms signed by the PAPs for Phase 1 and Phase 2 land access included the following key elements:

- A confirmation from the PAP that they understand the scope of the LNTP works which will include topographic and geotechnical surveys. Geotechnical surveys would include drilling & backfilling using excavated materials and would last one day per location.
- A confirmation from the leaseholder or land users that they grant their permission for the Project Company to commence the LNTP activities before the payment of compensation entitlements.
  - The compensation entitlements were explained to the PAPs during the meetings held between 4th to 6th March 2025 (see section 6.5 for more details).
- A commitment by the Project Company to pay compensation to the PAPs within the second week of April for Phase 1 land access and by 1st week of June 2025 for Phase 2 land access.
  - It is noted that, due to a change in the Project schedule (with the main construction works previously planned to begin on 10th April, now rescheduled to 11th May 2025), compensation payments will be made by the end of April 2025 for Phase 1, and by end of June 2025 for Phase 2. The disclosure of individual compensation packages under Phase 1 is currently ongoing, and PAPs will be given a one-week period to review their packages.

  - The revised compensation payment schedule will be communicated to the PAPs by ACWA Power's E&S Manager.
- A commitment by the Project Company that no main construction works would commence before the compensation amounts have been paid and verified.

The consent form required the spouses of household heads to sign as witnesses. However, most PAPs opted for other relatives or friends instead, reflecting the cultural norms in the Project area.

All PAPs signed the consent forms except for C1, who stated that he would only sign once the Project identified replacement land for him. Notably, there is no tower location within C1's allocated commercial area, meaning he will not experience any impact during LNTP. In addition, the sub-lease agreement between PE3 and PE4 was not renewed for 2025. As a result, PE4 signed the LNTP form for his leased land, including the portion previously used by PE3.

After signing the LNTP consent forms, the PAPs were given the option to either take a physical copy for their records or be provided with a copy via a phone messaging application (Telegram). Notably, all of them opted to have the signed form sent to their phones as it was more convenient and easier to keep safe than a paper copy. The copies were later scanned and shared with the relevant PAPs.

SIGNING OF LNTP CONSENT FORMS BY STATE ORGANISATIONS

There are six State organisations that will be affected by the construction of the OHTL. Out of the six, only the Forestry Department signed a LNTP Consent form based on the following reasons:

- SO1: This land is under Beruniy Karakul LLC and will be impacted by the WF and sections of the OHTL. All this land is under desert land and the government has already issued a land allotment order for non-irrigated land. It is noted that SO1 is not subject to monetary compensation.
- SO2 & SO4: This is part of the land under Beruniy District Municipality, and they are not subject to compensation. Additionally, they have no objection to the
- SO3: An LNTP consent form was obtained from the representative of the Forestry Department.
- SO5: The land is under NEGU who are part of the Project and will operate the OHTL.
- S06: Uztelecom does not own any land along the OHTL. In addition, the LNTP activities are expected to avoid the cables, and these will be relocated before the start of the construction activities.

10.2 Phase 1: Main Construction Activities

Land access under Phase One will be granted based on specific conditions, including PAPs identified during the April 2024 inventory process whose land lease or usage status remains unchanged—except for those whose land or usage rights have been fully or partially returned

to the state reserve. The construction impacts on these PAPs have been assessed in this draft LALRP, and their compensation packages have been determined based on the valuation process outcomes.

Additionally, the land plots listed in the table below are also eligible for Phase One land access. However, if the specified conditions are not met, these groups will be reassigned to Phase Two access.

Table 10-3 Additional land plots that can also be accessed under Phase 1

Rationale for Restriction	PAHs Affected	Tower /RoW	Remark
Confirmation required for transfer of land rights	F10	Tower 138	All the PAPs signed the confirmation of transfer of land rights and are therefore considered under Phase 1 (see section 4.5 for more details).
	F10a & F10b	RoW	
	DF2 & DF2a	RoW	
	DF3, DF3a & DF2b	RoW	
	DF4, DF4b, DF4c, DF4d	RoW	
	DF4a	Tower 169	
	DF5a, DF5b, DF5c	RoW	
	DF6, DF6a, DF6b, DF6c	RoW	
	R6	RoW	
State reserve land in non-irrigated land.	Reserve land_1	Towers – 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 103	The LAO for non-irrigated land was issued in February 2025. In addition, the municipality has agreed to land 'freeze' which means this and will not be allocated to new leaseholders. The signing of the lease agreement is on-going.
Access to towers through the residential areas	R3, R4, R5, R6, R7	No towers	EPC will identify access roads outside of the residential areas.

The process of granting the EPC Contractor access to the land plots outlined above will involve several key milestones. Some of these milestones will require validation and verification by an External Monitoring Consultant. A summary of the overall milestones is provided in the table below.

Table 10-4 Phase 1 land access conditions for construction activities

No.	Activity	Timeline
1.	Disclosure of the EM to the municipality	25/02/2025
2.	Meetings with PAHs/PAPs who have transferred their land use rights	25th February to 13th March 2025
3	Issuance of the municipality or Union of Ministers Order for non-irrigated land.	Feb-25
4	Disclosure of the GLAC, entitlement matrix, land access etc	4th - 6th March 2025
5	Review of the land easement agreement by the External Monitoring consultant.	Mid-March to Early April 2025
6	Land easement signing with the municipality & the PAPs	Mid-April 20225
7	Agricultural, tomorka and commercial land: provision of notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP one month prior to site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting	Mid-April 2025
8	Pastural land : Provision of notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP one month prior to the site handover by a PAP	Mid-April 2025
9	Preparation of compensation packages	Mid-March to Early-April 2025
10	Validation of compensation packages by the External Monitoring consultant.	Mid-March to Early-April 2025
11	Explanation & disclosure of individual compensation packages	Early April 2025
12	One week for PAPs to review their packages	Mid-April 2025
13	Negotiation & finalisation of compensation with PAPs	Mid-April 2025
14	Payments of compensation packages	End-April 2025

No.	Activity	Timeline
15	Verification of paid compensation packages by the External Monitoring consultant. *Herders compensation brief will be submitted earlier & approved by lenders.	End-April to Early May 2025
16	Clearance of Phase 1 compensation report for construction to commence *Herders compensation brief will be reviewed earlier.	End-April to Early-May 2025
17	EPC is granted land for main construction activities for WF & OHTL in desert land	11/05/2025
18	EPC is granted land for main construction activities for OHTL in agricultural land after completion of geotechnical works.	11/05/2025

10.3 Phase 2: Main Construction Activities in Areas Requiring Additional surveys

Phase two will involve land leaseholders who have been allocated leases by the municipality and were not included to the inventory conducted in April 2024. It will also include leaseholders who were part of the surveys undertaken in April 2024 but whose land has been fully or partially returned to the State reserve. The areas with land restrictions are provided in the table below.

Table 10-5 Land Access restrictions

Rationale for Restriction	PAHs Affected	Tower /RoW
State reserve land	Informal land used by DF7	Tower 171
Land previously used by PAHs identified before the cut-off date and has been fully or partially taken back to State reserve.	F1	Tower 104
	F2	Tower 105
	F6	Towers 116, 117, 118, 199
	F14	Towers 152, 153, 154

Rationale for Restriction	PAHs Affected	Tower /RoW
	F15	Towers 156, 157, 158
	F11	Tower 144, 148 149
	PE4/PE3	Towers 177, 145, 146, 147, 139, 140, 141, 142
New PAHs allocated land and identified after the cut-off date[25]	DF8, DF8a	RoW
	DF9a (DF9)	RoW
	DF10, DF10a	RoW
	DF11a (DF11)	Tower 159
	DF12 (DF12a, DF12c, DF12d, DF12e)	RoW
	DF12b	Tower 155
	F6, (F6a)	RoW
	(F5), F5a	RoW but tower 142 is located at the boundary of this farm
	DF13 (DF13a, DF13b)	Tower 120 (DF13b)
	F18	RoW
	F19	Towers 172, 173, 174

The process of granting the EPC Contractor access to the land plots outlined above will involve several key milestones. Some of these milestones will require validation and verification by an External Monitoring Consultant. A summary of the overall milestones is provided in the table below.

[25] It is noted that additional PAPs may potentially be identified during the consultations to be undertaken with the municipality and the relevant departments.

Table 10-6 Phase 2 land access conditions for construction activities

No.	Activity	Timeline
1	Issuance of the Presidential Committee for irrigated land	April 2025
2	Agricultural land (residential/tomorka & commercial) provision of notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP two months prior to site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting	Mid-April 2025 for the known new leaseholders and thereafter once they are identified.
3	Consultation with any new additional PAPs	Early to Mid-April 2025
4	Signing of confirmation to transfer of land rights of the known new PAPs.	Early- March 2025
5	Consultations with new PAPs to inform them about the land easement agreement	Mid-Aprill 2025
6	Signing of land easement with the PAPs	Mid-April 2025
7	Announcement to PAPs to inform them about the cut-off date	End of March 2025
8	Undertake consultations with the identified PAPs including those who have voluntary transferred their land use rights to third parties , surveys (including validation where needed), inventory, and valuation of assets, crops etc	Mid-April 2025
9	E&S consultant update the draft LALRP	End of April to Mid-May 2025
10	Approval of the updated draft LALRP by lenders	Mid-May 2025
11	Disclosure of the EM, GLAC to new PAPs	End of May 2025
12	Preparation of compensation packages	End of May 2025
13	Validation of compensation payments by External Monitoring consultant.	End of May to Early-June 2025

No.	Activity	Timeline
14	Explanation and disclosure of individual compensation packages	Early-June 2025
15	One week for PAPs to review their packages	Early to Mid-June 2025
16	Negotiation & finalisation of compensation packages	Mid-June 2025
17	Payment of compensation package	End of June 2025
18	Verification of paid compensation packages by External Monitoring consultant.	Early July 2025
19	Clearance of Phase 2 compensation report for construction to commence	Early July 2025
20	EPC is granted access for construction activities on the land under new PAPs or requiring validation.	Early/Mid July 2025

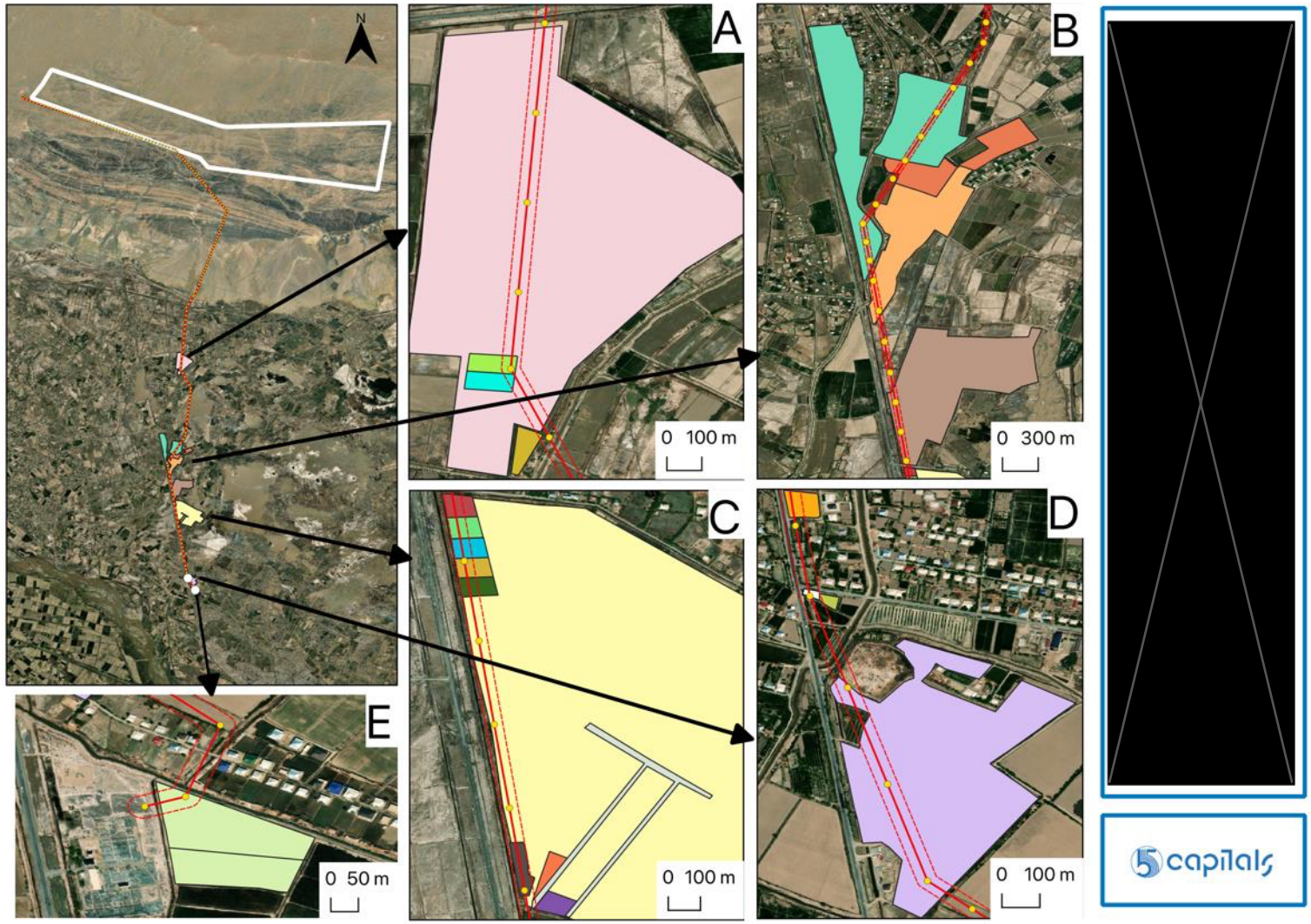


Figure 10-1 Areas with restricted access along the OHTL

10.4 Overall phasing timeline

The table below provides the overall phasing timeline.

Table 10-7 **Overall phasing timeline**

Phases	Milestone	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		2025											
Phase 0: LNTP Activities	PAPs sign consent letters for LNTP land access												
	External Monitoring Consultant verifies the consent letters												
	ECP starts LNTP works												
Phase 1: Main construction activities in areas without restrictions.	Disclosure of the EM to the municipality												
	Meetings with PAHs/PAPs who have transferred their land use rights												
	Issuance of the municipality or Union of Ministers Order for non-Irrigated land												
	Disclosure of the GLAC, entitlement matrix, land access etc												
	Review of the land easement agreement by the External Monitoring consultant.												
	Land easement signing with the municipality & the PAPs												
	Pastural land : Provision of notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP one month prior to the site handover by a PAP												
	Agricultural, tomorka and commercial land: provision of notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP one month prior to site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting												
	Preparation of compensation packages												
	Validation of compensation packages by the External Monitoring consultant.												
	Explanation & disclosure of individual compensation packages												
	One week for PAPs to review their packages												
	Negotiation & finalisation of compensation with PAPs												
	Payments of compensation packages												
	Verification of paid compensation packages by the External Monitoring consultant.												
	Clearance of Phase 1 compensation report for construction to commence												
	EPC is granted land for main construction activities for WF & OHTL in desert land												
	EPC is granted land for main construction activities for OHTL in agricultural land after completion of geotechnical works.												
	Issuance of the Presidential Committee for irrigated land												
	Agricultural land (residential/tomorka & commercial) provision of notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP two months prior to site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting												
	Consultation with any additional new PAPs												
	Signing of confirmation to transfer of land rights of the known new PAPs												
	Consultations with new PAPs to inform them about the land easement agreement												
	Signing of land easement agreement with the new PAPs												
	Announcement to PAPs to inform them about the cut-off date												
	Undertake consultations with the identified PAPs including those who have voluntary transferred their land use rights to third parties , surveys (including validation where needed), inventory, and valuation of assets, crops etc												
	E&S consultant update the draft LALRP												
	Approval of the updated draft LALRP by lenders												

	Disclosure of the EM, GLAC to new PAPs												
	Preparation of compensation packages												
	Validation of compensation payments by External Monitoring consultant.												
	Explanation and disclosure of individual compensation packages												
	Negotiation & finalisation of compensation packages												
	One week for PAPs to review their packages												
	Payment of compensation package packages												
	Verification of paid compensation packages by External Monitoring consultant.												
	Clearance of Phase 2 compensation report for construction to commence												
	EPC is granted access for construction activities on the land under new PAPs or requiring validation.												

11 ENTITLEMENTS

The footprint of the Project will trigger economic displacement, due to the temporary land use during construction, and/or permanent land-take for the operation of project facilities through l land expropriation.

Pursuant to national legislation and DFI performance requirements relating to land access and economic displacement, the Project Developer will ensure the implementation of mitigation and offset measures to abate livelihood impacts. These measures can be categorized as follows:

- **Compensation** for loss of privately held physical assets and legally recognized income streams, for the re-instatement of pre-project livelihood statuses.
- **Livelihood restoration initiatives**, for the re-instatement or enhancement of pre-project livelihood statuses, in addition to, or in the absence of, compensation.
- **Transitional support**, for short-term mitigation against immediate losses associated with economic displacement.

The entitlements matrix below sets out the eligibility criteria for specific measures constituting the overarching compensation, livelihood restoration initiatives and transitional support measures.

Table 11-1 Entitlement Matrix

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
1	**Pastural land**	**Permanent loss of access to grazing land due to the development of the project** **Temporary loss of access to pastural land, and associated income losses**	Landowners, Formal land users with lease agreements	**Compensation and long-term sustainable solution** - **Option 1:** Replacement land, equivalent quality selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, e-auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. - **Option 2:** Support in establishing an alternative sustainable livelihood to be developed and agreed with a PAP as part of the detailed livelihood restoration program. **Transitional support** - **Option 1:** Provision of fodder crop support for the duration of the construction period or until a long-term sustainable solution is secured. - **Option 2**: Monetary compensation to PAPs to purchase fodder crops for the duration of the construction period or until a long-term sustainable solution is secured. - **Option 3**: Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available). - Disruption allowance of 5% of the total compensation (at full replacement cost) for assets, or reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of livestock and structures, if the disruption allowance is overrun (with proof of payments). **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support:** - Provision of a written notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP, one (1) month prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Facilitation of alternative land access and safety if necessary. - Priority recruitment in project labour including for female members and the youth in the households. - Facilitate and support in the process of updating relevant cadastral and/or lease agreements including the payment of associated fees and taxes. Any administrative costs incurred in the process and residual costs/price differential will be covered by the Project. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of land in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process	**Triggered for the project**
			Informal land users (livestock owners) without lease agreement	**Compensation** - In line with the IFI requirements, informal land users are entitled to access the following supports for restoration of their livelihood losses due to restricted access to pasture lands. **Transitional support** - **Option 1:** Provision of fodder crop for the duration of the construction period or until an alternative grazing land is secured. - **Option 2:** Monetary compensation to PAPs to purchase fodder crops for the duration of the construction period or until an alternative grazing land is secured.	**Triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				- **Option 3**: Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available). - Disruption allowance of 5% of the total compensation (at full replacement cost) for assets, or reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of livestock and structures, if the disruption allowance is overrun (with proof of payments). **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Priority recruitment in project labour including for female members and the youth in the households. - Provision of a written notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP, one (1) month prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Facilitation of alternative land access and safety if necessary. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	
			Formal (livestock owners and affected workers with livestock if applicable)	**Compensation and temporary support solution** - **Option 1:** Provision of fodder crop support and post-construction land restoration until equivalent grazing capacity is restored. - **Option 2:** Monetary compensation to PAPs to purchase fodder for the duration of the construction period or until an alternative grazing land is secured. - **Option 3:** Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available). - Disruption allowance of 5% of the total compensation (at full replacement cost) of assets, or reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of livestock and structures, if the disruption allowance is overrun (with proof of payments). **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP, one (1) month prior to the site handover by a PAP. - If applicable, disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of alternative land access and safety if necessary. - Support in post-construction land restoration to grazing quality. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**
2	**Agricultural land**	**Permanent loss of access to agricultural land for cultivation and associated income losses**	Formal land users with lease agreement	**Compensation and long-term sustainable solution** - **Option 1:** Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted agricultural production, for a period of 4 years. This will include all taxes and fees. - **Option 2:** Replacement land, equivalent quality selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, e-auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement	**Triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				land. Any administrative costs incurred in the process and residual costs/price differential will be covered by the Project. - **Option 3:** Support in establishing an alternative sustainable livelihood to be developed and agreed with a PAP as part of the detailed livelihood restoration program. - Unaffected portions of the affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact. - Reimbursement of the price difference between the original cost at which the lease was purchased and the compensation amounts determined. **Transitional support** - Facilitate and support in the process of updating relevant cadastral and/or lease agreements including the payment of associated fees and taxes. - For options 2 & 3, transitional monetary support in case the PAPs go through the e-auction process. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Priority recruitment in project labour including vulnerable people, female members including and the youth of the households. - Provision of a written notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP, three[26] months prior to the site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting. - Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of land in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	
			Informal land users	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted agricultural production, for a period of 4 years. This will also include all taxes and fees. - Unaffected portions of the affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact. **Transitional support** - Priority recruitment in project labour including vulnerable people, female members and the youth of the households. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth.	**Triggered for the project**

[26] Due to the construction phasing of the Project, as described in chapter 10 above, the PAPs under Phase 1 will receive a 1 month notice while those under Phase 3 will receive 2 months' notice. This is considered sufficient for all PAPs.

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				Additional requirements - Provision of a written notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP, three months prior to the site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting. - Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	
		Temporary loss of access to agricultural land for cultivation and associated income losses	All farmers (formal and informal) with potentially impacted land	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of average annual net income from impacted agricultural production, for the duration of agricultural disruption (i.e., maximum two (2) years for annual crops) or until equivalent crop-bearing capacity is restored. - This will include associated fees and taxes. - Unaffected portions of the affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice to vacate the land signed by a PAP, three months prior to the site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Post-construction land restoration until crop-bearing capacity is restored. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**
3	**Residential land**	**Land use restrictions because of the establishment of the HPZ**	All residential landowners	**Compensation and long-term sustainable solution** - **Option 1:** Monetary compensation for loss of residential land at full replacement cost based on the area of impact. This will include the associated fees and taxes. - **Option 2:** Replacement land, equivalent quality selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. Any administrative costs incurred in the process and residual costs/price differential will be covered by the Project. - Unaffected portions of the affected land plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact	**Triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				- Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of property in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process	
4	**Commercial land**	**Displacement because of the establishment of the HPZ**	Commercial	**Compensation and long-term sustainable solution** - **Option 1**: Monetary compensation for loss of land at full replacement cost based on the area of impact. This will include the associated fees and taxes. - **Option 2**: A replacement land, equivalent quality selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. Any administrative costs incurred in the process and residual costs/price differential will be covered by the Project. **Transitional support** - Transitional payment of up to 3 months of average monthly earnings. - Disruption allowance of 5% of the total compensation (at full replacement cost) for assets, or reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of structures, if the disruption allowance is overrun (with proof of payment). - Support in re-establishment of their business including the transfer of any equipment and materials. - Facilitate and support the PAP in the process of registering the re-established business including the payment of associated fees and permits. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 9. and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of property in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process	**Triggered for the project**
5	**Forestry land**	**Permanent and temporary impact on forestry land**	Forestry Agency	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation based on the determined disruption of vegetation. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written and signed notice, one (1) month prior to the site handover. - Post-construction land restoration.	**Triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
6	**State land & reserve land**	**Permanent and temporary impact on state reserve land**	State entities	**<u>Compensation</u>** - No compensation required. **<u>Additional requirements and support</u>** - Provision of a written and signed notice, one (1) month prior to the site handover. - Post-construction land restoration.	**Triggered for the project**
7	**Perennial crops (trees)**	**Permanent loss of access to land for the cultivation of trees and associated incomes**	All farmers (formal and informal) with potentially impacted trees	**<u>Compensation</u>** - Fruit trees: Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of income from fruit trees government-established compensation rates based on the average annual net income for a period of 4 years, OR compensation of cumulative lost income from productive trees (i.e., replacement rate) until tree can be re-established, whichever is the higher, for trees that existed at time of cut-off. Both options include compensation for cost of replanting. - Decorative or timber trees: monetary compensation based on the market value of dry wood volume, or based on production costs (inputs) of trees to date. - Replacement of juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided. - Trees on the unviable land plots after impact will also be compensated in accordance with the above provisions. - **<u>Transitional support</u>** - Allowance amounting to 5% of the compensation for the replacement of felled trees. This allowance will cover moving expenses associated with transfer of salvaged remains (e.g., timber, fuel wood) to storage or market locations, among other incidental expenditures. **<u>Livelihood restoration initiatives</u>** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 9.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **<u>Additional requirements and support</u>** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months and one month prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Post-construction land restoration until equivalent tree-bearing capacity is restored. - Facilitation of alternative access to perennial crops and safety if necessary. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**
8	**Annual crops**	**Loss of arable land**	All crop farmers (formal and informal land users)	**<u>Compensation</u>** Compensation for permanent and temporary impacts will be provided as outlined under agricultural land above, and this includes: - **Permanent impact**: Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of income for 4 years. - **Temporary impact:** Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for loss of income for 2 years, or until the equivalent crop-bearing capacity is restored. - Crops on the unviable land plots after impact will also be compensated in accordance with the above provisions.	**Triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				Livelihood restoration initiatives - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice, signed by a PAP three (3) months and one month prior to the site handover by a PAP to allow for crop harvesting. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Post-construction land restoration until equivalent crop-bearing capacity. - Facilitation of alternative access to crops and safety if necessary. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	
9	**Built assets**	**Loss of immovable built assets and associated income losses (residential)**	All asset owners (formal and informal)	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation for loss of built assets (structures) at full replacement cost, less depreciation coefficient, based on the current price of building materials within local markets. **Transitional support** - **Option 1:** interim accommodation allowance of up to three months, with an option to extend up to 6 months if justified. - **Option 2**: Interim equivalent accommodation of up to three months with an option to extend up to 6 months if justified. - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement costs (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment or acquisition of property of similar value. - Disruption allowance of 5% of the total compensation (at full replacement cost) for assets, or reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of structures, if the disruption allowance is overrun (with proof of payment). - Eligibility for vulnerable support. - Support in ensuring decent living conditions. **Livelihood restoration initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months and one month prior to notice to vacate. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to displacement. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of property in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals.	**Not triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				- Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	
		Loss of immovable built assets and associated income losses (non-residential)	All asset owners (formal and informal)	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation for loss of built assets (structures) at full replacement cost, less depreciation coefficient, based on the current price of building materials within local markets. **Transitional support** - **Option 1**: Documented (proven) expenses for the reconstruction of project-affected assets (i.e., construction labour, utility connection charges) will be reimbursed. - **Option 2:** An allowance amounting to 5% of the compensation for replacement of immovable built assets. This allowance will cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets, reconnection to supplies and salvaged materials. - Facilitate and support the process of PAPs updating cadastral maps to show the new location of moved structures. This will include the payment of applicable fees and permits. - Support in dismantling and salvaging materials. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notification notice signed by a PAP, three (3) [27]months and one month prior to site handover by a PAP. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to prior to impact. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of property in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**
10	**Built assets**	**Loss of immovable built assets and associated income losses (residential rental)**	All tenants (formal and informal)	**Compensation** - Reimbursement of all advanced rental payments and/or deposits if they cannot be refunded by the landlord (proof to be provided). - Reimbursement for any improvements undertaken on the residential rental by the tenant at full replacement cost (with proof provided). **Transitional Support** - Option 1: Accommodation allowance of up to three months, with an option to extend up to 6 months if justified. - Option 2: Interim equivalent accommodation of up to three months with an option to extend up to 6 months if justified. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of movable assets. - Eligibility for vulnerability support. - Support in ensuring decent living conditions. **Livelihood restoration initiatives**	**Not triggered for the project**

[27] The notification period will consider that barns and animal shelters cannot be moved in winter as the animals cannot stay outside during the cold season.

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				- All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months and one month prior to notice to vacate. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to displacement. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	
11	**Built assets**	**Loss of immovable built assets and associated income losses (commercial rental)**	All tenants (formal and informal)	**Compensation** - Reimbursement of all advanced rental payments and/or deposits if they cannot be refunded by the landlord (proof to be provided). - Reimbursement for any improvements undertaken on the commercial rental by the tenant at full replacement cost (proof to be provided). **Transitional Support** - Commercial rental allowance of up to three months, with an option to extend to 6 months if justified. - Facilitate and support the PAP in the process of registering the re-established business including the payment of associated fees and permits. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with the transfer of movable assets. - Eligibility for vulnerable support. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months and one month prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to impact. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of property in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols), if required-optional. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Not triggered for the project**
12	**Public infrastructure**	**Disruption of services**	Service providers	**Compensation** Not applicable **Additional requirements** - Provision of a written and signed notice, up to three (3) months prior to disruption. - Payment of the relocation cost. - Signing of relevant agreements stipulating the relocation requirements.	**Triggered for the project**

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
13	**Income**	**Loss of employment and associated income streams**	Workers within the potentially impacted agricultural land and commercial enterprises (crop and livestock farming and processing)	**Compensation** - Not applicable **Transitional support** - Monthly severance allowance equalling the Uzbekistan minimum wage, or the PAP's current salary (whichever is higher), for a transitional period of six (6) months, or for the period of disruption in case of a temporary impact on an employer. - Priority recruitment in project labour including vulnerable people, female members including and the youth of the households. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of notice to affected workers, 3 months in advance of the termination or suspension of their contract/work. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the workers and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process	**Not[28] Triggered for the project**
14	**Income**	**Loss commercial income streams, due to permanent or temporary land take**	Commercial enterprises (formal and informal)	**Compensation** - Compensation for income disruption or a difference in reduced income of up to 12 months or until re-established, for businesses with registered operational assets prior to cut-off date. **Transitional Support** - Support in the transfer of any equipment and materials - Facilitate and support the PAP in the process of registering the re-established business including the payment of associated fees and permits. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Provision of a written notice signed by a PAP, three (3) months and one month prior to the site handover by a PAP. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of property in local real estate markets (including legal and taxpayment protocols) - optional. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process	**Triggered for the project**

[28] Consultations with PAPs employing workers confirmed that no job losses are currently expected. However, if future monitoring identifies job losses resulting from project impacts, this entitlement will become active.

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
15	**Support to significantly affected PAPs**	**Impact on more than 10% of land used by the PAPs**	All significantly impacted PAPs	- One time support to significantly impacted PAPs to include the basic calculations value[29] as per the Presidential Decree No 108, issued on August 12, 2024, X 2. • Priority employment with the project. • Support with obtaining agricultural loans or repayment of such. The latter, if determined as the necessary part of livelihood restoration.	**Triggered for the project**
16	**Support for vulnerable PAPs**	**Impact on livelihoods resulting from the land take and land use restrictions**	All vulnerable project-affected households identified prior to or during project implementation, all tomorka affected households, PAHs applying for land via e-auctions.	**Transitional support** - One off subsistence allowance based on the identified needs of the PAPs, ranging from 1 to 4 times the social assistance they currently receive from the government. - Settlement of outstanding agricultural loans based on the identified need of the PAPs and the outcome of monitoring. - Administrative assistance for enrolment in suitable State welfare programs within the PAPs communities. - Priority employment with the project. **Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives** - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.3 and the detailed livelihood restoration program. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. **Additional requirements and support** - Continuous monitoring of changes to vulnerability of PAPs. - Close monitoring of PAHs going through an e-auction process. Where provided entitlement does not meet required expenses, necessary top-up will be made to ensure full replacement cost, and that PAHs are not 'worse-off'. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the vulnerable people and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**
17	**Women's rights**	**Women's livelihoods**	Project affected women	- In the absence of formal ownership, women will be regarded as co-owners and co-beneficiaries of all entitlements. Women will be co-signatories of all land access-related contract documentation. - Where monetary and in-kind compensation options are provided for compensation, all spouses will be required to provide their consent prior to the selection of the monetary option, except where a single legal owner exists (such as marriages out of community of property). - In the case of disputes between spouses over asset ownership and compensation, the local judicial channels will be followed to resolve such disputes. - Women will be consulted expressly to provide input into the planning measures of this LALRP.	**Triggered for the project**
18	**All applicable**	**All applicable**	Absentee project-affected households (leaseholder, user permit holder, or informal land user)	- Assets for which the owner/s cannot be located shall be surveyed, and the value of the total compensation package (monetary and in-kind) calculated and placed within a third-party escrow account where funds are held in trust for a period of 2 years. After a 2-year period has elapsed without an asset owner making a claim, the funds will be disbursed to community development activities targeting the respective community, based on needs as determined in consultation with the local government authority and affected community at the time of disbursement.	**Not Triggered for the project**

29 The Presidential Decree No 108, issued on August 12, 2024, sets the basic calculation value at UZS 375,000 which is used to calculate different allowances.

NO	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				- Alternatively, the compensation will be paid to the government of Uzbekistan, and future claims will be referred to the government. Should the asset owner make a claim before the 2-year period, and be able to furnish proof of asset ownership, the owner will be compensated.	
19	**Land**	**Land fragmentation, unviable land**	All the impacted landowners and users	- Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact. - Support and facilitate with the cadastral documents' optimization including the registration process. This will include the payment of associated fees and taxes. - Facilitation of alternative access to land and safety if necessary. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**
20	**Irrigation canals**	**Disruption of irrigation canals, water supply for agricultural or economic purposes**	Canal water users	- Construction and maintenance activities will maintain the required buffer zones between the project facilities (and activities) and the water canals. - If crops are damaged or lost as a result of water supply disruption, compensation for income losses or damages during the period of disruption due to the project impact based on the valuation methodology in this plan. **<u>Transitional support</u>** - To be determined based on the assessment of an individual impact. **<u>Additional requirements and support</u>** - Provision of a written notification notice, 3 months in advance of the disruption. - As applicable, disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of alternative access and safety if necessary. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and relevant government agencies including regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	**Triggered for the project**

Note: If any unanticipated impacts are identified during the assessment of new PAHs/PAPs after the land freeze due to the Presidential Decree, the entitlement matrix may be further clarified as needed.

11.1 Livelihood Restoration Programs

As stated in table 9-1 above, affected households, significantly affected PAPs and vulnerable groups including women, the youth and people living with disabilities will be entitled to livelihood restoration programs in addition to their compensation.

As detailed in section 8.6, the PAPs provided their initial feedback on their preferences for livelihood restoration during consultations undertaken between 5th and 8th September 2024. Several options were given as summarised below:

- **Herders**: H1, H3, H5, and H6 stated they thought getting a driving license would be able to earn a skill that could open new employment opportunities for them.
  - H4 stated he preferred receiving training on livestock keeping.
- **Dekhan Farms and PE**: Expressed interest in trainings dedicated towards enhancing their planting practices and how to produce more yields and get better profits.
  - 86% of the farms stated that they were not interested in any trainings or any other programs as they were busy and aware of different ways to increase their yields.
  - 14% stated they were interested in trainings on how to manage high salinity soils found in the area.
- **Residential landowners**: Members of household R2, R3 and R4 stated that they were interested in learning how to bake, sew and in nursing courses.
  - R1, R5 and R6 stated they would like other members of their households to benefit from programs such as nursing, foreign and foreign language courses.
  - The above respondents were female.
- **Commercial**: C2 expressed interest in business management, preparing business plans and improving financial literacy.

11.1.1 Existing Livelihood Restoration Opportunities

In addition to the above, the consultations undertaken during the draft LALRP surveys have established additional opportunities that can be explored to enhance the livelihoods of the PAPs.

It is noted that various experts will require to be engaged to undertake the applicable feasibility studies, including needs assessment, a program for resources and activities to ensure sufficient follow and agricultural extension services. These programs will be provided to the PAPs including vulnerable groups, women, and those significantly affected by the Project.

Some of the potential organisations present in the project area that could be engaged in undertaking these studies are provided in the table below.

Table 11-2 Potential organisations to be considered for the LR initiatives

NAME	LOCATION	AREA OF WORK	TARGET GROUP
Association of women leaders of Karakalpakstan	Karakalpakstan – Nukus city, Abidov street 1 +998 93 717 44 63	Support in the development of rural women business activity including support and forming the infrastructure for women and family entrepreneurship.	People living with disabilities (women and the youth)
Private entrepreneur on home-based incubators	Karakalpakstan Republic, Beruniy district, Beruniy city	Poultry breeding by teaching people how to incubate chicken in houses.	All PAPs
Water Management and Melioration College	Karakalpakstan Republic, Beruniy district, Beruniy city	Provides a wide range of courses focused on farming as well as vocational trainings	All PAPs
Private training centres Denur Pro Academy Shabboz Academy	Karakalpakstan Republic, Beruniy district, Beruniy city	Focused on vocational training	All PAPs
Tadbirkor ayol NGO - International Association of Businesswomen	Uzbekistan, Tashkent city , Furkat street 1 +998712274426	Provides support and training to women in business including how to navigate the modern world of business.	Women
International Innovation Center for Ara Sea Basin (IICAS) under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MEEPCC)	info@iic-aralsea.uz, iic-aralsea@exat.uz +998 (61) 225-74-56 https://iic-aralsea.uz/en/	One of the main objectives of IICAS is to promote & present innovative technologies and approaches, including the sustainable use of water resources, including marginal categories, agroforestry and the organisation of desert-pasture forage production, and animal husbandry, improving the fertility of saline degraded land, diversification and widespread adoption of new and unconventional salt and drought resistant, improvement of the issue of their selection, the technology of their cultivation and seed new products etc.	All PAPs

The experts engaged will be required to offer alternative solutions if the suggested measures below are not considered feasible.

11.1.1.1 Agriculture based livelihood programs

Consultations undertaken with farmers in April and September 2024 revealed that the agricultural activities in the district have been inconsistent due to insufficient water in the irrigation canals. Farmers reported that prior to 2023, water shortages made it difficult to maintain farming operations, which affected their livelihoods.

Based on this, the table below provides a selection of programs that the Project and the experts must select as part of the livelihood restoration.

Table 11-3 Agriculture based livelihood programs

No.	Program	Objective	Activities	Advantages	Disadvantages	Proven Improvements in Yields	Limitations	Feasibility	Budget Estimate Per unit (USD)
1	Drip & sprinkler irrigation system	To enhance water, use efficiency & improve crop yields	Install drip irrigation systems, provide training, set up automated scheduling	Significant water savings, improved crop yields, reduced labour requirements	High initial costs, requires technical knowledge for maintenance and operation.	30% increase in yields for vegetables and fruits effective on 1-50ha farms	Dependent on proper installation and maintenance initial cost barrier. Additionally, the project will affect Dekhan farms and tomorkas that are smaller than 1ha in size which may affect the yield improvement.	Moderate cost with high yield improvement potential; suitable for larger investments.	$1,500/ha - $2,000/ha
2	Conservation Tillage and Soil Health	To improve soil health and reduce erosion.	Promote no-till and reduced-till practices, conduct training on soil health, provide equipment support.	Reduces soil erosion, conserves moisture, improves soil fertility, lower labour and fuel costs.	Initial adjustments can be challenging, may not be suitable for all soil types and crops.	15% yield improvement in maize and wheat, effective on 5-20 ha farms.	Success varies with soil type and crop; initial adjustments challenging. Additionally, this may not be suitable for the small farms such as the dekhans and tomorkas.	Low to moderate cost with good soil health benefits; requires adaptation.	$500/ha - $1,000/ha

No.	Program	Objective	Activities	Advantages	Disadvantages	Proven Improvements in Yields	Limitations	Feasibility	Budget Estimate Per unit (USD)
3	High-Yield and Saline-Adapted Seed Varieties	To increase crop productivity and resilience to soil salinity.	Distribute high-yield and saline-adapted seeds, conduct demonstrations and trials, provide subsidies. See table below for crop varieties.	Increased yields and income, improved resilience to salinity and drought, enhances food security.	Initial seed cost may be high, requires training.	25-35% increase in yields for various crops, effective on 1-50 ha farms.	High initial seed costs; need for training and adaptation. May not be suitable for farms smaller than 1ha i.e., tomorkas and dekhan farms.	Low to moderate cost with significant yield improvement; highly feasible for small-scale farmers.	$500/ha - $1,000/ha
4	Training, Capacity Building, and Extension Services	To equip farmers with modern farming techniques and knowledge.	Conduct regular training programs and workshops, develop training materials, deploy extension workers.	Empowers farmers with knowledge and skills, promotes sustainable practices, enhances resilience.	Requires continuous investment in training and capacity building, success depends on adoption.	Increases knowledge and skills, promotes adoption of best practices.	Continuous investment required; success depends on farmer adoption.	Low to moderate cost with long-term knowledge gains; requires ongoing investment.	$300/ha - $600/ha
Note: The prefeasibility studies will ensure that the chosen livelihood programs are tailored to meet the needs of the affected PAHs and their land use categories, particularly those utilizing dekhan and tomorkas farms.									

Table 11-4 Successful saline, drought resistant and high value crops with proven success in Karakalpakstan

Crop Type	Variety	Yield/Income Improvement	Effective Area	Notes
Wheat	Barakat	25%	10-30 hectares	Saline-tolerant
Wheat	Sanzar-8	30%	5-20 hectares	Drought and salinity resistant
Wheat	Tamdyt	20-30%	1-15 hectares	Moderate salinity tolerance
Wheat	Gozgon	30%	5-25 hectares	Disease-resistant
Maize	UzM-100	25-35%	10-50 hectares	High-yield hybrid
Maize	Pioneer P135	40%	20+ hectares	Genetically improved
Rice	Sazanish	20-30%	1-10 hectares	Saline-tolerant
Rice	Dilbar	25%	5-20 hectares	Dual tolerance to salinity and waterlogging
Barley	Uzbekistan-21	20%	1-5 hectares	Saline soil adaptation
Barley	Karakalpak-8	25%	5-15 hectares	Stable yields under saline conditions
Tomato	Uzbekistan-74	30%	1-3 hectares	High-yield, disease-resistant
Tomato	Salinica	25%	3-10 hectares	Tolerant to high salinity
Cucumber	Karakalpak Early	20%	1-5 hectares	Early-maturing, resilient
Cucumber	Salty Green	25%	3-10 hectares	Specifically bred for saline conditions
Melons	Karakalpak Melon	35-45%	1-10 hectares	High market demand, suitable for local climate
Grapes	Uzbekistan Grapes	30-40%	1-10 hectares	Popular export crop, high demand
Tomatoes	Uzbekistan-74 Tomato	25-35%	1-3 hectares	Disease-resistant, high yield
Cucumbers	Karakalpak Early Cucumber	20-30%	1-5 hectares	Early-maturing, resilient
Nuts (Almonds)	Local Almond Varieties	30-40%	1-10 hectares	Nut crops have long-term income potential
Peppers	Sweet Peppers	25-35%	1-5 hectares	High market demand, resilient variety
Pomegranates	Local Pomegranates	20-30%	1-10 hectares	High demand both locally and for export
Garlic	Local Garlic	25-30%	1-5 hectares	High value, suitable for local conditions
Onions	Local Onions	20-25%	1-5 hectares	Essential crop with consistent demand
Apples	Uzbekistan Apples	30-35%	1-10 hectares	High yield, disease-resistant

11.1.1.2 Opportunities for women

According to the outcome of the socio-economic surveys, 22 out of the 30 spouses surveyed stated that they are home makers. Additionally, consultations on preferred livelihood options showed that female respondents within the residential land PAH prefer getting training in courses such as sewing, baking and nursing.

In addition, women are generally perceived to be nurturers which also contributes to the perception that employment or business opportunities do not exist for women or that they are not interested.

As such, there is an opportunity for the project to provide targeted training to women after the appropriate prefeasibility studies have been undertaken and the most suitable option(s) selected in consultations with the females in the PAHs.

The following key factors will require to be considered:

- The prefeasibility studies will require to be undertaken in a culturally appropriate way and female specialist(s) will be part of the team to ensure that the women are comfortable to participate.
  - The project can partner with a women-based organisation to undertake the required studies and provide the appropriate training and capacity building.
  - The studies will also explore whether the training should be complemented by a small grant program (approximately USD 250 per household) that the women (who finish their course work) can apply for to start a small business. Alternatively, the studies will assess existing start-up financing opportunities in the project area or in Uzbekistan that the women can access to support their entrepreneurial ventures.
- Any trainings provided will require to be located close to the PAHs homes.
- The timing of the trainings will consider the existing commitments the women may have especially in relation to their chores and duties at home.

11.1.1.3 Support in constructing commercial shops on alternative property

The two PAPs with commercial shops will be economically displaced by the establishment of the project HPZ. Based on the feedback received from these PAPs, they would like to re-establish their businesses in another location and continue in the same line of work. Based on this, the project will support and facilitate in the re-establishment of the businesses which will include securing replacement land, selected by the PAPs, with secured tenure. This will be in addition to the entitlements established in table 11-1 above.

In addition to this, the project will facilitate the enrolment of the two PAPs into a business mentorship program for one year which will support them in improving their business skills and financial know how.

11.1.1.4 Support to herders

Four out of the 6 herders have expressed their desire to learn new skills such as driving which would open new employment opportunities for them. It is noted that these herders do not intend to sell their livestock and the need to receive training points towards their desire to develop additional income streams for their households. Based on this, this solution will be considered with the support of a career expert who will consult with the herders and their households to determine the required areas of support.

Additionally, a livestock expert will be engaged by the project to conduct a feasibility study on the most effective way to implement a program focused on animal health and disease control.

Table 11-5 Animal health & disease control program

Objective	Activities	Advantages	Disadvantages	Proven Improvements in Yields	Limitations	Feasibility	Budget Estimate Per unit (USD)
To reduce livestock mortality and improve health.	Provide regular veterinary check-ups, vaccination programs, establish disease surveillance systems.	Reduced mortality rates, improved animal health and productivity, early disease detection and control.	Requires continuous veterinary services and disease surveillance, potential resistance to vaccination programs.	20-30% reduction in mortality rates, effective for small to large-scale farms.	Success depends on continuous veterinary services and herder cooperation.	Low to moderate cost with significant health improvements; requires ongoing veterinary support.	$800 - $1,200 per herder

11.1.1.5 Preferential Recruitment of PAPs

During the consultations undertaken as part of the draft LALRP some of the PAPs enquired about the availability of job opportunities under the project construction and operational phase. Several PAHs also reported that some of their family members have migrated to Russia in search of job opportunities and better incomes. It is noted that migrant work is mostly undertaken by young males, and it is sometimes seasonal work. In addition, vulnerable young people are included in the "youth book" while women are registered under the "women book". The Government gives priority to these people in relation to job opportunities.

Based on the above, there is a chance for the project to prioritise the PAHs in the provision of employment opportunities during the construction and operational phase of the project. All the PAHs will be informed about the employment opportunities and their applications prioritized. The selected members will be provided with pre-employment training by the Project Company based on the jobs available.

It is noted that where vulnerable people are unable to work (i.e., due to age, disability or illness) a member of their household will be considered.

Note: *The Herder (H) who decided to stop grazing due to personal reasons as described in section 4.4.1 will be provided with priority employment just like the other PAPs.*

11.1.1.6 Support to significantly affected PAHs

The assessment undertaken as part of this plan identified that there are 19 significantly affected PAHs. These include PAHs that will lose more than 10% of the land they use, potentially impacting their livelihoods. Since the affected groups consist of herders, dekhan farms, commercial shop owners, Tomorka owners, PEs, and agricultural farms, a tailored LR program will be necessary.

As such, expert feasibility studies will support a needs assessment to determine suitable LR interventions for each group or household.

Note: The feedback of PAPs and authorities will be considered during the detailed development of the Livelihood Restoration Programs.

11.2 Compensation Payments

Monetary compensation and transitional support packages will be disbursed by bank transfer to the registered bank accounts of PAPs prior to impact (refer to section 10.4 above). Additionally, income tax and any other charges applicable to the transfer of compensation funds to the PAPs will be settled in full, at the time of the compensation disbursement.

All financial records pertaining to compensation payments (i.e., payment slips) will be archived for the purposes of internal monitoring and audits discussed Section 15 of this Plan. Any grievances or claims related to outstanding compensation payments will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is outlined in Chapter 5.

11.3 Delivery of Additional Assistance

Supplementary assistance including transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives discussed in Chapter 11 of this Plan will be delivered according to the timeline presented in Chapter 14.

Monitoring and reporting related to the implementation of these measures will meet the requirements discussed in Chapter 15. Any grievances or claims related to the execution and outcomes of supplementary assistance will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

12 Budget and Implementation Costs

12.1 Implementation costs

The total budget for the implementation of the draft LALRP includes numerous direct costs and indirect expenses associated with the delivery of compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives.

The budget will be revised after conducting additional surveys, inventory, and valuation for the newly identified PAHs/PAPs who obtained land leases after the cut-off date but before the land allocation freeze mandated by the Presidential Decree. This update will be in addition to the 20% contingency fund already committed by the Project and will include livelihood restoration costs for newly identified PAPs and costs for enhanced monitoring.

The table below provides an itemized budget for the project draft LALRP.

Table 12-1 Summary of total the indicative budget associated with the implementation of the draft LALRP

Item	Amounts in Uzbek Soums	Amount in USD[30]
Wind Farm		
Compensation for fixed structures/assets for herders	14,580,637	1,128.87
Compensation for livestock feed support (for 2 years)	62 128 952	4,810.16
OHTL		
Compensation for temporary impact on land (OHTL corridor during construction work) for 2 years	1,310,520,330	101,463.46
Compensation for permanent land loss (OHTL towers' footprint) for 4 years	14 209 781	1,100.15
Compensation for livestock feed support (for 2 years)	19 138 357	1,481.74
Loss of trees	1,584,670,366	122,688.78
Loss of income for fruit trees (for 4 years)	169 635 248	13,133.55
Loss of income from commercial activities	150 000 000	11,613.34
Loss of fixed structures	1,574,169,330	121,875.77
Relocation of communication cables		
Relocation of 2 cables by Uztelecom	132,152,000	10,231.51
Significantly affected Households		
Support to Significantly affected Households	14,250,000	1,103.27

[30] UZS was converted to USD using the Central Bank of Uzbekistan exchange rate https://cbu.uz/en/ as per February 21st 2025 (1 USD=12,916.18 UZS).

Item	Amounts in Uzbek Soums	Amount in USD[30]
Needs assessment	Covered under Livelihood Restoration Programs	Covered under Livelihood Restoration Programs
Vulnerable Households		
Support to different households for WF	6,574,000	508.97
Support to different households along OHTL	18,796,000	1,455.23
Transitional Support		
Relocation and transportation costs of impacted assets for WF area	729 032	56.44
Relocation and transportation costs for impacted assets/trees along OHTL	153,803,909	11,907.85
Livelihood Restoration Programs		
• LR programs (provisional)	1,937,427,000	150,000.00
Draft & Final LALRP Implementation Costs		
Hiring of Experts • Full-time CLOs (one male and one female)	646 319 872 per year	50,039.55
• Environmental Manager, full-time • Social Manager , full-time	646,319,872 per term (323,159,936 for each position)	50,039.55
Supplementary studies and finalisation of the LALRP for international & local consultant.	619,718,316	47,980.00
Interim Compliance Review Audit	319,328,000	24,723.10
LALRP close-out audit	319,328,000	2,4723.10
Contingency fund		
Indicative contingency sum 20 %	1,942,759,800.40	150,412.88
Total	**11,656,558,802.40**	**902,477.27**

12.2 Contingency Fund

The indicative draft LALRP delivery budget will be reviewed and updated based on the outcomes of the livelihood restoration programs feasibility studies and monitoring requirements. Further, 20% of the total budget has been apportioned to the management of unforeseeable impacts. The contingency fund will also provide for the delivery of compensation and supplemental livelihood assistance to any PAPs identified and validated post the original cut-off date for the census (if any). The delivery of compensation, transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives for livelihood impacts which are not covered herein will follow the principles and criteria set out in this plan and the budget will be updated to reflect the updates for the final LALRP.

13 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

13.1 Government Agencies

13.1.1 NEGU

- Enforcement of the health protection zone during the operational phase of the OHTL.
- Ensure the implementation and monitoring of the final LALRP's OHTL operational phase requirements.
- Implement the GRM to ensure that the PAPs grievances are addressed during the operational phase of the OHTL.
- Provide the PAPs along the OHTL with compensation based on the principles established in the final LALRP in case of asset damages during the operational phase.

13.1.2 State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (landowner)

SWID is a state committee which is responsible for the development of the sericulture and wool production sector in Uzbekistan. The Committee has a mandate to privatize and regulate the livestock breeding industry and is therefore a custodian of state-owned pastural land.

This regulation involves allocating parcels of grazing land to corporate (legal) livestock farming companies, based on their breeding capacity (quantity of livestock).

As the Committee is entrusted with the administration of the country's pastural land, it has a bearing the restoration of livestock-related livelihoods in terms of:

- Support in the identification of legal leaseholders potentially impacted by the project-related expropriation of pastural land.
- Provision of feedback regarding the availability of replacement pastural land for displaced livestock farmers and herders.
- Strategic assistance in the formalization of grazing land-use by individual herders, through the establishment and renewal of land leasehold agreements with intermediate livestock farming companies operating on (or relocated to) alternative pastural land parcels.

13.1.3 Beruniy Karakul LLC (land lease)

SWID leases pastural lands across the country to Limited liability companies for a long term. Beruniy Karakul LLC leases 266,340 ha of pastural land from SWID, including the land plot allocated to the Wind Farm.

13.1.4 Supreme Council of Karakalpakstan Republic

- Responsible for implementing state policies and Presidential decrees relating to the Project.
- Provision of the Project land allotment order.
- Provide guidance to local administration government in Beruniy district on how to implement the Presidential decrees relating to the Project.

13.1.5 Beruniy District Khokimiyat

The Beruniy District Khokimiyat oversees land-use planning and the oversight of development projects within their respective jurisdictions. It will support the draft and final LALRP implementation in an administrative and advisory capacity, as detailed below:

- Coordination of the land allocation and expropriation process within the district.
- Provision of cadastral information for the census, for the preliminary identification of project-affected landholdings and PAPs.
- Provision of baseline information and statistics concerning the demography, livelihoods, income levels, social services, and socioeconomically vulnerable households within project-affected communities.
- Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels.
- Provision of contact information for legal landholders who are not readily reachable for the surveys (including absent land users).
- Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the development and monitoring of this plan.
- Making relevant amendments to LLAs with legal landholders with rights to affected land parcels, through (i) issuance of notices of land expropriation.
- Signature of tripartite Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for the Project Developer's use of designated project sites (i.e., WF area, OHTL sites) during operation.
- Preparation and issue of Land Allotment Orders for the re-allocation of land parcels to the WF and OHTL.
- Assistance in the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable households for preferential recruitment in project-related employment.
- Provision of strategic support in the delivery of joint livelihood restoration initiatives.

- Ad-hoc engagement in the resolution of grievances from PAPs.

13.2 ACWA Power & the Project Company

The Project Developer has a spearheading role in the development and implementation of the draft and final LALRP. On the Project Company level, responsibilities are mainly distributed between top management and technical staff dedicated to the draft and final LALRP.

PROJECT COMPANY CEO

The CEO will serve an executive role in the implementation of the draft and final LALRP, in line with corporate and project-level E&S policies. Relevant responsibilities include:

- Execution of the Project Company's Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Ministry of Energy.
- Oversight of corporate social responsibility engagements, including the management of livelihood risks and impacts through the implementation of the draft and final LALRP.
- Allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation of the draft and final LALRP and the hiring of the implementation staff.
- Coordinating with the Off-Taker (NEGU) for the implementation of the draft and final LALRP safeguards related to elements such as the communication cables relocation etc.
- Signature of compensation agreements for PAPs entitled to compensation and other monetary assistance.

13.2.1 E&S Manager

The E&S Manager will be entrusted with the management of the Project Company's E&S department, which includes in-house Social Manager responsible for the implementation of the draft and final LALRP.

- This duty involves, among other responsibilities, technical oversight and support for the implementation of social safeguards in line with the project E&S policy, ESIA, draft and final LALRP and ESAP, as well as the coordination of E&S resources, throughout the Project's lifetime.
- Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the establishment of an E&S team within the Project Company, which will include CLOs who will be directly involved in the implementation of this plan.
- Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the recruitment of external experts required for the delivery of livelihood restoration initiatives for PAPs.
- Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the engagement of Lenders' E&S Advisor, for undertaking regular, independent monitoring of this plan including the completion audit.

- Institution of the project-level E&S Policy, which will include a commitment towards the management of livelihood impacts in line with legal requirements and compliance obligations.
- Development of the final LALRP (i.e., through updates or addenda) over the course of the project implementation, if additional assessment and mitigation is required for additional impacts, or inadequately mitigated impacts.
- Coordination with the Project Company's financial department for the disbursement of tax-inclusive payments for monetary commitments specified in in this plan (i.e., internal funding for compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives).
- Coordination with the Project Company's Human Resource (HR) Department and the EPC Contractor's E&S Manager to ensure the delivery of transitional support for PAPs through project employment.
- Review of compensation agreements, in coordination with the Project Company's legal department.
- Participation in site visits and stakeholder engagements integrating into internal and external E&S monitoring related to this plan.
- Review of regular internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information relating to livelihood impacts and the progress of relevant mitigation.
- Maintaining an inventory of draft and final LALRP documents, internal E&S monitoring reports and grievance registers.
- Review of external (community) grievances in relation to land access and livelihood impacts, and oversight of remedial action, in coordination with the Project's EPC Contractor and NEGU, as relevant.
- Management of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any LALRP-related non-conformances during the project implementation in coordination with the E&S Manager.

13.2.2 Social Manager

An experienced Social Manager will be employed by the Project Company and their role will involve among other responsibilities, implementing the requirements of this draft and the final LALRP, SEP and the ESAP.

- Implement the requirements of this plan in coordination with the E&S Manager and the overall E&S team including the CLO.
- Build the capacity of the Project Company's CLO and the EPC Contractor's CLO so that they can perform their responsibilities under the requirements of this plan.
- Oversight the roles and responsibilities of the CLOs.
- Development of the final LALRP (i.e., through updates or addenda) over the course of the project implementation, if additional assessment and mitigation is required for additional impacts, or inadequately mitigated impacts.
- Review of compensation agreements, in coordination with the E&S Manager and the legal team.

- Coordination with the Project Company's EPC Contractor to ensure the provision of construction updates to project-affected communities, and timely construction notices to PAPs.
- Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant.
- Undertake site visits and stakeholder engagements integrating into internal and external E&S monitoring of this plan in coordination with the E&S Manger and CLOs.
- Prepare internal monitoring reports in relation to livelihood impacts and the progress of relevant mitigations.
- Maintain an inventory of documents, draft and final LALRP monitoring reports, MoMs, grievance log etc in coordination with the CLOs.
- Respond to grievances received in coordination with the E&S Manager and the CLOs and maintain a GRM log.
- Implementation of the CAP requirements in coordination with the E&S Manager and CLOs.
- Management of CAP for any non-conformances during the project implementation in coordination with the E&S management.
- Engagement with PAPs for the signature of bilateral compensation agreements between the PAPs and Project Company.
- Monitoring of compensation and transitional support payments, and follow-ups with PAPs to ensure compensation receipt, prior to displacement and/or site handover to the EPC Contractor.
- Chair the LALRP Committee and undertake a capacity assessment to determine the required capacity building needs for the Committee to be able to perform their duties.

13.2.3 Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

Designated CLOs play a subordinate role in the execution of the draft and final LALRP, under the oversight of the E&S Manager. This will include at least one female CLO.

- Development of the draft and final LALRP database, and the collection/ completion of contact and banking information for all PAPs registered in the LALRP census.
- Preparation of any outstanding compensation agreements for PAPs.
- Ensuring that prior notice has been delivered to PAPs subject to economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets.
- Engagement with PAPs for the signature of bilateral compensation agreements between the PAPs and Project Company.

- Monitoring of compensation and transitional support payments, and follow-up with PAPs to ensure compensation receipt, prior to eviction and/or site handover to the EPC Contractor.
- Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant.
- Registration and management of the draft and final LALRP-related grievances, as well as related record-keeping via grievance forms and the grievance register.
- Preparation of internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information pertaining to the draft and final LALRP implementation.
- Implementation of CAP commitments.
- Take MoMs and keep records of the draft and final LALRP Committee activities including those related to their training.

13.3 EPC Contractor

While the EPC Contractor does not have a direct involvement in land acquisition for the Project's construction and operational phases, the EPC Contractor's E&S department will fulfil the following responsibilities in the implementation process:

- Manage works to ensure no encroachment, flag and support in the management of an unanticipated impacts.
- Inspection of buildings within the Area of Influence of ground vibration impacts, for repairs of any damage attributable to project-related vibration.
- Preparation of regular E&S monitoring reports, which should include any impacts related to accidental property damage and related mitigation.
- Site restoration following the completion of construction activities, to enable continued crop farming and grazing within agricultural land impacted by the project.

13.3.1 EPC Contractor CLO

The EPC will appoint a CLO who will undertake the following key roles in coordination with the Project Company Social Manager and CLO:

- Provision of prior notice ahead of land clearance within project sites, to allow for pre-construction harvesting by affected crop farmers.
- Provision of a follow-up prior notice to PAPs subject to economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets, to allow for recovery of moveable assets and recovery of reusable materials after demolition, where applicable.
- Consultation and engagement with the PAPs and communities in coordination with the Project Company's Social Manager and CLO.

- Reporting any LALRP-related incidents (e.g., land-related community protests and work stoppage) to the Project Company Social Manager.
- Recording of grievances in relation to land access and livelihood impacts, and reporting of the same to the Project Company Social Manager for further action.

13.4 The Draft and Final LALRP Committee

13.4.1 Objectives of the Committee

- To support the investigation and verification of any future claims to compensation and support, from entities that were not included in the census, socio-economic and asset inventory surveys.
- Support in the resolution of grievances and disputes over the entitlements, as part of the project's external GRM.
- To support the mediation or any related social incidents during construction.
- Provide an additional line of implementation monitoring, in the interests of PAPs, to ensure that all compensation and support is implemented in line with the program.
- Highlight any significant, residual livelihood impacts on project affected households, over the course of implementation monitoring, to ensure urgent corrective livelihood restoration assistance.
- To provide advisory inputs to the enhancement of livelihoods measures established in this plan, in the event of a critical failure to meet the intended outcomes.

13.4.2 Composition of the Committee

The proposed members of the Committee are as provided in the table below.

No	Name of organisation	Sphere/field of activities of organisation	Number of allocated experts	Position of allocated expert
1	Agricultural Affairs in Beruniy District municipality -	This department oversees agricultural activities within the Beruniy District. It manages land use, crop cultivation (such as cotton and wheat), water resource allocation for irrigation, and livestock management, and provides support to local farmers through agricultural programs, subsidies, and training.	1	Head of Department of Agricultural Affairs in Beruniy District
2	SWID Department in Beruniy District – state committee & Beruniy LLC,	This department focuses on the development and promotion of the silk and wool industries in the Beruniy District. It supports farmers and producers involved in sericulture (silk farming) and wool production by providing resources, technical assistance, and training. The department works to enhance the quality and marketability of silk and wool products, ensuring sustainable	1	Head of SWID Department in Beruniy District. This will be updated once the transitions happening in the dissolution of SWID have been

No	Name of organisation	Sphere/field of activities of organisation	Number of allocated experts	Position of allocated expert
		production practices. They also manage aspects like animal husbandry for wool production and the cultivation of mulberry trees for silk farming.		completed in accordance with the PD 2025.
3	Architecture Department of Beruniy District	This department is responsible for overseeing urban planning, land use, and construction projects within the district. It ensures that building designs and developments comply with local regulations, aesthetic guidelines, and safety standards. The department also manages infrastructure development, zoning, and land allocation for residential, commercial, and public use, working to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of the area.	1	Head of Architecture Department in Beruniy District
4	Farmers Council	The Farmers Council is dedicated to supporting local farmers by representing their interests, providing training and resources, facilitating access to markets, promoting modern farming techniques, and ensuring the economic well-being of the farming community. They also coordinate with government and non-governmental organizations to implement agricultural development projects.	2	Specialists
5	Makhtumquli LC -	The mahalla ensures social cohesion in the community, provides assistance to citizens, resolves conflicts, offers guidance, oversees legal processes, and contributes to maintaining peace. In addition, this local community is involved in agricultural activities and rural development.	1	Chairperson of Makhtumquli LC
6	Abay LC	The mahalla ensures social cohesion in the community, provides assistance to citizens, resolves conflicts, offers guidance, oversees legal processes, and contributes to maintaining peace. In addition, this local community is involved in agricultural activities and rural development.	1	Chairperson of Abay LC
7	Dostlik LC-	The mahalla ensures social cohesion in the community, provides assistance to citizens, resolves conflicts, offers guidance, oversees legal processes, and contributes to maintaining peace. In addition, this local community is involved in agricultural activities and rural development.	1	Chairperson of Dostlik LC
8	Representatives from the PAPs. Each category of PAPs will be represented in the committee, i.e., Forestry Department,	The PAPs will experience the economic impacts, and each category of PAPs will be represented based on their land use. At least two positions will be reserved for female PAPs as members of the Committee.	7	C2, PE2, DF4, F7, H5, R6, SO3

No	Name of organisation	Sphere/field of activities of organisation	Number of allocated experts	Position of allocated expert
	farmers using the agricultural land, Private Enterprise, dekhan farms and residential plots (tomorka), informal herders and commercial.			
9	Social Manager	The Social Manager will act as the Chair of the Committee.	2	Project Company
	CLOs	Support the Social Manager in their role as the Chair of the Committee.		

During the first year, from May/June 2025, the Committee will meet at least once every three months to oversee the implementation of the draft and final LALRP. Thereafter, meetings will be held biannually until the final LALRP Completion Audit is conducted, and all remaining actions are closed out.

It will be essential that the Committee members have the required capacity. As such, the Project Company will provide the capacity building to enable the members involved to meet the set objectives. The capacity building activities will be defined through an initial gap analysis assessment to identity the overall capacity of the individuals in the Committee and the need for specific training.

The capacity building activities may include workshops on:

- The purpose and objectives of the draft and final LALRP.
- Gaps between the national and lenders requirements and the actions taken by the project to address these gaps.
- The eligibility and entitlement matrix.
- Livelihood restoration programs.
- Implementation of the GRM.
- Implementation schedule and milestones.
- Content of the monitoring requirements that will be used to demonstrate that the PAPs are not worse off than they were because of the project.
- Project Company Code of Conduct.

All the members of the Committee will be asked to sign confidential agreements in the language most familiar to them to ensure that the confidentiality of the PAPs and their personal data is maintained.

13.4.2.1 First LALRP Committee Meeting

Consultations with the proposed members of the Committee members were conducted on September 20th, 2024, to provide information about PAPs category and the preliminary

entitlement matrix. No concerns/suggestions were raised by the members. It was agreed that in case of unsolved disputes between valuator and PAPs, the Committee members will be contacted and a face-to-face meeting arranged between the relevant parties. The leader of relevant makhalla committee will be presented to ensure that concern raised by PAP has been resolved.

13.4.2.2 Second Committee Meeting

During the consultations held with the PAPs between 4th and 6th March 2025, they were informed about the LALRP Committee, its objectives, and the requirement for PAPs to elect a representative. During these meetings, the representative to the Committee was elected by a consensus.

The following members were elected to the Committee:

- Commercial: C2 will be the representative by default because C1 declined to participate in the consultations held with the PAPs.
- Private Enterprises: PE2
- Dekhan Farm: DF4
- Farmers: F7
- Herders: H5
- Residential/Tomorka: R6 (female)
- Representative from forestry: SO3

After the election of the PAPs representative, the 2nd Committee meeting was held on 6th March 2025. The objectives of this meeting included:

- Disclosure of the Committee's objectives.
- Discussion of the EM and Project phasing timeline
- Provide the details of the training that will be undertaken to allow the Committee to chieve its objectives.
- Discussion of the meeting frequency and determination of when the next meeting will occur.
- Provision of the details of the GRM and how it operates.
- Notification of the Committee members that they will be required to sign NDAs before any personal data of the PAPs is disclosed to them.

The outcome of the meeting is summarised in the table below.

Date of Consultation	6th March 2025
Time	17:00 – 18:00
Venue	Beruniy District Library
Language	Uzbek

Number of Participants	Head of Department of Agricultural Affairs in Beruniy District. Head of Architecture Department in Beruniy District. PAPs: F7, DF4, PE2, S03
Project Representatives	JURU Social consultants ACWA Power E&S Manager
Main Outcomes	
After the discussion of the agenda above, the Committee members initiated a discussion where the following clarifications were requested: • They wanted to know if there will be any benefits to being part of the Committee such as a monthly salary: *They were informed that there would be no monetary benefits. It was hoped that the Committee would support in the implementation of the LALRP, ensure benefits to PAPs and address issues that arise.* • They wanted to know when the next meeting will be: *It was agreed that the next meeting will occur at the 2nd week of May 2025 when it is hoped that the Social Manager (Chair of the Committee) will have been onboarded by the Project Company.* At the end of the meeting, the Committee members chose F7 to be the focal contact person to make coordination with the Project more efficient.	
Note 1: The representatives from the farmers council, Makchtumquli LC, Abay LC & Dostlik LC sent their apologies as they were involved in a Presidential conference call that they couldn't miss. **Note 2:** R6 & H5 excused themselves from the meeting for personal reasons.	

The next meeting will be on the 2nd Week of May 2025 and the exact date will be communicated to the members in advance by the Social Manager in coordination with the Committee contact point person (F7).

13.5 Local Consultant for Specialized Livelihood Restoration Program

At the draft and final LALRP implementation stage, the Project Company will engage competent local experts for the development and delivery of the tailored livelihood restoration programs.

13.6 Independent E&S Consultant

The Project Developer has appointed an E&S consultant for undertaking the project ESIA and draft and final LALRP up to the time of completion and acceptance of the final LALRP document by the lenders.

- The Consultant is responsible for the conduct of draft LALRP-oriented data collection, expert valuation surveys, and the formulation of a responsive plan, to ensure the implementation of avoidance, mitigation and offset measures for livelihood impacts related to project-related land expropriation.
- As part of the draft and final LALRP completion, the Consultant will undertake the disclosure of the draft and final LALRP compensation and assistance packages to the PAPs, for the PAPs' reference and feedback, in advance of subsequent compensation agreements.

- Past the completion of the final LALRP and its acceptance by the PAPs, Project Developer and Project Lenders at the ESDD stage, the Consultant will be tasked with providing updates or addenda to the project final LALRP, for any additional impacts associated with project facilities which are not included herein.
- The Consultant will also be primarily responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement and grievance management in relation to land-take and livelihood restoration, in line with the Project SEP, up to the time of the LALRP completion and acceptance. The Project Company's and EPC Contractor's E&S staff will take over this task, upon the finalization of this plan.
- Handover and undertake mandatory capacity building trainings for the Project Company entire team dealing with the implementation of this plan.

13.7 Valuation Consultant

The inventory and valuation process was conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Sirdaryo Mustakil Baholash Va Ekspertiza) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition. The valuator was involved in the inventory and valuation of all the crops/trees and assets of the PAPs within the Project footprint and along OHTL.

13.8 Project Lenders

ADB, AIIB and FMO are the lenders for the proposed Project. These financial institutions will also periodically review the Project and implementation of the draft and final LALRP. They will also be involved in the review and approval of the draft and final LALRP and its disclosure.

14 INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The draft and final LARLP will be finalized and implemented to ensure that livelihood impacts resulting from project-related land expropriation are abated, such that the productivity, income earning capacity and general living standards of PAPs are improved to the extent feasible, or otherwise restored, in relation to the pre-project baseline.

The draft and final LALRP implementation entails the delivery of compensation and supplementary assistance, associated monitoring and evaluation, as well as the management of grievances related to displacement and livelihood restoration. A forward schedule for the implementation of these activities is presented in the Gantt chart below.

Table 14-1 LALRP initial implementation schedule

Draft & Final LALRP Tasks	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2024								2025												2026											
Preparation of the draft and final LALRP																																
Approval of the draft & final LALRP by project lenders																																
Online and disclosure of the draft & final LALRP and packages																																
Issuance of the LAO for the non-irrigated land.																																
Issuance of the Presidential Decree on irrigated agricultural land																																
Leaseholder sign land rights transfer letters (in cases where the land is used by third parties)																																
PAPs signing of the LNTP Consent forms (for LNTP work to commence before compensation)																																
Signing of the Easement Agreement with the leaseholders & the municipality																																
Undertaking the relevant consultations, surveys on new PAHs, validating PAHs identified during cut-off etc This will also include the update of the draft LALRP																																
Review of the compensation packages by an external monitoring consultant under Phase 1 land access																																
Signing of individual compensation agreements for phase 1 land access																																
Payment of compensation to																																

Draft & Final LALRP Tasks	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2024								2025												2026											
PAPs[31] for phase 1 land access.																																
LNTP activities under Phase 0																																
Review of the compensation packages by an external monitoring consultant under Phase 2 land access																																
Signing of individual compensation agreements for phase 2 land access																																
Payment of compensation to PAPs for phase 2 land access.																																
Full development of a LR program																																
Approval of the final LALRP by the project lenders																																
Submission of compensation reports to lenders Phase 1 & Phase 2.																																
Confirmation audit of completed compensation																																
Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Initiatives																																
Submission of quarterly compensation monitoring reports.																																
Submission of semi-annual and annual monitoring reports to Project Lenders																																
Interim final LALRP compliance review audit																																
Final LALRP Compliance audit																																
Monitoring																																

[31] Compensation will be paid to PAPs in areas where LNTP activities are anticipated to have an impact on their land and land use prior to the start of any activities.

15 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and associated reporting, are an integral aspect of the draft and final LALRP implementation. The M&E system framed for the draft and final LALRP would serve to assess the progress and effectiveness of mitigation commitments developed to address the adverse livelihood impacts of project-induced displacement.

The overall goal of the draft and final LALRP measures (i.e., compensation and supplementary assistance) is to ensure that the economic status and living conditions of PAPs are restored, or ideally, improved, relative to baseline conditions. Household-level baseline socioeconomic information gathered over the course of the draft LALRP surveys provide a benchmark for subsequent M&E.

Upon the approval and public disclosure of the project draft and final LALRP, the Project Company will assume the overall responsibility for the institution of the M&E framework. The framework will consist of specific objectives, corresponding Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), time-bound targets, Means of Verification (MoV), reporting schedule, and entities involved in M&E arrangements. A preliminary M&E framework for the Project is presented in the table below.

15.1 Compensation Reports

The Project Company will prepare Compensation Reports detailing whether compensation has been disbursed according to the entitlements and within the agreed timelines for all eligible PAPs.

Additionally, an independent consultant will be engaged to audit the completed compensation process and reports and provide official verification to ensure that the process aligns with the requirements established in this plan.

15.2 Internal Monitoring

The primary goal of monitoring is to evaluate the implementation progress of the draft and final LALRP concerning livelihood restoration outcomes, assess their impact on the living standards of PAPs, and determine whether the objectives have been met or if corrective actions are needed. The monitoring indicators mentioned earlier will be updated and will serve as the foundation for the monitoring process.

The Project will develop and implement the monitoring program. The monitoring program will encompass both activity monitoring and outcome monitoring. The monitoring of the LALRP's implementation will continue until it is considered substantially complete, including any corrective actions that arise from the LALRP completion audit. This monitoring will also address

unexpected physical and economic displacement impacts during the construction phase, including any grievances and the corrective actions taken in response.

During this monitoring period, ACWA Power/Project Company will submit quarterly monitoring reports until compensation is complete and thereafter semi-annual monitoring reports during the implementation of the livelihood programs. These reports will be submitted to the lenders and made available on the respective lenders' websites according to their requirements.

In addition to the above, the Project will engage an independent external monitoring consultant to oversee all processes related to the implementation of the draft and final LALRP. The external monitoring will align with internal requirements, occurring quarterly until compensation is completed, followed by semi-annual monitoring during the implementation of the livelihood programs. The external monitoring consultant will report to the lenders.

15.3 Interim Final LALRP Compliance Review Audit

An interim compliance review audit of the final LALRP will be conducted once most of the compensation and support measures have been implemented to assess the progress in restoring the livelihoods of PAPs. A report will be prepared and submitted to the lenders for their review, to evaluate the project's progress in implementing LRP activities and to determine if any additional or adaptive actions are necessary.

15.4 Final LALRP Completion Audit

This audit will be conducted approximately two years after the final implementation of the final LALRP, or when deemed ready, to assess whether the final LALRP has achieved its objectives and if the livelihoods of all PAPs have been restored to pre-project levels or improved. A final LALRP Implementation Compliance Report will be prepared and submitted to the lenders for their review and to determine if any further actions are necessary.

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Table 15-1 Provisional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the implementation of the draft and final LALRP

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	• Percentage of leaseholders who have transferred their land rights to other land users.	• 100%	• Before land access	• Written signed consent letters.	• On-going	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
2.	• Number of PAPs who have signed the easement agreement	• 100%	• Before land access	• Copies of. The Easement Agreement	• As per the land access schedule	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
3.	• Number of new PAPs identified due to new land allocations by the municipality.	• 100%	• On-going during the construction of the OHTL	• PAPs list	• On-going	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
4.	• Number of full-time draft and final LALRP implementation staff	• ≥2	• Continuously up to the completion of the final LALRP	• Project Company staff records; Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
5.	• Percentage of PAPs that have received full compensation	• 100%	• Before site handover to EPC Contractor	• Compensation reports	• As per the set compensation schedule.	• Project Company

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
						• Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
6.	• Verification of the Compensation reports	• 100%	• Before land access is granted to the EPC Contractor	• Verification Report	• As per the set compensation schedule.	• Independent E&S Consultant
7.	• Livelihood Restoration feasibility studies	• 100%	• Before impact	• Reports from the LR experts	Once before impact	• Project Company • LR Experts • Project lenders
8.	• Percentage of PAHs and PAPs who have participated in LR program(s)	• 100%	• Continuously up to the completion of the LR programs	• Attendance and/or enrolment sheets.	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
9.	• Percentage of PAHs and PAPs who have received LR program(s)	• 100%	• Continuously up to completion of livelihood restoration initiatives	• Timesheets of experts delivering LR programs	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
10.	• Percentage of eligible PAHs and PAPs who have obtained replacement land	• 100%	• Continuously up to completion of the final LALRP	• Consultations and check-ups with PAPS and relevant authorities on	• Semi-annual	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				progress of land granting		• Project lenders
11.	• Percentage of PAHs and PAPs with commercial shops that have been able to re-establish their businesses.	• 100%	• Continuously up to the completion of the final LALRP	• Consultations and check-us with the PAHs and PAPs and relevant authorities on the progress of the business registration and status of operation and income generation.	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
12.	• Percentage of PAHs and PAPs with Tomorkas who have been able to relocate their structures outside of the HPZ and register them with the cadastral department.	• 100%	• Continuously until all the impacted structures are successfully relocated and registered with the cadastral department.	• Consultations and check-ups with the PAHs and PAPs and relevant authorities on the progress of structure relocation and registration.	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
13.	• Percentage of herders who have been able to continue their grazing activities outside of the project footprint.	• 100%	• During spring to early summer until the end of the final LALRP implementation	• Consultations with the herders and site visit to their grazing locations.	• During spring to early summer	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
14.	• Percentage of PAHs and PAPs with dekhans and	• 100%	• After the end of temporary construction	• Consultations with the PAHs and PAPs and	• Based on the OHTL	• Project Company

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	agricultural farms who have been able to restore farming activities in areas impacted by temporary construction activities and within the HPZ.		activities on individual farms	site visits to their farms. • Monitoring report	construction schedule.	• Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
15.	• Percentage of PAHs and PAPs who have been able to harvest their crops/fruits before the start of the construction phase.	• 100%	• Before the start of the OHTL construction	• Consultations with all the farmers and site visit • Monitoring report	• Once before impact	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
16.	• Percentage of Significantly affected PAHs and PAPs and Vulnerable households and PAPs who have received the committed support.	• 100%	• Continuously throughout the implementation of this plan	• Compensation reports • Livelihood Restoration program progress reports • Monitoring reports	• As applicable for each report	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
17.	• Percentage of female participants in Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	• ≥50%	• Continuously up to completion of livelihood restoration initiatives	• Livelihood Restoration Initiatives progress/ mid-term report; semi-annual E&S Monitoring Report	• Semi annual	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
18.	• Percentage of grievances closed out	• >90%	• Continuously up to the	• Grievance logs; Monthly	• Monthly	• Project Company

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	(resolved) within the timeframe specified in the GRM		completion of the final LALRP program	E&S Monitoring Report		• Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
19.	• Continuous monitoring of permanent layoff of workers	• >90% of employees working for PAHs	• Continuously up to the completion of OHTL construction	• Consultations and check-ups with PAPS and workers on permanent layoffs that have happened due to the Project	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
20.	• Continuous monitoring of temporary employment impact on workers	• >90% of employees working for PAHs	• Continuously up to the completion of OHTL construction	• Consultations and check-ups with PAPS and workers on temporary employment impacts as a result of the project.	• Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
21.	• Household livelihoods, income status and living conditions have been improved, or restored, in relation to pre-project conditions.	• 100% of affected households agree	• Upon the completion of the final LALRP implementation	• Completion Audit Report	• Once-off; Upon completion of final LALRP implementation	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
22.	• Livelihoods of vulnerable household and living conditions have been improved,	• 100 % (All 21 vulnerable households)	• Upon the completion of the	• Completion Audit Report	• Once-off; Upon completion of	• Project Company

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	or at least restored in relation to pre-project condition.		final LALRP implementation		final LALRP implementation	• Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders

APPENDIX A - BREAKDOWN OF PAH INCOMES

PAPS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED

PAP ID	SALARY FROM EMPLOYMENT	SELLING AGRICULTURAL CROPS	SELLING POULTRY/ LIVESTOCK/MEAT /DAIRIES	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	PENSIONS	DISABILITY PENSIONS	OTHER	NOTES FOR "OTHERS" SOURCE OF INCOME IN THE HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL
[redacted]	n/a	41 666 666	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41 666 666
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 625 000	Migrant work	7 625 000
	n/a	n/a	666 666	n/a	n/a	n/a	5 084 000	Migrant work	5 750 666
	n/a	43 000 000	n/a	n/a	1 200 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	44 200 000
	1 400 000	45 417 000	n/a	n/a	2 500 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	49 317 000
	n/a	100 000 000	333 333	n/a	2 800 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	103 133 333
	-	125 000	n/a	n/a	2 800 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 925 000 [32]
	3 200 000	100 000 000	n/a	n/a	1 800 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	105 000 000
	didn't disclose	n/a	1 666 666	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 666 666
	3 000 000	15 750 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	didn't disclose	n/a	18 750 000

[32] This PAP declared an income lower that his expenses.

PAP ID	Salary from employment	Selling agricultural crops	Selling poultry/ livestock/meat /dairies	Social assistance	Pensions	Disability pensions	Other	Notes for "others" source of income in the household	Total
[redacted]	1 500 000	n/a	6 666 666	n/a	n/a	n/a	5 000 000	Services for excavation work	13 166 666
	n/a	8 333 333	333 333	n/a	800 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	9466666
	700 000	n/a	1 667 000	600 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 967 000
	3 000 000	didn't disclose	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3 000 000
	4 800 000	didn't disclose	583 333	n/a	2 000 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 383 333
	5 833 333	1 666 666	666 666	n/a	2 000 000	800 000	n/a	n/a	10 966 665
	n/a	n/a	1 666 666	n/a	n/a	n/a	didn't disclose	n/a	1 666 666

Please note that [redacted] declined to share their household incomes.

PAPs significantly Affected

PAP ID	Salary from employment	Selling agricultural crops	Selling poultry/ livestock/ meat/ dairies	Social assistance	Pensions	Disability pensions	Other	Notes for others		Total
[redacted]	n/a	n/a	500 000	n/a	700 000	n/a	50 000	egg selling, [redacted] also has income from migrant work, however it was not shared		1 250 000
[redacted]	didn't disclose	6 000 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		6 000 000
[redacted]	n/a	1 333 333		600 000	1 960 000	n/a	4 177 665	3 177 666 999 999	Migrant work beekeeping and trading	8 070 998
[redacted]	n/a	300 000	270 000	n/a	1 400 000	n/a	2 500 000	Migrant work		4 470 000
[redacted]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	610 000,00	n/a	4 600 000,00	2 500 000 2 100 000	Migrant work Daily manual work	5 210 000
[redacted]	3 000 000	n/a	n/a	500 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		3 500 000
[redacted]	n/a	33 333 333	n/a	n/a	4 400 000	n/a	n/a	n/a		37 733 333
[redacted]	2 000 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	3 000 000	n/a	n/a	n/a		5 000 000
[redacted]	350 000	150 000	n/a	580 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		1 080 000
[redacted]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 320 000	Migrant work		7 320 000
[redacted]	n/a	n/a	1 666 666	n/a	n/a	1 500 000	n/a	n/a		3 166 666
[redacted]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5 542 178	3 000 000	Daily manual work	5 542 178

PAP ID	Salary from employment	Selling agricultural crops	Selling poultry/ livestock/ meat/ dairies	Social assistance	Pensions	Disability pensions	Other	Notes for others		Total
[redacted]								2 542 178,00	Migrant work	
	1 800 000	69 166 000	n/a	600 000	2 400 000	1 390 000	n/a	n/a		75 356 000
	n/a	n/a	n/a	680 000	n/a	n/a	5 084 000	Migrant work		5 764 000
	3 500 000	583 333	didn't disclose	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		4 083 333
	n/a	416 666	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 855 445	6 355 445	Migrant work	8 272 111
								1 500 000	Daily manual work	
	n/a	n/a	416 000	n/a	1 000 000	n/a	2 000 000	Seasonal work on farm		3 416 000
	2 500 000	3 333 333	625 000	n/a	840 000	1 640 000	n/a	n/a		8 938 333

APPENDIX B - PAH & WORKERS

Composition of PAHs

No	CODE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	BREAKDOWN BY GENDER		NOTES
			MALE	FEMALE	
1	[redacted]	7	5	2	N/A
2		1	1	0	Exact number is not known as PAH didn't take part in SE survey
3		6	3	3	N/A
4		7	5	2	N/A
5		5	3	2	N/A
6		3	2	1	N/A
7		1	1	0	Exact number is not known as PAH didn't take part in SE survey
8		3	2	1	N/A
9		4	2	2	N/A
10		7	4	3	N/A
11		17	11	6	N/A
12		6	3	3	N/A
13		9	6	3	N/A
14		6	3	3	N/A
15		12	7	5	N/A
16		5	2	3	N/A
17		7	4	3	N/A
18		4	1	3	N/A
19		7	4	3	N/A
20		5	3	2	N/A
21		5	2	3	N/A
22		5	3	2	N/A
23		8	6	2	N/A
24		4	3	1	N/A
25		7	2	5	N/A
26		10	5	5	N/A
27		9	5	4	N/A
28		9	5	4	N/A
29		1	1	0	Exact number is not known as PAH didn't take part in SE survey
30		5	4	1	N/A
31		2	1	1	N/A

No	CODE	Number of household members	Breakdown by gender		Notes
			Male	Female	
32	[redacted]	5	2	3	N/A
33		10	6	4	N/A
34		6	2	4	N/A
35		5	2	3	N/A
36		7	4	3	N/A
37		6	2	4	N/A
38		4	1	3	N/A
39		6	2	4	N/A
Total		**249**	**135**	**114**	

The table below provides a breakdown of the estimated number of workers. Consultations with the PAPs revealed that none of the workers will lose their jobs due to the project activities. Consequently, none of the workers listed in the table below are currently deemed as being at risk of unemployment.

Types and approximate number of workers

No	PAP ID	Number of workers			Family members assisting with grazing/herding activities
		Permanent	Among them family members	Seasonal	
1	[redacted]	-	-	-	-
2		-	-	-	-
3		-	-	-	1
4		-	-	-	-
5		-	-	-	-
6		-	-	-	-
7		-	-	-	-
8		-	-	-	-
9		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	-
10		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	-
11		12	12	60	-
12		-	-	-	-
13		19	1	25	-
14		23	1	50	-
15		6	-	12	-
16		14	-	40	-
17		2	-	-	-
18		4	-	20	-
19		5	1	4	-
20		27	1	50	-
21		15	2	100	-
22		15	2	100	-
23		4	-	N/A varies based on needs	-
24		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	2

[33] This farm has been inactive for the past four years due to water scarcity, and as a result, no workers were involved in any activities at the time of the surveys.

No	PAP ID	Number of workers			Family members assisting with grazing/herding activities
		Permanent	Among them family members	Seasonal	
25	[redacted]	-	-	N/A varies based on needs	1
26		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	4
27		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	1
28		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	3
29		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	2
30		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	3
31		-	-	-	-
32		-	-	-	1
33		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	1
34		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	1
35		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	4
36		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	3
37		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	1
38		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	3
39		-	-	N/A varies based on needs	-
40		-	-	-	-

No	PAP ID	Number of workers			Family members assisting with grazing/herding activities
		Permanent	Among them family members	Seasonal	
41	[redacted]	15	-	816	-
42		14	-	-	-
43		-	-	-	-
Total		**175**	**20**	**1,277**	**31**

[34] This plot was not cultivated at the time of the surveys, and as a result, no workers were involved in any activities there.

APPENDIX C - VALUATOR'S CERTIFICATE

O`BEMJ

"O'ZBEKISTON BAHOLOVCHILAR EKSPERTLAR VA MASLAHATCHILAR JAMIYATI" JAMOAT BIRLASHMASI

SERTIFIKAT

"SIRDARYO MUSTAQIL BAHOLASH VA EKSPERTIZA" mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyatiga

O`zbekiston Respublikasi hududida **biznesni** (mulkiy kompleks sifatidagi korxonani, barcha turdagi moddiy va nomoddiy aktivlarni) baholash bo'yicha faoliyatini amalga oshirish huquqini beradi

SERTIFIKAT AMALDALIGIMI ANIQLASH

www.obemj.uz

"O'BEMJ" Jamoat Birlashmasi Rahbari **Hamraqulov D.K.**

Tartib Raqami **№D0138**

Berilgan sanasi: **12.01.2024**

Hisob seriyasi [redacted]

Tartib raqami [redacted]

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI DAVLAT AKTIVLARINI BOSHQARISH AGENTLIGI

BAHOLOVCHINING MALAKA
SERTIFIKATI

[redacted] sonli

[redacted]

Toshkent sh. 2020 y. " 10 " sentabr

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat aktivlarini boshqarish agentligi tomonidan

[redacted] ga

(Familiya, ismi, otasining ismi)

(AB 8304380 Sirdaryo viloyati Yangiyer shahar IIB tomonidan 2017 yil 18 dekabrda berilgan.)

(pasport seriyasi, raqami, qachon va kim tomonidan berilgan)

amal qilish muddati: 2020 yil 10 sentabrdan 2025 yil 10 sentabrgacha berilgan.

(amal qilish muddati)

O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida ro'yxatga olingan baholash tashkiloti nomidan mulkni baholashga ruxsat beriladi va sertifikatlangan baholovchi toifasi berildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat aktivlarini boshqarish agentligi (vakolatli shaxs) *T.N. Nabiyev*

M.O'

Baholovchi malaka sertifikatining amal qilish muddati:

20__ y. "____" _____ dan 20__ y. "____" _____ gacha uzaytirilgan.

Imzo _____ M.O'.

"O'ZBEKINVEST EKSPORT – IMPORT SUG'URTA KOMPANIYASI" AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATI

O'ZBEKINVEST SUG'URTA KOMPANIYASI

"UZBEKINVEST EXPORT – IMPORT INSURANCE COMPANY" JOINT- STOCK COMPANY

Баҳоловчиларнинг касбий жавобгарлигини сугурталаш

П О Л И С И

«Ўзбекинвест» экспорт-импорт миллий сугурта компанияси 2024 йил «08» январдаги 11-00/03811176724-сонли Баҳоловчиларнинг касбий жавобгарлигини сугурталаш шартномасига мувофиқ Сугурталанувчи **"SIRDARYO MUSTAQIL BAHOLASH VA EKSPERTIZA" МЧЖ** сугурта шартномаси амалда бўлган даврда хатоларга йўл қўйиши натижасида етказилган зарарни қонунга мувофиқ компенсация қилиши шарт бўлган ҳамма суммани қоплайди.

1.Сугурта пули: ***2 000 000 000.00 (Икки миллиард) сўм 00 тийин***

2.Сугурта мукофоти: ***6 000 000.00 (Олти миллион) сўм 00 тийин***

«Ўзбекинвест» экспорт-импорт миллий сугурта компаниясининг сугурта товони тўлаш бўйича мажбуриятлари 2024 йил «08» январда кучга киради ва 2025 йил «07» январгача амалда бўлади.

Компания номидан:

«Ўзбекинвест» ЭИМСК Сирдарё вилояти Филиали директори **У. Орипов**

Рўйхат рақами: 11-00/03811176724 2024й. «08» январ

Ҳурматли мижозлар!

Кўрсатилаётган хизматларнинг сифати бўйича шикоятлар ва таклифлар ва Компания Бош офисига (371) 235-94-27 телефони (иш кунлари соат 9.00 дан 18.00 гача) орқали мурожаат этишингиз мумкин.

QR kodni telefoning

Ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar yuzasidan barcha shikoyat, e'tiroz yoki takliflar bo'yicha siz kompaniyaning 24 soat davomida har kuni ishlovchi maxsus xizmatiga call-center ga murojaat etishingiz mumkin.
Maxsus xizmatning telefon raqami (71) 207-60-00

F-16 Moody's: "Ba3" A 631805 ISO 9001:2015

YAGONA AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN AXBOROT TIZIMI
ersp.e-osgo.uz

Ish beruvchining fuqarolik javobgarligini majburiy sug'urta qilish shartnomasi bo'yicha

ELEKTRON SUG'URTA POLISI

№ 11-00/0091102957

Seriyasi: EUII **№: 0003457**

1. Sug'urtalovchining to'liq nomi va rekvizitlari **"O'zbekinvest" EISK AJ +998 (71) 207-60-00 h/r: 20216000800059868 2001 INN: 201222058 MFO: 00836 BANK: TIF Milliy banki Yunusobod filiali**

2. Ish beruvchining to'liq nomi (F.I.O.) va rekvizitlari **"SIRDARYO MUSTAQIL BAHOLASH VA EKSPERTIZA" MAS'ULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYAT INN: 309785765 Маърифат МФЙ, Мустақиллик кучаси, 5-уй h/r: 20208000105735246001 OKED: 96090 TEL: 998943553505**

3. IFUT (Iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari umumdavlat tasniflagichi)ga muvofiq ish beruvchi amalga oshiradigan faoliyat turi (turlari) **96090 (Boshqa toifalarga kiritilmagan shaxsiy xizmatlar)**

(iqtisodiy faoliyatning kodi va nomi)

4. Sug'urta puli **96 000 000.00 (To'qson olti million) so'm**

(summa raqamlar va yozuv bilan)

shu jumladan dafn qilish xarajatlari **1 020 000.00 (Bir million yigirma ming) so'm**

(summa raqamlar va yozuv bilan)

5. Sug'urta mukofoti **82 272.00 (Sakson ikki ming ikki yuz yetmish ikki) so'm** miqdorida 2024 yil "29" Yanvarda to'langan.

(summasi raqamlar va yozuv bilan)

6. Sug'urta davri: **2024 yil "30" Yanvardan 2025 yil "29" Yanvargacha.**

7. Xodimning Ish beruvchining fuqarolik javobgarligini majburiy sug'urta qilish shartnomasi amal qiladigan davrda mehnat majburiyatlarini bajarishi bilan bog'liq holda sog'lig'ining boshqacha tarzda shikastlanishi munosabati bilan xodimning hayotiga yoki sog'lig'iga yetkazilgan zararni to'lash bo'yicha ish beruvchining fuqarolik javobgarligining yuz berishi ushbu polis bo'yicha sug'urta hodisasi hisoblanadi.

APPENDIX D - LETTER FROM SWID ON THE MULBERRY TREES

IJRO.GOV.UZ тизими орқали ЭРИ билан тасдиқланган, Ҳужжат коди: JI69109551

«O'ZBEKIPAKSANOAT» UYUSHMASI
100170, O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Toshkent sh.,
Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani,
Ismoil ota ko'chasi, 1-a uy.
E-mail: info@uzbekipaksanoat.u
Tel/faks: 268-23-18, Tel: 267-31-59, 267

АССОЦИАЦИЯ «ЎЗБЕКИПАКСАНОАТ»
100170, Республика Узбекистан
г. Ташкент,
Мирзо Улугбекский район,
ул. Исмоил ота, дом № 1-а.
E-mail: info@uzbekipaksanoat.uz
268-23-18, Tel: 267-31-59, 267-23-63

2024 yil «23» sentabr

№ 3-2/1228

"Juru Energy Consulting" МЧЖ директори Ж.Исмоиловга

Сизнинг 2024 йил 13 сентябрдаги JEC-OUT-24-760-сонли хатингиз "Ўзбекипаксаноат" уюшмаси тизимидаги "Қорақалпоғистон Агропилла" МЧЖ ва "KKR IPAK CLUSTER" МЧЖлар мутахассислари томонидан ўрганиб чиқилиб, қуйидагилар маълум қилинади.

Ўрганиш натижасида, "ACWA Power" ташкилоти томонидан амалга оширилиши режалаштирган Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Беруний туманида қуввати 200 МВт бўлган шамол электр станцияси ҳамда 220 кВ кучланишли 44 километрлик янги Электр Узатиш Ҳаво Тармоғини (ЭУҲТ) қуриш лойиҳаси доирасида Беруний туманининг Маҳтумқули ва Улуғбек ОФЙ худудларида жойлашган 1 496 туп тут дарахтлари мавжудлиги ва ушбу тут дарахтларига юқорида кўрсатилган лойиҳа амалга оширилиши муносабати билан зарар етказилиши аниқланди.

Бироқ, ушбу тут дарахтларининг ёшини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, уларни бошқа жойга кўчириб ўтказиш имконияти мавжуд эмас.

Юқоридагиларни инобатга олиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2022 йил 22 августдаги "Давлат ўрмон фондига кирмайдиган дарахтлар ва буталарни экиш, парвариш қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш тартибини янада такомиллаштириш тўғрисида"ги 464-сон қарори 1-бандида белгиланган талабларга мувофиқ, *ҳар бир кесилган дарахт ва буталар учун компенсация тарзида 10 туп қимматлилиги жиҳатидан кесиладиган дарахт ва буталардан кам бўлмаган, йирик ўлчамли кўчат экиш ҳамда уларни камида икки йил давомида парвариш қилиш* мажбуриятини олган ҳолда, Қорақалпоғистон ҳудудий "Агропилла" МЧЖ мутахассислари ҳамда Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Экология, атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш ва иқлим ўзгариши вазирлиги мутахассислари билан келишилган ҳолда кўрсатилган жойга тут кўчатларини экиш ва экилган тут кўчатларини тўлиқ саноқдан ўтказиб, бу ҳакида тегишли далолатномаларни расмийлаштириш шарти билан тут дарахтларини кесишга розилик билдирилишини маълум қиламиз.

Бошқарув раиси в.б. **И.Сайфуллаев**

APPENDIX E - TYPES OF CROPS GROWN BY FARMS

PAP ID	Type and form of land use	Type of crop
[redacted]	Agricultural	cotton
	Agricultural	wheat
	Agricultural	cotton
	Residential / tomorka	corn
	Residential / tomorka	no crops were determined during surveys/ PAP cultivates corn usually
	Residential / tomorka	corn
	Residential / tomorka	Corn/potatos/onion/carrot/tomato
	Residential / tomorka	corn
	Agricultural	corn
	Agricultural	wheat
	Agricultural	beans
	Agricultural	wheat
	Agricultural	wheat
	Agricultural	wheat
	Residential / tomorka	wheat

PAP ID	Type and form of land use	Type of crop
[redacted]	Agricultural	wheat and cotton
	Agricultural	cotton
	Agricultural	cotton and melons
	Agricultural	corn
	Agricultural	cotton
	Residential / tomorka	melons
	Residential / tomorka	corn
	Agricultural	cotton and wheat
	Agricultural	wheat and melon
	Agricultural	corn, wheat, melon
	Agricultural	cotton
	Agricultural / informal	corn
	Agricultural	cotton
	Agricultural	cotton
	Agricultural	cotton
	Agricultural	empty land
	Agricultural	corn
	Agricultural	no crop cultivation over past 3-4 years
	Agricultural	no crop cultivation over past 3-4 years
	Agricultural	empty land

APPENDIX F - GLAC

NUKUS 200MW PHASE 2 WIND FAR

GUIDE TO LAND ACQUISITION & COMPENSATION

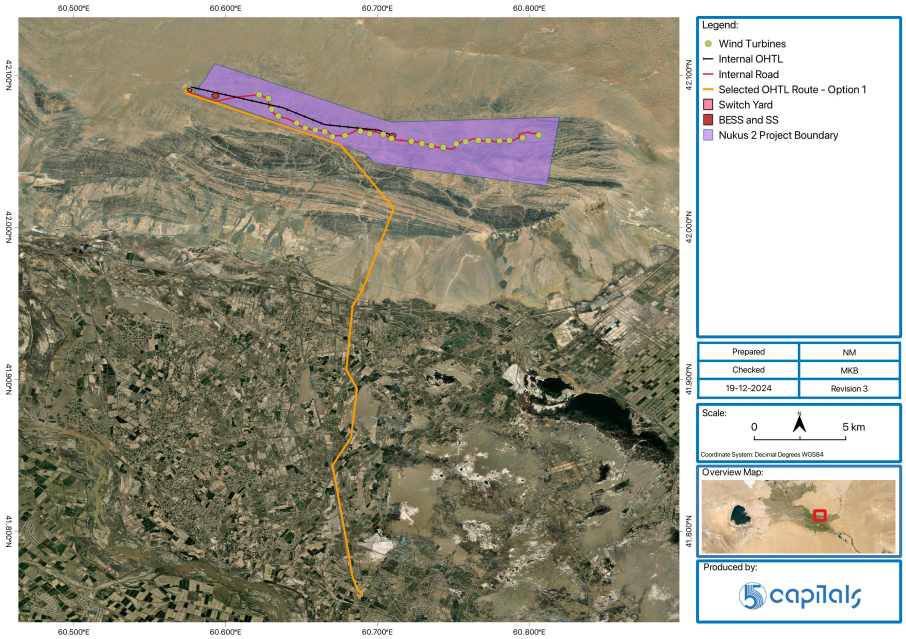
(GLAC)

March 2025

This guide has been prepared to provide information on the involuntary land acquisition process to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other interested stakeholders in the Project area.

Introduction

The ACWA Power Beruniy Wind FE LLC project involves the development of a 200MW Wind Farm in Nukus, Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan. The project components include 26 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), internal access roads, and a 44km Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) connecting to the existing Beruniy substation.



Project Timeline

The contractor will begin early work from March to May 2025, including initial surveys, road construction, and setting up necessary facilities for the project. Full construction is planned to start in April 2025, once all land permits are secured and the requirements from the project's funding banks are met.

Project Land Requirements

Minimising Displacement

- Wind Farm: The project will only impact the areas where the facilities will be constructed which will ensure that grazing is not disrupted in other areas. After construction is finished, the contractor will return the land used for short term construction activities to what it was before.
- The alignment of the OHTL ensures that there will be no people required to move from their homes. The contractor will also not be allowed to access land that is outside the designated corridor.

Impacts on land and assets

Permanent land take

The wind farm will require 49.66ha which accounts for approximately 0.76% of the total available grazing area within the project boundaries. The OHTL will require 7.12ha at the tower locations. This land will be required for the life of the Project and thus it should be considered permanent land take.

The construction of the wind farm and the OHTL will not lead to physical displacement. However, it will impact non-residential structures found within the safety zone which will require to be relocated outside the safety zone.

Temporary land take

The project will require temporary access to land to construct the wind farm and the OHTL. This will include:

- Temporary areas for the contractor including storage, camp & batching area. This is approximated to be 52.72ha at the wind farm which is approximately 0.81% of the total available grazing area.
- The contractor will use land under the OHTL area to undertake construction activities. This will be the area between the towers. These areas will be restored after construction to allow for farming to continue.

Safety Zone

A 50m safety zone will be established during the operation of the OHTL. This will be 25m on each side of the OHTL. Farmers will be able to continue to use the land within the 50m zone, however, the height of the trees will be restricted, and no structures can be built in this area.

Project Affected Persons

The Project will affect the following persons:

- Herders grazing their livestock at the wind farm.
- Farmers along the OHTL which includes private enterprises, farms, dekhan and tomorkas.
- Owners of structures/assets on the affected land.
- Owners of commercial shops.

Project Requirements

The project will be required to follow the Uzbekistan laws relating to land and compensation for impacts on assets, crops, and trees.

In addition, to the Uzbek laws, the Project lenders who are financing the Project also have standards that must be followed by the Project. These include:

- Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policies.
- The Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB): Environmental & Social Framework.
- The Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO): International Finance Corporation Performance Standards.

The above standards have similar requirements that include:

- Avoid involuntary displacement wherever possible, and minimise, mitigate impacts where unavoidable.
- Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to the pre-project levels.
- Improve the standards of living of vulnerable groups.
- Engage directly with affected people through meaningful consultations.
- Compensation rates must be at “full replacement value”.
- Compensation must be paid before the impact happens.
- Access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and judicial mechanisms.

Provision of Compensation

In accordance with national and international requirements, short-term and long-term impacts on leaseholders and land users such as loss of crops, trees, assets will be compensated in cash at full replacement value. This includes the market value of losses and any other transaction costs, price variation without any deductions for taxes, depreciation or materials which can be recovered.

All the affected people who have crops, trees, assets or structures that are impacted by the project will be entitled to compensation, irrespective of whether they have legal leases or not.

Compensation will be paid before any project activities can start.

Affected persons will have an opportunity to appeal the compensation amounts through the established grievance mechanism. Once an agreement is reached between the Project Company and the Project Affected Persons, the compensation will be paid directly to the individual's or joint bank accounts.

The Valuation Process

The valuation process was carried out by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Sirdaryo Mustakil Baholash Va Ekspertiza) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition.

The valuation process included the following steps:

- Inventory was undertaken for each land parcel in the presence of the Project affected household & a representative from the municipality.
- The value of lost income for long-term and short-term impacts was calculated based on the land requirements for the project and the average income of the land recorded.

Cut-off date

A cut-off date of 25th April 2024 was announced to the Project affected persons. Any new crops, or assets developed in the project area after this date will not be considered for compensation, unless new leaseholders entered into their rights prior to formal land allocation for the project. In this case the assessment and inventory of their assets will constitute the cut-off date.

Entitlements

All the project affected people will be entitled to support by the project based on the impacts.

- Land used for grazing: Herders will receive fodder crops or cash compensation during construction or until alternative grazing land is available.
- Long-term loss of agricultural land: Cash compensation covering four years of lost income, including all taxes and fees.
- Short-term loss of agricultural land: Compensation will cover lost income for the period of disruption (two years of annual crops) or until the same crop bearing capacity is restored.
- Residential (tomorka) and commercial land: Cash compensation for loss of land at full replacement cost based on the area of impact including associated fees and taxes.
    - Unaffected portions of the affected arable plot will also be compensated if it becomes unviable after impact.

- Fruit trees: Cash compensation at full replacement cost, covering four years of lost income or totalling lost earnings until new trees become productive, whichever is higher. This includes the cost of replanting.
- Decorative trees: Cash compensation at full replacement cost, based on either the market value of the dry wood volume or the cost of production (inputs to date).
- Young trees: Replacement trees (or equal cash to purchase new ones) at full replacement cost, including compensation for trees on land that becomes unusable due to Project impacts.
- Annual crops: Compensation will be provided under permanent loss of agricultural land (4 years) or temporary impact (2 years).
- Built structures: Cash compensation at full replacement cost, based on the current price of building materials in local markets, with no deductions for depreciation.
- Commercial income loss: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for income disruption, covering up to 12 months or until business operations are restored.
- Vulnerability support: Among other support they will receive a one-time off allowance based on the needs identified. This ranges from one (1) to four (4) times the allowance they already receive from the government.
- Significantly affected persons: One time support to significantly impacted PAPs to include the basic calculation value (UZS 375,000 x2).
- Irrigation canals: Construction and maintenance activities will maintain the required buffer zones between the project facilities (and activities) and the water canals. Compensation for income losses or damages during the period of disruption will be provided.
- Land fragmentation: Unaffected portions for agricultural land will be compensated if it cannot be used after impact.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION & OTHER SUPPORT

In addition to receiving compensation, all affected persons will have access to livelihood restoration initiatives and vulnerable households will also receive additional support. The livelihood restoration and vulnerability support initiatives are outlined below.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVE	TARGET RECIPIENTS	DESCRIPTION
Agricultural livelihood programs	All farmers including dekhan and tomorkas.	The Project will engage agricultural experts to consult with the farmers and undertake studies to determine the most suitable program. Among the shortlisted programs include: • Drip & sprinkler irrigation to enhance water use efficiency & improve the harvest. • Improvement of soil health and reduction of erosion. • Increase crop productivity by using seeds that are adapted to high salinity soil. • Training to farmers on modern farming methods & information .
Opportunities for women	Women in affected households	• Targeted training to women will be provided after additional consultations are held with them. • The type of training selected will be based on the feedback provided by the women including the possibility of a grant to women who finish their training course.
Support to commercial shops	Commercial shop owners	• Project to support and facilitate in the re-establishment of the business which will include securing replacement land, selected by the shop owner, with a legal lease. • The shop owners will be enrolled in a business mentorship program for one year to support them to improve their business skills & financial know how.
Animal health & disease control program	Herders	A livestock expert will be tasked with implementing an animal health & disease control program which will include : • Regular veterinary check-ups. • Vaccination programs • Establish a disease surveillance program.
Support in learning new skills	Herders	A career expert will consult with the herders who would like to diversify their income streams by receiving training such as in driving. These consultations will determine the areas of support for herders and members of their households.
Preferential recruitment	All project affected persons	• Preferential employment for affected people (including vulnerable people) during the construction & operational phase of the Project. All affected people will be informed about the employment opportunities and their applications prioritised based on the Project needs and qualifications. • The selected members will be provided with pre-employment training based on the jobs available.
Support to significantly affected households	Farmers losing 10% or more of their land	• A need assessment and consultations will be undertaken with each group affected to determine the required area of support.
Vulnerability allowance	Vulnerable households only	• Among other support they will receive a one-time off allowance based on the needs identified. This ranges from one (1) to four (4) times the allowance they already receive from the government.

Land Access

Land access to the contractor for the early construction works and full construction activities will be phased as provided below:

Phase 0: Early construction works

The contractor will commence early construction works from 10th March 2025. Before this, the Project will require to obtain written signed consent letters from the leaseholders and/or land users stating that they agree to the early works to commence on their farms before compensation is paid.

Phase One: Access to Land where surveys have been undertaken

The conditions for granting land access under phase one include the Project Affected Persons from the inventory process conducted in April 2024, whose land lease or usage status remains unchanged, except for those whose land or usage rights have been fully or partially revoked or returned to state reserve. In these areas, land access will be granted to the contractor once these conditions are all fulfilled:

- Disclosure of compensation packages to the Project Affected Persons has been undertaken.
- An agreement between the leaseholder and the Project is signed allowing the Project to use the OHTL corridor for short-term construction activities.
- A two-month notification period will be issued before the EPC is granted access to the land for main construction works.
- Compensation has been paid to the affected leaseholder and/or land user.
- Compensation has been validated by an independent consultant.
- The affected persons have been notified, and they have issued consent that the land they use can be accessed by the Project for the main construction works.
- The contractor is granted access to the land.

Phase Two: Access to Land where additional studies are required

Phase two will involve land leaseholders who have been allocated leases by the municipality and were not included to the inventory conducted in April 2024. It will also include leaseholders who were part of the surveys undertaken in April 2024 but whose land has been fully or partially returned to the State reserve. In these areas, land access will be granted to the contractor once these conditions are all fulfilled:

- An agreement between the leaseholder and the Project is signed allowing the Project to use the OHTL corridor for short-term construction activities.
- Assessment on land impact is determined including undertaking consultations and inventory and valuation.
- Disclosure of compensation packages to the Project affected persons has been undertaken.
- A three-month notification period will be issued before the EPC is granted access to the land for main construction works
- Compensation has been paid to the affected leaseholder and/or land user.
- Compensation has been validated by an independent consultant.
- The affected persons have been notified, and they have issued consent that the land they use can be accessed by the Project for the main construction works.
- The contractor is granted access to the land.

INTERNAL. This information is accessible to ADB Management and Staff. It may be shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

In addition to the above, access to land leased by individuals who have transferred their land use rights to third parties will only be granted once the leaseholders provide a written, signed consent confirming that they have transferred the rights to use the land to the third party.

Refer to Annex A for the Project phasing timeline.

Leased Land used by third parties

Consultations with leaseholders and land users have revealed that some leaseholders have transferred their land rights to other individuals. In such cases, verification will be conducted to confirm that the leaseholder has voluntarily transferred the land to the user and that its use is free from any disputes. This process will include obtaining a written, signed consent stating that the land has been voluntarily provided to the user without coercion. The signed consent will be verified by an independent witness who is not a member of the land user's household.

Project Resources

To effectively implement the requirements of the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP), the Project will appoint the following resources:

- A Social Manager with overall responsibility of day-to-day implementation of the LALRP.
- A designated Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to support the Social Manager in addressing grievances and to keep the community informed about the Project progress.
    - This will also include a female officer to engage and manage grievances from female affected people and community members.
- Technical specialists responsible for monitoring the progress of the LALRP implementation in accordance with international best practice.

LALRP Committee

The Project will also include a Committee to support the implementation & monitoring of the LALRP. The composition of the Committee will include:

- Relevant government agencies.
- Farmers council.
- Chairpersons of Makhtumquli, Abay & Dostlik Mahallas.
- Seven representatives from each project affected persons category.
    - At least two positions will be reserved for females.

Project Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule is provided below in Annex A below.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Consultations will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate and inclusive of all PAPs, including vulnerable groups and women.
- On-going stakeholder engagement including the regular disclosure of information, notifications of construction activities and participation of affected households during the disclosure of

entitlements, compensation, implementation and monitoring process.

- The stakeholder consultation process will be free of interference, manipulation, discrimination, intimidation, and coercion.
- All PAPs will have access to the grievance redress mechanism.
- A female officer will be available to address grievances raised by women.

Grievance Procedure

The Project has developed a grievance procedure to resolve any grievances, queries, or concerns. The grievance mechanism is based on the following key process:

- Any grievance is registered and acknowledged receipt of within 7 calendar days of its receipt. The grievance will be investigated and responded to within 14 calendar days of the grievance being submitted.
- If the grievant is dissatisfied by the resolution provided, the grievance will be reassessed in 14 calendar days and a final decision communicated.
- If the grievance cannot be resolved at the Project level, an external mediator will be involved to help find a resolution.
- This grievance procedure does not prevent complainants from exercising their rights under Uzbekistan law, including applying to a Court of Law at any stage.
- The Project will have a female officer who will support in addressing grievances received from female grievant.
- A channel to address Gender Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH) will be put in place before the start of the construction phase and communicated to the local communities.

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Annex A: Project Schedule

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2025												2026											
Phase 0: Early work activities																								
Phase 1: Compensation packages discussed with affected people																								
Phase 1: Compensation to affected persons																								
Phase 2: Social Studies and consultations																								
Phase 2: Compensation packages discussed with affected people																								
Phase 1: Main construction works																								
Phase 2: Compensation to project affected persons																								
Livelihood restoration and monitoring																								

NUKUS 200 MVT 2-BOSQICH SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI UCHUN YER OLISH VA KOMPENSATSIYA BO'YICHA QO'LLANMA (YOKBQ)

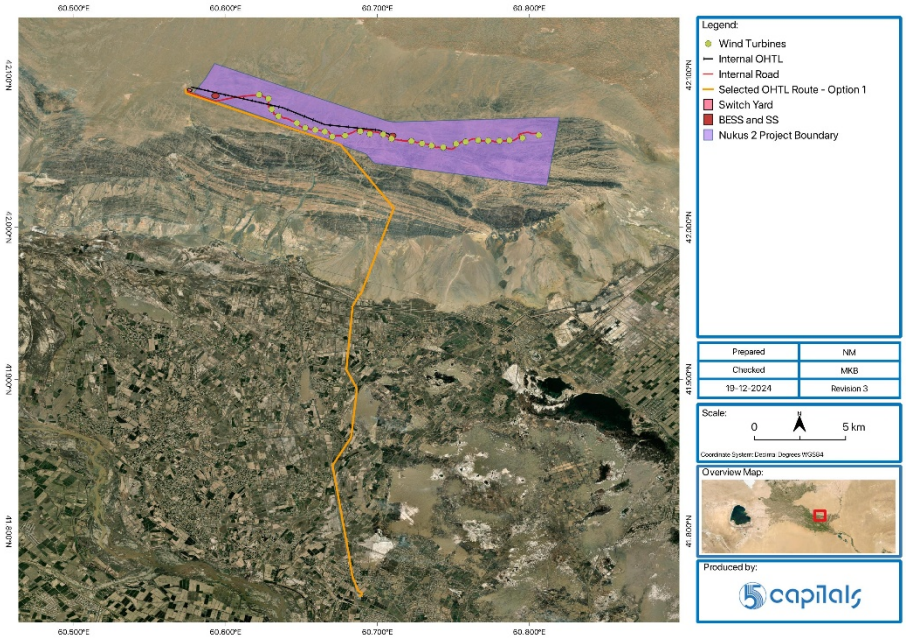
Mart 2025

ICHKI. Ushbu ma'lumot OTB rahbariyati va xodimlari uchun ochiq. Tegishli ruxsat bilan OTB tashqarisida bo'lishi mumkin.

Ushbu qo'llanma loyiha ta'siri ostidagi shaxslarga (LTOSh) va loyiha hududidagi boshqa manfaatdor tomonlarga majburiy yer olish jarayoni to'g'risida ma'lumot berish uchun tayyorlangan.

Kirish

ACWA Power Beruniy Wind FE MChJ loyihasi O'zbekistonning Qoraqalpog'iston shtatining Nukus shahrida 200 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi. Loyiha tarkibiy qismlari 26 ta shamol turbinasi generatorlari (SHTG), batareya energiyasini saqlash tizimi (BEST), ichki kirish yo'llari va mavjud Beruniy podstansiyasiga ulanadigan 44 km havo elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) o'z ichiga oladi.



Loyiha jadvali

Pudratchi 2025 yil mart-may oylarigacha dastlabki tadqiqotlarni, yo'l qurilishini va loyiha uchun zarur ob'ektlarni o'rnatishni o'z ichiga olgan dastlabki ishlarni boshlaydi. Barcha yer ruxsatnomalari olingandan va loyihani moliyalashtiruvchi banklarning talablari bajarilgandan so'ng, to'liq qurilishni 2025 yil aprel oyida boshlash rejalashtirilgan.

Loyiha yerlariga bo'lgan talablar

Ko‘chirishni minimal darajaga tushirish

- Shamol fermasi: Loyiha faqat ob'ektlar quriladigan hududlarga ta'sir qiladi, bu esa boshqa hududlarda yaylovning buzilishini ta'minlaydi. Qurilish tugagandan so'ng, pudratchi qisqa muddatli qurilish ishlari uchun ishlatiladigan yerni avvalgi holatiga qaytaradi.
- HEULning moslashuvi o'z uylaridan ko'chib o'tishga majbur bo'lmagan odamlar bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Pudratchiga belgilangan koridordan tashqaridagi yerga kirishga ruxsat berilmaydi.

yer va aktivlarga ta'siri

Doimiy yer olish

Shamol fermasi 49.66 ga ni talab qiladi, bu loyiha chegaralari ichida mavjud bo'lgan yaylov maydonining taxminan 0.76% ni tashkil etadi. HEUL minora joylarida 7.12ga ni talab qiladi. Ushbu yer loyihaning hayoti uchun talab qilinadi va shuning uchun uni doimiy yer olish deb hisoblash kerak.

ICHKI. Ushbu ma'lumot OTB rahbariyati va xodimlari uchun ochiq. Tegishli ruxsat bilan OTB tashqarisida bo'lishi mumkin.

Shamol fermasi va HEUL qurilishi jismoniy ko'chib ketishga olib kelmaydi. Biroq, bu xavfsizlik zonasidan tashqariga ko'chirishni talab qiladigan xavfsizlik zonasida joylashgan turar-joy bo'lmagan tuzilmalarga ta'sir qiladi.

VAQTINCHALIK YER OLISH

Loyiha shamol fermasi va HEULni qurish uchun yerga vaqtincha kirishni talab qiladi. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Pudratchi uchun vaqtinchalik hududlar, jumladan omborxona, lager va beton tayyorlash maydoni. Bu shamol fermasida 52.72 ga ga bo'lib, bu umumiy yaylov maydonining taxminan 0.81% ni tashkil etadi.
- Pudratchi qurilish faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun HEUL hududi ostidagi yerlardan foydalanadi. Bu minoralar orasidagi maydon bo'ladi. Ushbu hududlar dehqonchilikni davom ettirish uchun qurilishdan keyin tiklanadi.

XAVFSIZLIK ZONASI

HEUL faoliyati davomida 50 m xavfsizlik zonasi o'rnatiladi. Bu HEULning har ikki tomonida 25m bo'ladi. Fermerlar 50 metrlik zona ichidagi yerlardan foydalanishni davom ettirishlari mumkin, ammo daraxtlarning balandligi cheklanadi va bu hududda hech qanday inshootlar qurilishi mumkin emas.

LOYIHA TA'SIRLANGAN SHAXSLAR

Loyiha quyidagi shaxslarni qamrab oladi:

- Shamol fermasida chorva mollarini boqishayotgan choʻponlar.
- Xususiy korxonalar, fermer xo'jaliklari, dehqon va tomorqalarni o'z ichiga olgan HEUL bo'ylab fermerlar.
- Loyiha taʼsiri ostidagi yerlardagi inshootlar / aktivlar egalari.
- Savdo do'konlari egalari.

LOYIHA TALABLARI

Loyiha O'zbekistonning yerga oid qonunlariga rioya qilishi va aktivlar, ekinlar va daraxtlarga ta'sir uchun kompensatsiya qilinishi talab qilinadi.

Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston qonunlariga qo'shimcha ravishda, Loyihani moliyalashtiruvchi Loyiha kreditorlari ham Loyiha amal qilishi kerak bo'lgan standartlarga ega. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Osiyo taraqqiyot banki himoya siyosati.
- Osiyo infratuzilma va investitsiya banki (OIIB): ekologik va ijtimoiy asoslar.
- Gollandiya tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish banki (GTRB): Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasining ishlash standartlari.

Yuqoridagi standartlar quyidagi oʻxshash talablarni oʻz ichiga oladi:

- Majburiy koʻchirish imkon qadar oldini olish, agar oldini olib boʻlmasa, taʼsirni minimal darajaga tushirish va yumshatish.
- Barcha koʻchirilgan shaxslarning turmush darajasini loyiha boshlanishidan oldingi darajaga tiklash yoki yaxshilash.
- Zaif guruhlarning yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilash.
- Taʼsirlangan shaxslar bilan bevosita va mazmunli maslahatlashuvlar olib borish.
- Kompensatsiya stavkalari “toʻliq tiklash qiymati” asosida boʻlishi kerak.
- Kompensatsiya taʼsir yuzaga kelishidan oldin toʻlanishi kerak.
- Shikoyatlarni koʻrib chiqish mexanizmi (SHKM) va sud tizimiga kirish imkoniyatini taʼminlash.

Kompensatsiya berish

Milliy va xalqaro talablarga muvofiq, ijarachilar va yer foydalanuvchilariga ekinlar, daraxtlar, aktivlarning yo'qolishi kabi qisqa va uzoq muddatli ta'sirlar to'liq almashtirish qiymatida naqd pul bilan qoplanadi. Bunga yo'qotishlarning bozor qiymati va boshqa tranzaksiya xarajatlari, soliqlar, amortizatsiya yoki tiklanishi mumkin bo'lgan materiallar uchun chegirmalarsiz narxlarning o'zgarishi kiradi.

Loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan ekinlar, daraxtlar, aktivlar yoki tuzilmalarga ega bo'lgan barcha zarar ko'rgan odamlar, qonuniy ijaraga ega yoki yo'qligidan qat'i nazar, kompensatsiya olish huquqiga ega bo'ladilar.

Kompensatsiya har qanday loyiha faoliyati boshlanishidan oldin to'lanadi.

Zarar ko'rgan shaxslar belgilangan shikoyat mexanizmi orqali kompensatsiya summalari to'g'risida shikoyat qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Loyiha kompaniyasi va Loyihadan zarar ko'rgan shaxslar o'rtasida kelishuvga erishilgandan so'ng, kompensatsiya to'g'ridan-to'g'ri jismoniy shaxsning yoki qo'shma bank hisobvaraqlariga to'lanadi.

Baholash jarayoni

Baholash jarayoni Respublika Xususiylashtirish va raqobatni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi litsenziyasiga ega bo'lgan "Sirdaryo Mustaqil Baholash va Ekspertiza" MChJ tomonidan o'tkazildi.

Baholash jarayoni quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oldi:

- Loyihaga ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaliklari va munitsipalitet vakili ishtirokida har bir yer uchastkasi uchun inventarizatsiya o'tkazildi.
- Uzoq muddatli va qisqa muddatli ta'sir uchun yo'qotilgan daromadning qiymati loyiha uchun yer talablari va qayd etilgan yerning o'rtacha daromadi asosida hisoblab chiqildi.

Aktivlarni ro‘yxatga olishning so‘nggi sanasi

Loyihaga zarar ko'rgan shaxslarga 25 yil 2024 aprelda tugatilgan sana e'lon qilindi. Ushbu sanadan keyin loyiha hududida ishlab chiqilgan har qanday yangi ekinlar yoki aktivlar, agar yangi ijarachilar loyiha uchun rasmiy yer ajratishdan oldin o'z huquqlarini joriy qilmasa, kompensatsiya uchun ko'rib chiqilmaydi. Bunday holda, ularning aktivlarini baholash va inventarizatsiya qilish kesish sanasini tashkil qiladi.

Huquqlar

Loyihadan zarar ko'rgan barcha odamlar ta'sirga qarab loyiha tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash huquqiga ega bo'ladilar.

- Yaylov uchun ishlatiladigan yerlar: Cho'ponlar qurilish paytida yoki muqobil yaylov yerlari mavjud bo'lgunga qadar yem-xashak ekinlari yoki pul kompensatsiyasi olishadi.
- Qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarining uzoq muddatli yo'qotilishi: To'rt yillik yo'qotilgan daromadni, barcha soliqlar va to'lovlarni o'z ichiga olgan pul kompensatsiyasi.
- Qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarining qisqa muddatli yo'qotilishi: Kompensatsiya buzilish davrida (ikki yillik ekinlar) yoki xuddi shu hosilni ko'tarish qobiliyati tiklanguncha yo'qotilgan daromadni qoplaydi.
- Turar-joy (tomorka) va tijorat yerlari: Ta'sir maydoniga asoslangan to'liq almashtirish qiymati bo'yicha yerni yo'qotish uchun pul kompensatsiyasi, shu jumladan tegishli to'lovlar va soliqlar.
  - Ta'sirlangan ekin maydonchasining ta'sirlanmagan qismlari, agar u ta'sirdan keyin yaroqsiz bo'lib qolsa, qoplanadi.

- Mevali daraxtlar: To'rt yillik yo'qotilgan daromadni qoplaydigan yoki yangi daraxtlar samarali bo'lgunga qadar yo'qotilgan daromadni to'liq almashtirish qiymati bo'yicha pul kompensatsiyasi. Bunga qayta tiklash xarajatlari kiradi.

- Dekorativ daraxtlar: Quruq yog'och hajmining bozor qiymatiga yoki ishlab chiqarish qiymatiga asoslangan to'liq almashtirish qiymati bo'yicha pul kompensatsiyasi.

- Yosh daraxtlar: Almashtirish daraxtlari (yoki yangilarini sotib olish uchun teng pul) to'liq almashtirish narxida, shu jumladan loyihaning ta'siri tufayli foydalanishga yaroqsiz bo'lgan yerdagi daraxtlar uchun kompensatsiya.

- Yillik ekinlar: Kompensatsiya qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarini doimiy yo'qotish (4 yil) yoki vaqtinchalik ta'sir (2 yil) ostida beriladi.

- Qurilish inshootlari: Mahalliy bozorlarda qurilish materiallarining joriy narxiga asoslangan, amortizatsiya uchun chegirmalarsiz to'liq almashtirish qiymati bo'yicha pul kompensatsiyasi.

- Tijorat daromadlarini yo'qotish: 12 oygacha yoki biznes operatsiyalari tiklangunga qadar daromadlarning uzilishi uchun to'liq almashtirish qiymati bo'yicha pul kompensatsiyasi.

- Zaiflikni qo'llab-quvvatlash: Boshqa yordam qatorida ular aniqlangan ehtiyojlarga qarab bir martalik dam olish nafaqasini olishadi. Bu ular hukumatdan olgan nafaqaning bir (1) dan to'rt (4) baravarigacha o'zgaradi.

- Jiddiy ta'sirlangan shaxslar: LTOShlarga bazaviy hisoblash qiymatini kiritish uchun bir martalik yordam ko'rsatish (375,000x2 so'm).

- Sug'orish kanallari: Qurilish va texnik ishlar loyiha ob'ektlari (va faoliyati) va suv kanallari o'rtasidagi zarur bufer zonalarni saqlab qoladi. Uzilishlar davrida daromad yo'qotishlari yoki zararlar uchun qoplash ta'minlanadi.

- Yer parchalanishi: Qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari uchun ta'sirlanmagan qismlar, agar u ta'sirdan keyin ishlatilmasa, qoplanadi.

TURMUSH TARZINI TIKLASH VA BOSHQA YORDAM

Kompensatsiya olishdan tashqari, barcha zarar ko'rgan shaxslar yashash tarzini tiklash tashabbuslaridan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar va himoyaga muhtoj uy xo'jaliklari ham qo'shimcha yordam oladi. Turmush tarzini tiklash va zaiflikni qo'llab-quvvatlash tashabbuslari quyida keltirilgan.

TURMUSH TARZINI TIKLASH TASHABBUSI	MO'LJALLI QABUL QILUVCHILAR	TA'RIF
Qishloq xo'jaligiga asoslangan turmush dasturlari	Dehqon va tomorkalarni o'z ichiga olgan barcha fermerlar.	Loyiha qishloq xo'jaligi mutaxassislarini fermerlar bilan maslahatlashish va eng munosib dasturni aniqlash uchun tadqiqotlar o'tkazish uchun jalb qiladi. Shortlistga kiritilgan dasturlar orasida: • Suvdan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish va hosilni yaxshilash uchun tomchilatib va sug'orish. • Tuproqning sog'lig'ini yaxshilash va yeroziyani kamaytirish. • Yuqori sho'rlangan tuproqqa moslashtirilgan urug'larni ishlatish orqali hosildorlikni oshirish. • Fermerlarni zamonaviy dehqonchilik usullari va ma'lumotlari bo'yicha o'qitish .
Ayollar uchun imkoniyatlar	Zarar ko'rgan uy xo'jaliklaridagi ayollar	• Ayollar bilan qo'shimcha maslahatlashuvlar o'tkazilgandan so'ng ularga maqsadli treninglar o'tkaziladi. • Tanlangan ta'lim turi ayollar tomonidan berilgan fikr-mulohazalarga asoslanadi, shu jumladan o'quv kursini tugatgan ayollarga grant berish imkoniyati.
Savdo do'konlariga qo'llab-quvvatlash	Tijorat do'konlari egalari	• Do'kon egasi tomonidan tanlangan zaxira yerlarni qonuniy ijara bilan ta'minlashni o'z ichiga olgan biznesni qayta tiklashda qo'llab-quvvatlash va osonlashtirish loyihasi. • Do'kon egalari biznes ko'nikmalarini va moliyaviy nou-xaularini oshirishda qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun bir yil davomida biznes mentorlik dasturiga yoziladi.
Hayvonlar salomatligi va kasalliklarni nazorat qilish dasturi	Cho'ponlar	Chorvachilik bo'yicha mutaxassisga hayvonlar salomatligi va kasalliklarini nazorat qilish dasturini amalga oshirish vazifasi topshiriladi, u quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: • Muntazam veterinariya tekshiruvi. • Emlash dasturlari • Kasalliklarni kuzatish dasturini yaratish.
Yangi ko'nikmalarni o'rganishda yordam ko'rsatish	Cho'ponlar	Kasbiy rivojlanish bo'yicha mutaxassis daromad manbalarini diversifikatsiya qilishni xohlovchi cho'ponlar bilan maslahatlashuv o'tkazadi, masalan, haydovchilik bo'yicha o'qitish kabi treninglarni olish imkoniyatlari haqida. Ushbu maslahatlashuvlar cho'ponlar va ularning uy xo'jaligi a'zolari uchun qanday qo'llab-quvvatlash choralari zarurligini aniqlashga yordam beradi.
Imtiyozli ishga yollash	Loyiha ta'siri ostidagi barcha shaxslar	• Loyihaning qurilishi va ekspluatatsiya bosqichida zarar ko'rgan odamlar (shu jumladan himoyasiz odamlar) uchun imtiyozli ish bilan ta'minlash. Barcha zarar ko'rgan odamlarga ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari va ularning arizalari loyihaning ehtiyojlari va malakasiga qarab ustuvor yo'nalishlar to'g'risida ma'lumot beriladi. • Tanlangan a'zolarga mavjud ish joylari asosida ishga qabul qilishdan oldin mashg'ulotlar o'tkaziladi.
Jiddiy zarar ko'rgan uy xo'jaliklarini qo'llab-quvvatlash	Yerlarining 10% yoki undan ko'prog'ini yo'qotishayotgan fermerlar	• Zarur qo'llab-quvvatlash sohasini aniqlash uchun ta'sirlangan har bir guruh bilan ehtiyojni baholash va maslahatlashuvlar o'tkaziladi.

TURMUSH TARZINI TIKLASH TASHABBUSI	MO'LJALLI QABUL QILUVCHILAR	TA'RIF
Zaiflik nafaqasi	Faqat zaif uy xo'jaliklari	• Boshqa yordamlar qatorida ular aniqlangan ehtiyojlarga qarab bir martalik nafaqa olishadi. Bu ular hukumatdan olgan nafaqaning bir (1) dan to'rt (4) baravarigacha o'zgaradi.

YERGA KIRISH IMKONIYATI

Erta qurilish ishlari va to'liq qurilish ishlari uchun pudratchiga yerga kirish quyidagi tarzda bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshiriladi:

0-BOSQICH: DASTLABKI QURILISH ISHLARI

Pudratchi 10 yil 2025 martdan boshlab erta qurilish ishlarini boshlaydi. Bungacha Loyiha ijarachilar va / yoki yer foydalanuvchilaridan kompensatsiya to'lanishidan oldin o'z fermer xo'jaliklarida dastlabki ishlarni boshlashga rozi ekanliklarini bildirgan yozma imzolangan rozilik xatlarini olishni talab qiladi.

BIRINCHI BOSQICH: TADQIQOTLAR O'TKAZILGAN YERGA KIRISH

Birinchi bosqichda yerga kirish shartlari 2024 yil aprel oyida o'tkazilgan inventarizatsiya jarayonidan loyiha ta'siri ostidagi shaxslarni o'z ichiga oladi, ularning yer ijarasi yoki foydalanish holati o'zgarishsiz qoladi, yer yoki foydalanish huquqi to'liq yoki qisman bekor qilingan yoki davlat zaxirasiga qaytarilganlar bundan mustasno. Ushbu sohalarda, ushbu shartlar bajarilgandan so'ng, pudratchiga yerga kirish huquqi beriladi:

- Loyiha ta'siri ostidagi shaxslarga kompensatsiya paketlarini oshkor qilish amalga oshirildi.
- Ijarachi va Loyiha o'rtasida loyihaga qisqa muddatli qurilish faoliyati uchun HEUL koridoridan foydalanishga imkon beradigan shartnoma imzolanadi.
- Asosiy qurilish ishlari uchun muhandislik, ta'minot va qurilish (EPC) kompaniyasiga yerga kirish ruxsati berilishidan oldin ikki oylik bildirishnoma muddati beriladi.
- Zarar ko'rgan ijarachiga va / yoki yer foydalanuvchiga kompensatsiya to'landi.
- Kompensatsiya mustaqil maslahatchi tomonidan tasdiqlandi.
- Zarar ko'rgan shaxslarga xabar berildi va ular foydalanadigan yerlarga asosiy qurilish ishlari uchun loyiha tomonidan kirish mumkinligiga rozilik berishdi.
- Pudratchiga yerga kirish huquqi beriladi.

IKKINCHI BOSQICH: QO'SHIMCHA TADQIQOTLAR TALAB QILINADIGAN YERGA KIRISH

Ikkinchi bosqichda munitsipalitet tomonidan ijaraga berilgan va 2024 yil aprel oyida o'tkazilgan inventarizatsiyaga kiritilmagan yer ijarachilari ishtirok etadi. Shuningdek, 2024 yil aprel oyida o'tkazilgan so'rovlarning bir qismi bo'lgan, ammo yerlari to'liq yoki qisman davlat zaxirasiga qaytarilgan ijarachilar ham kiradi. Ushbu sohalarda, ushbu shartlar bajarilgandan so'ng, pudratchiga yerga kirish huquqi beriladi:

- Ijarachi va Loyiha o'rtasida loyihaga qisqa muddatli qurilish faoliyati uchun HEUL koridoridan foydalanishga imkon beradigan shartnoma imzolanadi.
- Yerga ta'sirini baholash, shu jumladan konsultatsiyalar va inventarizatsiya va baholashni o'z ichiga oladi.
- Loyihadan zarar ko'rgan shaxslarga kompensatsiya paketlarini oshkor qilish amalga oshirildi.
- Asosiy qurilish ishlari uchun muhandislik, ta'minot va qurilish (EPC) kompaniyasiga yerga kirish ruxsati berilishidan oldin ikki oylik bildirishnoma muddati beriladi.
- Zarar ko'rgan ijarachiga va / yoki yerdan foydalanuvchiga kompensatsiya to'landi.
- Kompensatsiya mustaqil maslahatchi tomonidan tasdiqlandi.

ICHKI. Ushbu ma'lumot OTB rahbariyati va xodimlari uchun ochiq. Tegishli ruxsat bilan OTB tashqarisida bo'lishi mumkin.

- Zarar ko'rgan shaxslarga xabar berildi va ular foydalanadigan yerlarga asosiy qurilish ishlari uchun loyiha tomonidan kirish mumkinligiga rozilik berishdi.
- Pudratchiga yerga kirish huquqi beriladi.

Yuqoridagilarga qo'shimcha ravishda, yerdan foydalanish huquqini uchinchi shaxslarga topshirgan shaxslar tomonidan ijaraga olingan yerlarga kirish, ijarachilar yerdan foydalanish huquqini uchinchi tomonga topshirganliklarini tasdiqlovchi yozma imzolangan rozilik taqdim etgandan keyingina beriladi.

Loyihaning bosqichma-bosqich jadvali uchun A ilovasiga qarang.

Uchinchi shaxslar tomonidan foydalaniladigan ijaraga olingan yer

Ijarachilar va yer foydalanuvchilari bilan maslahatlashuvlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ba'zi ijarachilar yer huquqlarini boshqa shaxslarga topshirgan. Bunday hollarda, ijarachi yerni foydalanuvchiga ixtiyoriy ravishda berganligini va undan foydalanish hech qanday nizosiz ekanligini tasdiqlash uchun tekshiruv o'tkaziladi. Ushbu jarayon yer foydalanuvchiga majburlashsiz ixtiyoriy ravishda berilganligi to'g'risida yozma imzolangan rozilik olishni o'z ichiga oladi. Imzolangan rozilik yer foydalanuvchining xonadoniga a'zo bo'lmagan mustaqil guvoh tomonidan tekshiriladi.

Loyiha resurslari

Yerni olish va turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi (YOTTTR) talablarini samarali amalga oshirish uchun loyiha quyidagi resurslarni tayinlaydi:

- YOTTTRni kundalik amalga oshirish uchun umumiy mas'uliyatga ega bo'lgan ijtimoiy menejer.
- Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqishda ijtimoiy menejerni qo'llab-quvvatlash va jamoani loyihaning muvaffaqiyati to'g'risida xabardor qilish uchun tayinlangan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha mutaxassis (JABM).
  - Bu, shuningdek, zarar ko'rgan ayollar va jamoa a'zolarining shikoyatlarini jalb qilish va boshqarish uchun ayol ofitserni o'z ichiga oladi.
- YOTTTRni amalga oshirish jarayonini xalqaro tajribaga muvofiq monitoring qilish uchun mas'ul bo'lgan texnik mutaxassislar.

YOTTTR qo'mitasi

Loyiha, shuningdek, YOTTTRni amalga oshirish va monitoring qilishni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha qo'mitani o'z ichiga oladi. Qo'mita tarkibiga quyidagilar kiradi:

- tegishli davlat organlari.
- Fermerlar kengashi.
- Mahtumquli, Abay va Do'stlik mahallalari raislari.
- Har bir LTOSh toifasidan yettita vakil.
  - Kamida ikkita o‘rin ayollar uchun ajratiladi.

Loyihalarni amalga oshirish jadvali

Amalga oshirish jadvali quyida A ilovada keltirilgan.

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish

- Maslahatlar madaniy jihatdan mos va barcha LTOSH, shu jumladan zaif guruhlar va ayollarni qamrab olgan holda o'tkaziladi.

- Manfaatdor tomonlarning doimiy ishtiroki, shu jumladan ma'lumotlarni oshkor qilish va huquqlarni oshkor qilish, amalga oshirish va monitoring jarayonida zarar ko'rgan uy xo'jaliklarining ishtiroki.
- Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashish jarayoni aralashuv, manipulyatsiya, kamsitish, qo'rqitish va majburlashdan holi bo'ladi.
- Barcha LTOSHlar shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmidan foydalanish huquqiga ega bo'ladilar.
- Ayollar tomonidan ko'tarilgan shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish uchun ayol mutaxassis mavjud bo'ladi.

Shikoyat tartibi

Loyiha har qanday shikoyatlar, so'rovlar yoki xavotirlarni hal qilish uchun shikoyat tartibini ishlab chiqdi. Shikoyat mexanizmi quyidagi asosiy jarayonga asoslanadi:

- Har qanday shikoyat ro'yxatdan o'tkaziladi va qabul qilingan kundan boshlab 7 kalendar kun ichida qabul qilinganligi tasdiqlanadi. Shikoyat ko'rib chiqiladi va shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 kalendar kun ichida javob beriladi.
- Agar shikoyat qiluvchi taqdim etilgan qarordan norozi bo'lsa, shikoyat 14 kalendar kuni ichida qayta ko'rib chiqiladi va yakuniy qaror e'lon qilinadi.
- Agar shikoyat Loyiha darajasida hal etilmasa, yechimni topishga yordam berish uchun tashqi vositachi jalb qilinadi.
- Shikoyatning ushbu tartibi shikoyatchilarning O'zbekiston qonunlariga binoan o'z huquqlaridan foydalanishiga, shu jumladan, istalgan bosqichda sudga murojaat qilishlariga to'sqinlik qilmaydi.
- Loyihada ayol shikoyatchidan olingan shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqishda yordam beradigan ayol mutaxassis bo'ladi.
- Jinsiy zo‘ravonlik va tazyiqlarga (JZT) qarshi kurashish uchun maxsus kanal qurilish bosqichi boshlanishidan oldin yo‘lga qo‘yiladi va bu haqda mahalliy jamoalarga xabar beriladi.

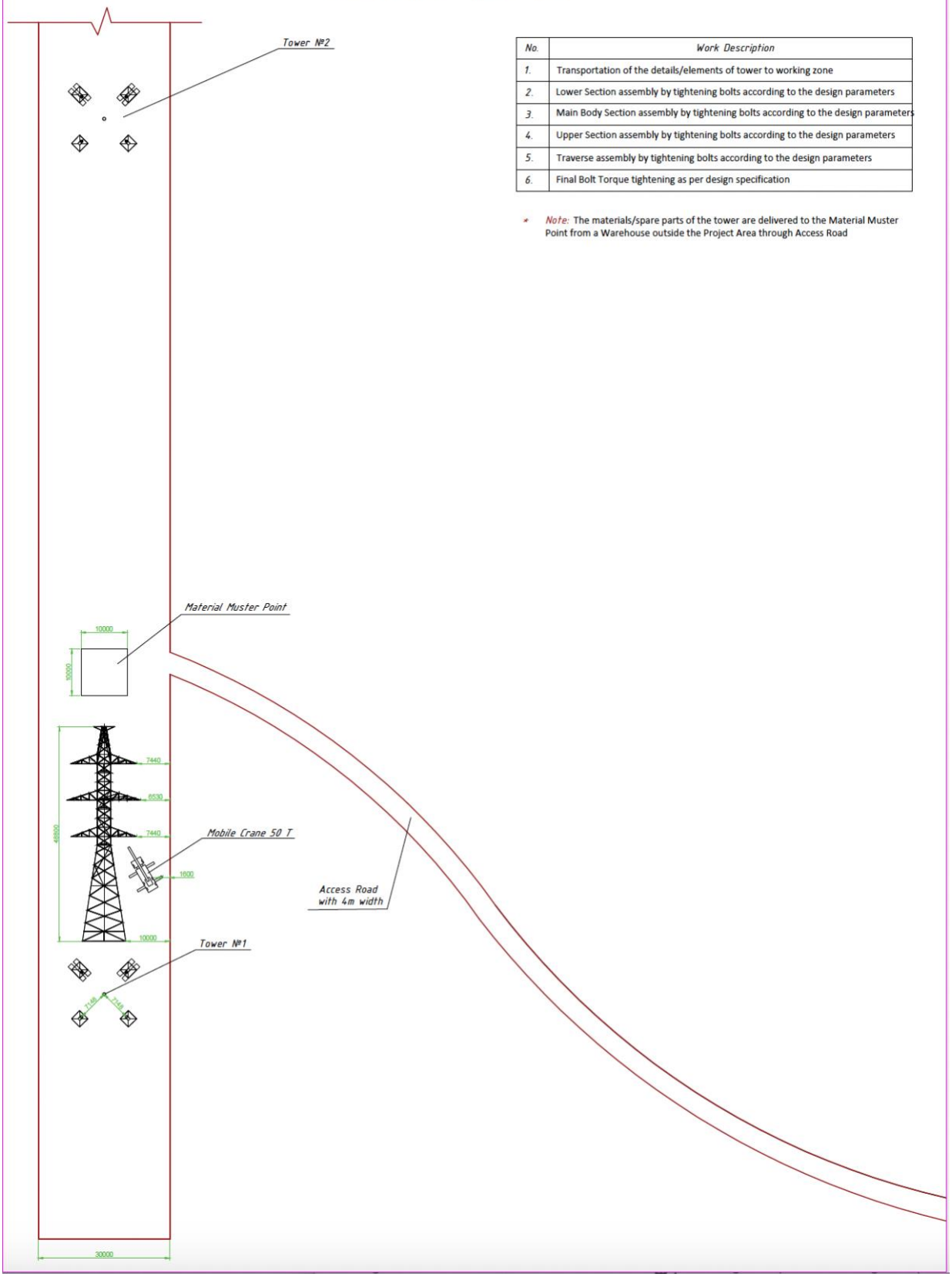
Kompaniya	Bog'lanish ma'lumotlari
ACWA Power (Loyiha ishlab chiqaruvchisi) Akbar Mavlonov Biznesni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha katta menejer	O'zbekiston, Toshkent sh., Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, 13-qavat, Elektron pochta: amavlonov@acwapower.com Tel: +998 71 238 9960
ACWA Power Jahongir Gadaev	+998900102689
Loyiha kompaniyasi Loyiha ijtimoiy menejeri Jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Tasdiqlanadi
Juru Iroda Malikova Ijtimoiy masalalar bo‘yicha mutaxassis	Elektron pochta: i.malikova@juru.org Tel: +998 77 067 55 50 Ish: +998 71 202 04 40
Juru Yulduz Yusupova Ijtimoiy masalalar bo‘yicha mutaxassisi	Elektron pochta: y.yusupova@juru.org Tel: +998 91 502 85 33 Ish: +998 71 202 04 40

ILOVA A: LOYIHA JADVALI

FAOLIYATI	YANVAR	FEVRAL	MART	APREL	MAY	IYUN	IYUL	AVGUST	SENTYABR	OKTABR	NOYABR	DEKABR	YANVAR	FEVRAL	MART	APREL	MAY	IYUN	IYUL	AVGUST	SENTYABR	OKTABR	NOYABR	DEKABR
	2025												2026											
0-bosqich: Boshlang'ich ish faoliyati																								
1-bosqich: Ta'sirlangan aholi bilan kompensatsiya to'plamlari muhokama qilindi.																								
1-bosqich: Loyiha ta'siri ostidagi shaxslarga kompensatsiya																								
2-bosqich: Ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar va maslahatlashuvlar.																								
2-bosqich: Ta'sirlangan aholi bilan kompensatsiya to'plamlari muhokama qilindi.																								
1-bosqich: Asosiy qurilish ishlari																								
2-bosqich: Loyihadan zarar ko'rgan shaxslarga kompensatsiya																								
Turmush tarzini tiklash va monitoring qilish																								

APPENDIX G - 30M OHTL CONSTRUCTION ZONE

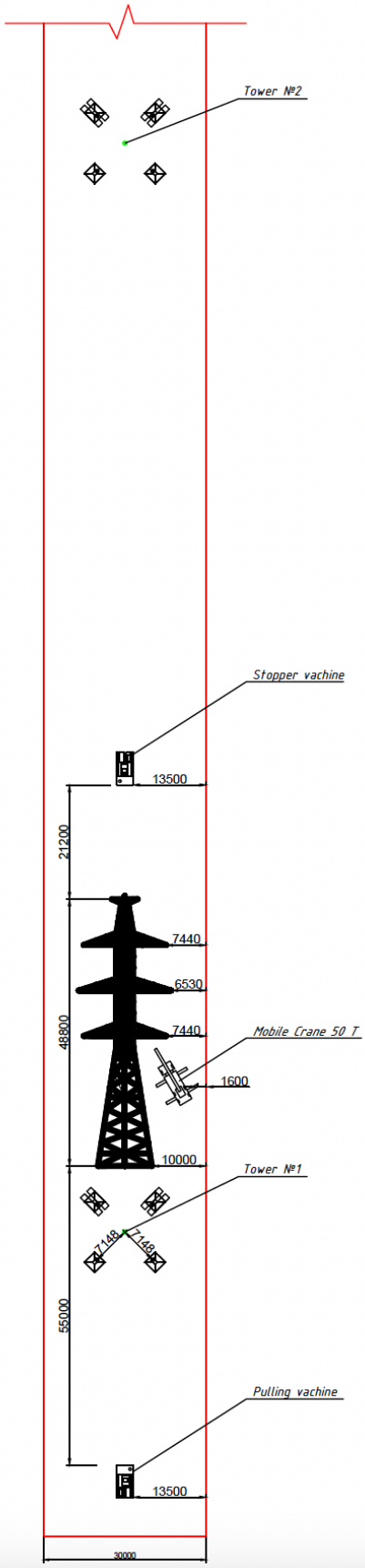
As-Build Scheme for Tower Erection



No.	Work Description
1.	Transportation of the details/elements of tower to working zone
2.	Lower Section assembly by tightening bolts according to the design parameters
3.	Main Body Section assembly by tightening bolts according to the design parameters
4.	Upper Section assembly by tightening bolts according to the design parameters
5.	Traverse assembly by tightening bolts according to the design parameters
6.	Final Bolt Torque tightening as per design specification

* *Note:* The materials/spare parts of the tower are delivered to the Material Muster Point from a Warehouse outside the Project Area through Access Road

As-Build Scheme for Tower Erection



No.	Description of activities
1	Clearing top soil, unsuitable materials and other obstructions
2	Designating/marking excavation point (excavation dimensions)
3	Excavating according to design parameters
4	Side sloping in accordance with drawing and projects specifications
5	Excavated material disposal (in case unsuitable for backfilling)
6	Transportation and stockpile of soil for backfilling
7	Levelling and compaction of base for stability
8	Base Coarse aggregates (crushed stone, sand cushion or lean concrete) placement
9	Transportation of precast foundation sets to the working zone
10	Placement of pre-cast foundations into the excavated pit with the help of crane
11	Adjusting the alignment and level
12	Backfilling and compaction layer by layer