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Nur Bukhara Solar PV

Volume V: Livelihood Restoration Plan

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ABIS	Amu Bukhara Irrigation System
AC	Alternating current
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected households
AOI	Area of impact
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CC	Civil Code
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DC	Direct current
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EMA	External Monitoring Agent
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction Contractor
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESDD	Environmental and social due diligence
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
EPIV	Equator Principles IV
E&S	Environmental and social
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GOU	Government of Uzbekistan
HPZ	Health protection zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JE	Juru Energy
KII	Key informant interview
KPI	Key performance indicator
LC	Land Code
LILO	Line-in-line-out
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LV	Low voltage
MV	Medium voltage
NGO	Non-government organization
OHTL	Overhead transmission line
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PAPs	Project affected people
PPP	Public-private partnership
PSS	Performance Standards
PRs	Performance Requirements
PV	Photovoltaic
ROW	Right of way
SWID	State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview and Project Background

Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC (“Masdar”) has been awarded by the Ministry of Energy, Government of Uzbekistan, to design, build, finance, construct, commission and operate, maintain and transfer (DBFOMT) the Nur Bukhara Solar photovoltaic (PV) Project with a capacity of 250 MWA and 63 MW/126 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (“Project”). The Project will be designed to meet national regulations and international standards. The Project will be implemented through a long-term, i.e., 25 years power purchase agreement (a “PPA”) between Nur Bukhara Solar PV LLC Foreign Enterprise and JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (“NEGU”).

The Project will support Uzbekistan to:

- Reduce energy dependence on carbon-based fuels.
- Meet renewable energy targets.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emission rates.

Masdar has appointed Juru Energy Ltd. (JE or the Consultant) to perform an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project. The ESIA has been developed in accordance with national standards, the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) (2012) and supporting Performance Standards (PSs), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS) (2009) and with reference to European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Policy 2019 (ESP 2019) Performance Requirements (PRs) and the Equator Principles IV (EPIV).

This document is the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and has been prepared on behalf of Masdar to guide and implement livelihood restoration planning. It will be submitted as Volume V of the ESIA. The aim of this LRP is to identify the principles and organizational arrangements required for livelihood restoration and to provide a guide to provision of livelihood restoration, for the Project.

1.2 Objectives of the LRP

This LRP has been developed based on the following guiding principles:

- Land acquisition and resettlement will be minimized or avoided where possible;
- All livelihood restoration activities will be managed through the LRP, and implementation will be documented and monitored;
- All Project affected persons (PAPs) will be meaningfully consulted and be active participants throughout the design and implementation of the LRP;
- PAPs will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels; and
- All compensation will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works in affected areas.

1.3 Limitations

In Uzbekistan all land belongs to the Government of Uzbekistan and administration rights for all pastureland has been passed to SWID. Therefore, land for land compensation (the preferred type

of compensation for lenders) is not possible for the Project. Alternative types of compensation have been identified as alternatives to providing replacement land as compensation.

1.4 Structure of the LRP

The LRP is structured as follows:

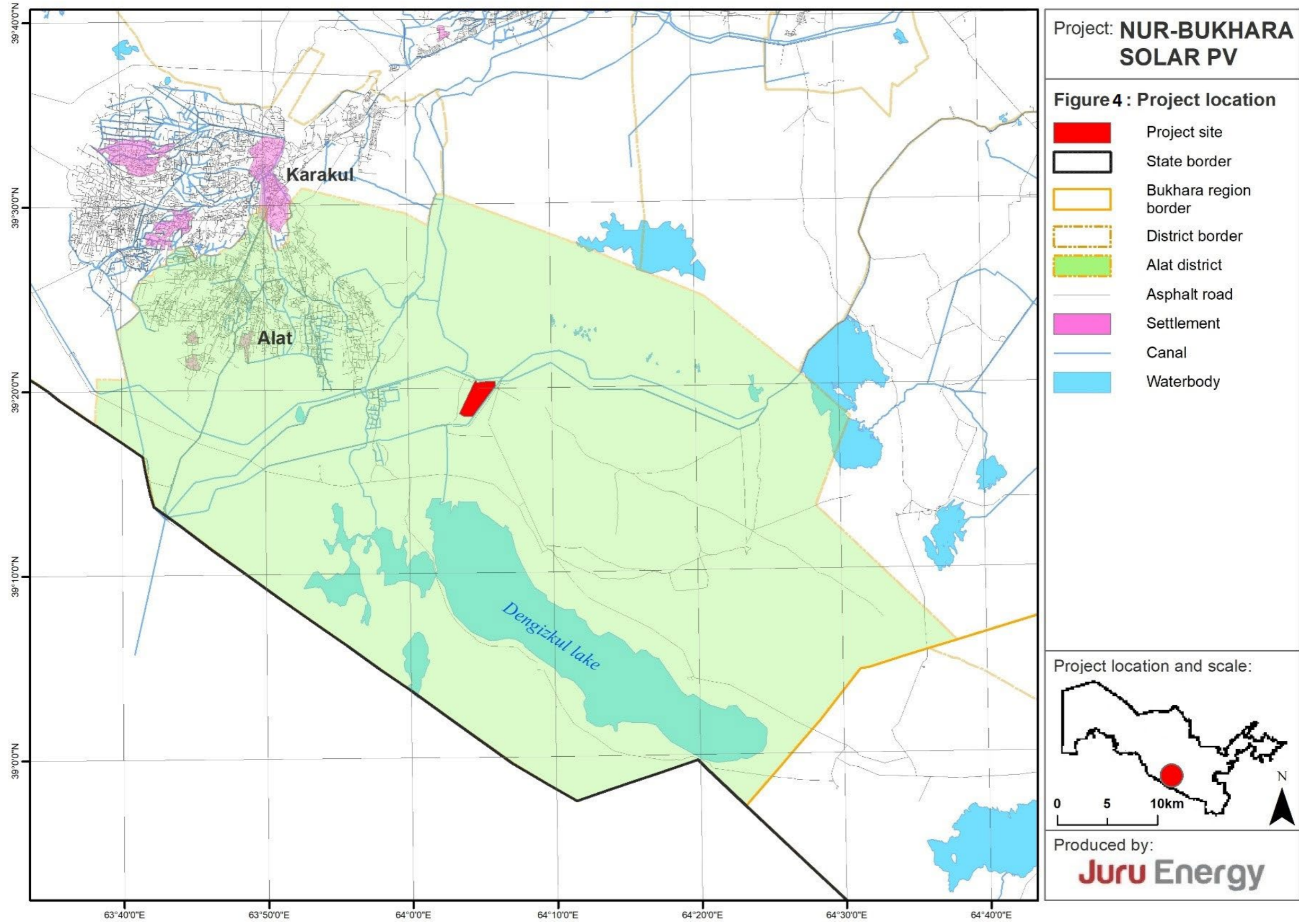
- Chapter 2: Project location and description of the Project.
- Chapter 3: Potential impacts
- Chapter 4: Legal and institutional framework Chapter 5: Assessment of resettlement impacts
- Chapter 5: Assessment of impacts
- Chapter 6: Socio-economic and census survey
- Chapter 7: Eligibility and entitlement
- Chapter 8: Entitlement matrix
- Chapter 9: Valuation and compensation
- Chapter 10: Livelihoods restoration activities
- Chapter 11: Stakeholder engagement
- Chapter 12: Grievance redress
- Chapter 13: Costs and budget
- Chapter 14: Institutional arrangements
- Chapter 15: Monitoring and reporting
- Annex A: Grievance form
- Annex B: Grievance log
- Annex C: LRP disclosure evidence
- Annex D: Socio-economic survey questions
- Annex E: LRP Disclosure brochure
- Annex F: Compensation package forms
- Annex G: Photos from LRP disclosure

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Location

The Project site covers approximately 649 ha of land in the Alat District of the Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is located 24 km southeast of Alat city, close to the border with Turkmenistan, which at the closest point lies around 25 km southeast of the Site. The proposed Site is flat and is surrounded by the ABIS canal to the North, South and East. The regional road R78 runs alongside the northern boundary of the Site. The location of the Project is illustrated in Figure 1.

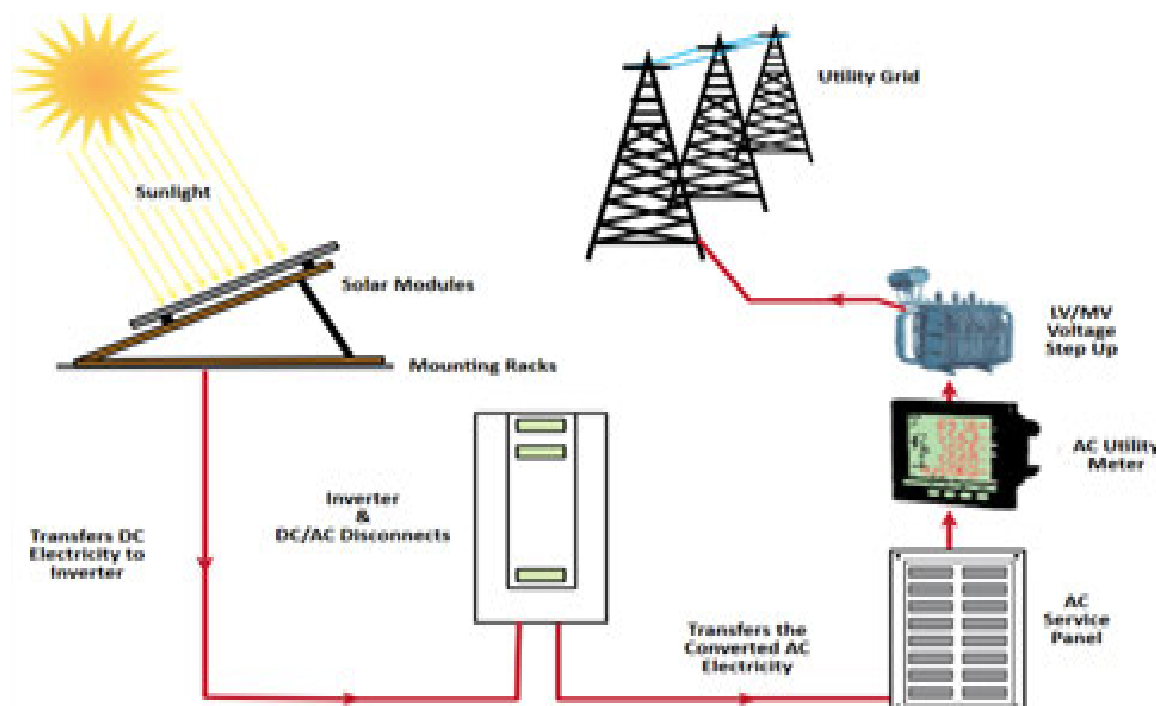
Figure 1: Project location



2.2 Project Technology

Photovoltaic (PV) power uses solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity by converting solar radiation into DC electricity. PV inverters convert the direct current into alternating current, and the transformers (located in the Power Stations) will raise the voltage from Low Voltage (LV) to Medium Voltage (MV). Then, the energy generated will be conducted through an underground medium voltage (MV) network of 35 kV to the 35/220 kV Substation. An overview of the process is illustrated in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Overview of the PV process (compiled from IFC, 2015)



The main components of the Project are:

- 513,582 PV modules (half-cut monocrystalline silicon technology)
 - Inverters and transformers
 - Li-lo battery energy storage system (BESS) (four x 40ft containers)
 - Underground cabling system
 - 35/220 kV Substation
 - 220 kV line-in-line-out (LILO) connection to an existing overhead transmission line (OHTL), "Karaku'l 500 SS" – "Hamza-2 SS" from the Project's Substation (~30m).
 - One new connection tower within the existing ROW
 - Restringing of approximately 300m of new conductor to enable
- the new LILO connection On-site buildings, including an operational control centre, office, welfare facilities, security guard house, storage facilities and stores
 - New access from Highway R78
 - New internal access roads
 - Site drainage system

2.3 Project Activities

The following activities will be undertaken to develop the Project:

- Site mobilization.
- Civil works
- Procurement and transportation of equipment
- Equipment installation
- Waste generation and disposal
- Commissioning
- Operation and maintenance (O&M)
- Decommissioning

Construction of the Project will be confined to the project site, access road and existing OHTL right of way, and the duration will be approximately 12 to 16 months. The main construction activities are site clearance (rocks, debris, non-functional utilities, vegetation), establishing vehicle access to the Site, civil works (OHTL, substation and main Site), equipment delivery of PV panels and supporting infrastructure), BESS, installation and commissioning. Site establishment and civil works are expected to take three months, followed by eight months for installation and a further three months for commissioning. Work on-site is planned to start at the end of 2023. A material storage area will be established within the main site boundary. At this time, the water source for the construction process will be tankered to the Site. Cement will be from a nearby batching plant (not produced on-site). Worker laydown areas are expected to be constructed within the Project footprint,

The Project may have some on-site accommodation, but contractors will also use offsite accommodation provided it meets Lender standards and adheres to the management and measures stipulated in the ESIA. Should any temporary impacts be identified in relation to worker accommodation or laydown areas, this will require an update or an addendum to the LRP.

The expected lifetime of the PV infrastructure is 25 years (at least), and ten years for the battery system. At the end of its lifetime, options will be considered to replace, repair or remove all infrastructure from the Site.

There will be a total permanent land take of 649 ha as a result of the Project. While it is a possibility, temporary land take is not expected for the Project. It is expected that the laydown areas and worker accommodation will be constructed within the Project limits, should they be constructed outside of the Project boundaries, these would trigger temporary resettlement impacts. A 50m access road will be constructed to the Project, and one overhead line tower at 16m² this area has been included in the total land take. It is not expected that there will be servitude rights required for the area underneath the OHTL right of way as the OHTL will (including the tower) will be constructed within the right of way for the existing OHTL.

Should any unanticipated land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts be identified an update or addendum to the LRP will be required.

3 Potential Impacts

3.1 Overview of Receptors

The land plot allocated to the Project (including the access road and OHTL) is owned by the State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) for an indefinite time period. SWID leased the land to the Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC in 2020 in accordance with Presidential Decree No PF-6059 dated September 2, 2020.

Site observations (March 2-3, 2023) as well consultations with the local municipality suggest that currently the Project site as well as all surrounding pastural lands is subleased from Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC to "Alat Qorakolchilik" Limited Liability Company (LLC) for long term period (49 years). According to "Alat Qorakolchilik" LLC it leases the land at the rate of 15,000 UZS per sheep, which roughly equates to 1 million UZS per hectare. The Project site, access road and OHTL areas have no permanent users, as they are used only as an alternative grazing site usually during the spring months (March, April and May).

Site observation and consultations at ESIA stage revealed that one herder uses the Project site on a constant basis through a short-term lease agreement with the LLC (around 10 months) to graze their livestock. In addition, seven of the eight households located near Khamza 1 station use the Project area for grazing their own livestock on an informal basis (they do not have a written contract with the LLC to use the land).

Four herder camps were identified in the area surrounding the Project footprint (see Figure 5). These are understood to be owned by the community members that live within Khamza 1 substation and are used only during certain times per year (between the months of March-October)¹. None of the camps will be impacted by the Project.

One farmer has a lease agreement to farm 20 ha of land just outside the southern section of the Project footprint under the name Shaxram omad LLC. The lease agreement was made for 40 years and was signed two years ago (in 2021). He uses approximately 4ha for agriculture and the remaining land is occasionally used for grazing 30-40 cows (between March and June). The Project footprint has been modified so that the farmer's land will not be impacted.

There are two areas on the Project site that have been subject to small-scale surface quarrying (gypsum) activities, but they are not active, and the Ministry of Mining Industry and Geology has confirmed that there are no existing leases to mine the Project area.

Based on interviews, some people were identified as fishing in the canal. Khamza 1 and 2 substations (including the worker accommodation and the village members) and the Kulchovdur community all use water from the canals for drinking water, construction, and irrigation.

A Health Protection Zone (HPZ) of 70m from the ABIS Canal has been included in the Project, it has been recommended that the boundary of the Project be fenced, so that no workers or equipment

¹ Camp located south-east to the Project site, which belongs to Shaxram omad LLC farm, is used from March to July

will encroach on the canal. No additional scope for resettlement or livelihood impacts is expected as a result of the fence.

Figure 3: Excavations in the former quarry area



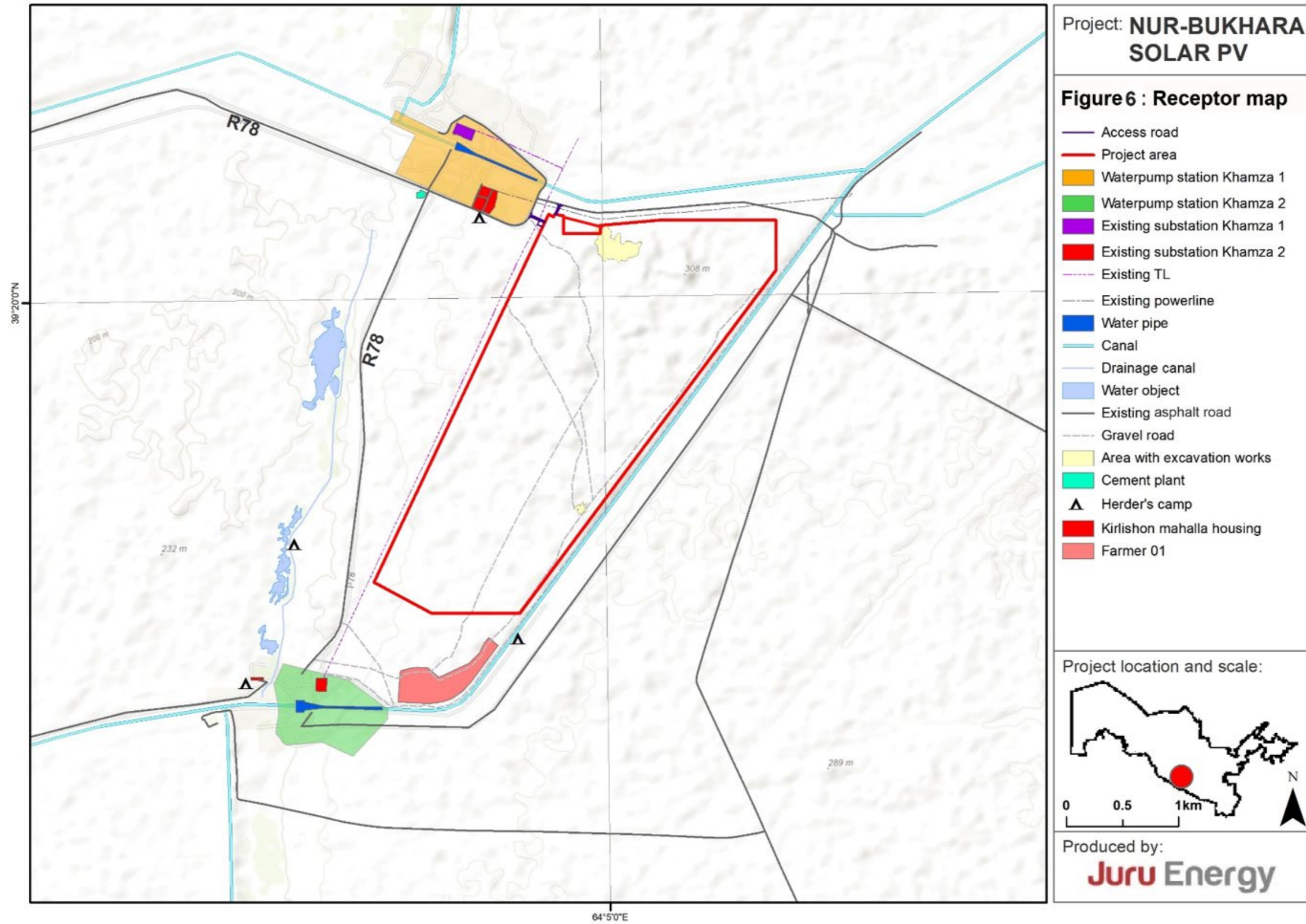
Figure 4: Excavations in the former quarry area



Figure 5: Farm on the Project site



Figure 6: Receptor map (project site and direct area of impact)



3.2 Activities that Give Rise to Land Acquisition

Purchase of the Project land will have limited to negligible impacts on the landowner SWID, and land management companies Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC and Alat Qorakolchilik LLC.

Restricting the access to the Project site (through fencing and constructing the PV plant, substation, BESS), construction of the 50m access road and the construction of the OHTL (one transmission tower will be outside of the Project site) will cause economic displacement to herders that use the site for grazing animals.

The OHTL construction and 50m access road will also require a right of way, which will have potential land ownership and land use impacts due to the establishment of servitude. It is not expected that any new servitude rights will need to be obtained as the Project OHTL (with a length of 30m) will be situated within the right of way of the existing OHTL. The OHTL will start from the Project substation and will connect to the existing OHTL, the access road will start at the main road (R78) and reach the site. There will be no impact to structures/assets as a result of the servitude (right of way - ROW) for the access road.

3.3 Zone of Impact

The primary zone of impact is the footprint of the Project components, including the PV panels, substation, battery storage facility, access road and OHTL. Given that none of the PAPs live in the Project footprint, there will be a secondary zone of impact, that is the communities of Kirlishon and Kulchovdur where the PAPs live.

A buffer zone will need to be kept between the Project site and the ABIS Canal, which has been established as 70 meters by Amu Bukhara Department of Alat District.

3.4 Alternatives Considered

The Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) aims to increase its power supply and has adopted the 2030 Energy Strategy, which defines several objectives and directions for electricity supply between 2020-2030. One of the Energy Strategy objectives includes developing and expanding renewable energy use and its integration into the unified power system. To fulfil this objective, the Government of Uzbekistan intends to "Ensure diversification in power and heat energy sectors through the increased share of renewable energy sources and creation of renewable energy investment project mechanism utilising PPP [public-private partnership] approaches, enhancement of government policies related to the development of renewable energy sources, demonstration of renewable projects".

In May 2019, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On the use of renewable energy sources" and "On public-private partnership", were adopted. Thus, a regulatory and legal framework has been created to accelerate the implementation of renewable energy projects such as this one. Uzbekistan plans to increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25% by 2030.

The Nur-Bukhara PV Project is part of the Uzbek Solar 3 program, which aims to enable the rapid roll-out of competitively priced, utility-scale solar PV power in Uzbekistan through a largely

standardised joint World Bank Group (World Bank, IFC and MIGA) solution based on a templated Public Private Partnership (PPP) transaction.

The Project aligns with the Uzbekistan Energy Sector Strategy (BDS18-237(F)), the Green Economy Transition approach (BDS15-196(F)) aimed at supporting cleaner production and distribution of energy through greater energy and resource efficiency. The Project is also part of a more comprehensive program to help the broader integration of renewables into the national grid.

The site was allocated as part of a country wide auction process incorporating a consideration of high level environmental and social (E&S) matters such as proximity to protected areas, settlements etc. For the site itself the layout has been optimised to minimise impact on environmental receptors, sensitive receptors along the southern boundary and to minimize the length of new OHTL required.

An original site area of 1,035 ha has been optimised to the current area of 645 ha. Furthermore, the decision to connect the Project directly to the existing OHTL running along the updated western boundary helped in site optimisation and reduced the E&S impacts associated with having a dedicated new OHTL for grid connection to the Khamza 2 substation.

Under the 'Do nothing' option, the proposed Solar PV Project would not be built, therefore no capital investment costs will be incurred, and any negative environmental and social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the project would be avoided. However, under the 'Do Nothing' scenario the benefits of the Project would not be realized, most importantly in supporting Uzbekistan's strategy to meet its growing energy needs and reduce reliance on fossil-fuel based electricity and energy imports, while taking advantage of Uzbekistan's strong good natural resources for solar PV power generation.

The investment in and development of solar PV projects is an important element in achieving the principles of this strategy, and therefore this Project is aligned with the overall objectives of Uzbekistan's national energy strategy. Furthermore, any benefits that the solar PV Project can bring to the local community with regards to job opportunities, and the local ecology through active biodiversity management within the site footprint would also be lost in the do-nothing scenario. In a wider context, the 'Do nothing' option would limit overall economic development and possibilities for the improvement in the social welfare of people in the region.

In summary, the following alternatives have been considered:

- Do nothing – which will reduce Uzbekistan's chances of realizing its objectives under the Energy Strategy and Uzbek Solar 3 program.
- Site selection – which included identification of an areas that is not within a protected area, inhabited or used for agricultural purposes (there are no crops or productive trees on the Project site) and is not an area of national or international cultural heritage.
- Technological alternatives solar versus other energy generation technologies) – the site was identified as having good solar resources and being located close to existing substations and OHTLs. Alternative technologies would either be less feasible in this location, or not meet with Uzbekistan's objectives related to renewable energy.

3.5 Mechanisms to Reduce Resettlement

As well as the alternatives discussed above which have maintained that no physical displacement will be required, the following actions have been undertaken to reduce the economic displacement impacts.

1. Initial project outlines covered a much large area of land (1,035 ha). Changes in the layout of Project to cover only the land needed for sitting solar panels has eliminated the impact on the farmer located to the south of the site (in the initial layout approximately 20 ha of their land would have been impacted).
2. Buffer zone for ABIS canal has been reduced from 150 meters to 70 meters as discussed with the Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing Agency. This reduction will allow the Project to be located closer to the canal and therefore use less of the land that is currently being used for grazing livestock.
3. Initial environmental plans relating to tortoise relocation required tortoise fences to be erected in locations across the Project site. This would have caused temporary access impacts to herders, during the spring, when they bring their livestock on site. However, further studies have found that tortoises can be relocated without having to use fences, thus removing this possible temporary impact.

4 Legal and Institutional Framework

4.1 Overview

The Project will need to comply with the legal requirements of Uzbekistan as well as the requirements of the IFC, ADB, EBRD and the Equator Principles, in regard to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. These requirements are summarized in the following sections.

4.2 National Regulations

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated December 8, 1992) provides that every citizen of the country has a right to own property (Article 36).

In Article 53, the GoU guarantees citizenships of land, protection of ownership and provides freedom of the activities they wish to conduct on the land, i.e., economic activities, entrepreneurship and labour, as long as it is conducted with due regard for consumers' rights.

Landowners have a right to use and dispose of land as they see fit (except in the case of activities that may harm local environment and local communities) (Article 54).

4.2.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (1992)

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4.2.2 LAND CODE (1998, AS AMENDED IN 2022)

The Land Code (LC) covers all land issues, including land acquisition, land allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, and determines types of land ownership. The following articles related to the land acquisition requirements for this Project:

- Article 16: The State is the owner of all land in the country and is also the main responsible body for its use.
- Article 36, (Clause 1): Termination of the right to permanent or temporary land use is made at the discretion of the local administration, i.e., Khokims (mayors) of administrative divisions (district/city/region). If landowners do not agree with decisions of the khokims they have the right to appeal to the courts (Article 36, Clause 4).
- Article 37, Clause 1: Acquisition of all or part a land plot for State or public needs shall be carried out with the consent of the landowner/user and lessee under the decision of the district, city, or region or under the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Article 37, Clause 2: In the case of a disagreement by the landowner, land user or lessee with the land acquisition decision, this decision may be appealed in the court.
- Article 39 Clause 1: The landowner, land-user, lessee and the owner of a household have the right to be refunded for losses caused (including lost profit) by the acquisition of land or provided with compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of the land.
- Article 41, Clause 3: Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and landowners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full.
- Article 41, Clause 4: Equivalent land plot and compensation of losses including lost profits may be provided to a land user or tenant if the acquisition of the land was for State or public need.
- Article 86, Clause 1: The instances where land users' losses must be compensated in full include:
 - Loss of profits.
 - Acquisition, redemption or temporary occupation of land.
 - Limitation of their rights due to the establishment of water protection zones, coastal strips, sanitary protection zones of water bodies, zones of formation of surface and underground water, zones of resort areas, biosphere areas, protection zones around national parks, reserves, national nature monuments, cultural heritage objects, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication and power lines.
 - Worsening the quality of the land as a result of the affect caused by construction and exploitation of water reservoirs, canals, collectors and other objects exuding harmful for agricultural crops and plantations substances and other actions of juridical and real persons causing the decrease of harvesting and worsening of the quality of agricultural goods.
- Article 87, Clause 1: Compensation, in addition to the compensation stipulated, will be provided for losses of agricultural and forestry production caused by the acquisition of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land owned and used by individuals for

purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and lessees, or deterioration of land due to impacts caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

4.2.3 CIVIL CODE (1990, AS AMENDED IN 2022)

The Civil Code (CC) protects legal Uzbek citizens when it comes to ownership of all types of property (material, intellectual etc). The CC determines the main provisions/general rules for valuation of property, cases of confiscation of property, and rights for compensation. In particular, the CC establishes that in cases of violation of right of the citizen of Uzbekistan, all losses should be fully compensated, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses (Article 14).

Article 83 defines land plots, subsoils, building/structures, perennial plants as immovable property (real estate) i.e., objects whose displacement will be impossible without disproportionate damage to its primary purpose.

The CC also defines that all real estate property should be legally registered (Article 84). As a result, all property without registration cannot be compensated.

4.2.4 LAW № 781 (2022)

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 781 “On land acquisition for public needs with compensation” dated 29.06.2022 establishes procedures for the withdrawal of land plots or their parts belonging to individuals and legal entities based on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use or lease, for public needs with compensation. An exception to this law is land plots owned by individuals and legal entities based on ownership and in the permanent use of state bodies and institutions, enterprises, and self-government bodies of citizens.

The following are the articles most relevant to the implementation of this Project:

- Article 2 indicates that if an international agreement made by the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes rules other than those stipulated by Law No. 781, the rules of the international agreement shall apply.
- Article 4 indicates cases in which land is subject to acquisition, among which are fulfilment of obligations arising from international treaties/agreements with the Republic of Uzbekistan. It also considers the construction (reconstruction) of roads of national and local importance, bridges, tunnels, engineering facilities and power and communication lines are some of the purposes for which withdrawal of land plots can be considered for the public need.
- Article 11 states that members of the Compensation Committee shall be approved by a decision of the members of the Assemblies of People’s Deputies of the respective region for a period of two years and shall consist of 17 people. The law also specifies the tasks of the Compensation Committee, which include:
 - Ensuring regular monitoring of the timely provision of compensations in full and accounting of compensations provided;

- Submitting information to the Assembly of People’s Deputies in cases of untimely and incomplete provision of compensations;
- Assisting in pre-trial settlements of compensation-related conflicts; and
- Making decisions of a recommendatory nature on disputes related to the provision of compensation.
- Article 24 indicates that types of compensation can be different: in cash, in kind and other applicable types of compensation to PAPs.
- Article 22 defines the procedure for concluding an agreement with landowners, and according to which:
 - Project Developer should obtain permission/an official order from the relevant authorities of the region/district where the project will be constructed, and should reach an agreement with owners/PAPs, and sign a contract.
 - After reaching an agreement with local authorities and PAPs, local departments of the Cadastral Committee should record the land acquisition and include it in “ The Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration”;
 - Construction works or demolition of assets must not start until full compensation has been paid.
- Article 23 states that compensation should cover the market cost of real estate, loss of the right to land, perennial plantations, transportation costs, other expenses associated with resettlement and temporary rent of real estate, loss of income (for a season or one year) and all other expenses indicated by law and in agreement with the PAP.
- Article 25 highlights the timeline, terms and conditions of compensation payments. If compensation is provided one month or more after the date agreement is signed, the payment should include indexation equal to the inflation rate at the date of payment.
- Article 26 states that the Project developer becomes an owner of the project footprint after i) receipt of an agreement from the relevant local authority; ii) entering this document into the “Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration” and iii) payment of full compensation to the PAP. In turn, PAPs should release real estate that is subject to demolition within 6 months of the receipt of compensation.
- Article 27, states that the Compensation Commission is responsible for undertaking independent monitoring, in accordance with the agreement with the PAP, and all other relevant documents entered into the “Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration”.
- Article 30, requires that a list of real estate (with a description and location) that is subject to demolition is prepared as well as preliminary dates for demolition, which should be provided to local authorities. The Ministry of Justice should be provided with the final decision on demolition of real estate.
- Article 31 specifies that local authorities that provided permission for land acquisition, should disclose information and inform relevant organisations.
- Article 32 indicates that costs of demolition should be covered by the project developer and PAPs have a right to take the construction materials after demolition.

4.2.5 RESOLUTION OF CABINET MINISTERS NO. 146 (MAY 25, 2011)

The Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 “On measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes” is aimed to improve the procedure for allocation of land in Uzbekistan to physical and legal entities and encourage the efficient use of land.

Annex 2 of the current Resolution proposes the different calculations of compensation for types of properties, mainly in relation to agricultural and forestry losses. It is determined that compensation costs should be provided by the new owner of land (physical/legal entities) to whom the land was allocated. Compensation for all losses should be provided in the following cases:

- Permanent and temporary occupation of land;
- Limitation of rights for an owned land plot (e.g., establishing buffer, protection, sanitary health protection zones);
- Damage to assets or degradation of the quality of land caused by the construction and exploitation of water reservoirs, canals, collectors and other facilities that emit substances harmful to crops and plantations, and other actions of legal entities and individuals that lead to a decrease in crop yields and deteriorating quality of agricultural products (Article 5 of Annex 2).

In the case of land acquisition, redemption or temporary occupation of land plots or a part thereof landowners shall be compensated for:

- The cost of the land plot privately owned by legal entities and individuals;
- The cost of residential houses, structures and facilities, including facilities that have not been completed, as well as those outside the allotted land plot, if their further use is impossible due to the acquisition of land;
- The cost of fruits and vegetables, protective and other perennial plantations;
- The cost of unfinished agricultural production; and
- Loss of profit.

According to this Resolution, land can be acquired from the current owner and resettlement can take place only after provision of compensation. In the case that ownership cannot be proven for land or assets, then losses are not subject to compensation.

4.2.6 OTHER RELEVANT PRESIDENTIAL DECREES AND RESOLUTIONS OF CABINET OF MINISTERS

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

Table 1: Summary of other relevant legislation

Legal Requirement	Summary
Presidential Decree “On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated August 1, 2018 No. 5495	This resolution defines that in cases of land allocation for investment projects other international policies are also applicable. Moreover, it clearly states that calculation of compensation should be undertaken considering market prices.

Legal Requirement	Summary
Tax Code of Uzbekistan	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 911 from November 16, 2019 “On further improving procedures for providing property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots”
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries № 981 “On Approval of Sanitary Protection Zones for Water Bodies in Uzbekistan” dated December 12, 2019	<p>The size of sanitary protection zones required for canals used for household, drinking, medical and/or recreational purposes, is established by taking into account the geomorphological, and hydrogeological conditions, the nature of the use of the adjacent lands and the following sizes taken from the normal water level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for canals with a capacity of 50 to 100 cubic meters of water per second – 50 – 70 meters; - for canals with a capacity of 100 to 150 cubic meters of water per second – 70 – 100 meters; - for canals with a capacity of more than 150 cubic meters of water per second – 100 – 150 meters. <p>For canals used for irrigation and drainage purposes, the size of sanitary protection zone should be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for irrigation networks with a total depth of 0.75 – 2 meters, serving two or more farms and other agricultural organizations along the normal water level – 5 meters; - for canals and collector-drainage networks with a total depth of 2 – 5 meters along the normal water level – 6.5 – 9 meters; - for canals and collector-drainage networks with a total depth of 5 – 10 meters along the normal water level – 9.5 – 12 meters.

4.2.7 RIGHT OF WAY

Right of Way (ROW) is defined as “servitude” in Uzbek legislation. The required size of the ROW for an OHTL is determined under SanPiN No.0350-17 “For the Protection of Atmospheric Air in Populated Areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (2017), which defines health protection zones (HPZ), which may also be known as setbacks, for OHTL’s.

According to SanPiN No.0350-17, section 2.23.4, an HPZ must be established to protect the population from the effects of an OHTL’s electric field. HPZ’s are defined as the land along the route of a high-voltage OHTL in which the electric field strength exceeds 1 kV/m. For newly designed OHTL, buildings and structures must be set back the following distances either side of the OHTL.

- 20 m for OHTL with a voltage of 330 kV
- 30 m for OHTL with a voltage of 500 kV
- 40 m for OHTL with a voltage of 750 kV

- 55 m for OHTL with a voltage of 1150 kV

ROWs are also required for operation and maintenance of the OHTL, for example no houses, tall structures or tall trees can be built in the OHTL ROW so as not to obstruct the cables, and also to allow access for maintenance vehicles to conduct maintenance activities².

Basic regulations for obtaining ROW are included in the Land Code of Uzbekistan (Article 30 and 86), and Civil Code (Article 173) as well as in the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries No.911 dated on 16.11.2019. The LC, Article 30, recognises following cases for obtaining a ROW:

- Placing transmission, communication, engineering and other types of line through the owned land;
- Construction of irrigation canals, or performing drainage work on owned land;
- Constructing a well to get a water for drinking purposes;
- Using part of the land as an access road; and
- Conducting research or other temporary field works.

The above listed legal acts require that obtaining ROW should be mutually agreed between the current landowner and the entity that needs the land plot. ROW also should be legally registered and contain all conditions that were agreed between the two parties. Moreover, all losses/damages occurred as a result of activities carried out for the ROW are subject to compensation.

If a ROW is required on lands that are intended for agricultural purposes, the quality of soil should be monitored frequently. If the company using the ROW damage the remaining pieces of land, they should be compensated as well.

Requirements for calculation and compensation of losses as a result of obtaining ROW are the same as for all other types of land acquisition.

4.3 Lender Requirements

4.3.1 IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

IFC Performance Standard 5: Involuntary Resettlement addresses resettlement. Key requirements for IFC PS5 include:

- Avoidance, and when it is not possible, minimize displacement through the exploration of alternative project designs;
- Avoidance of forced eviction;
- Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and ensuring resettlement activities are implemented with the appropriate amount of consultation and information disclosure;
- Improving or restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons; and
- Providing adequate housing, with security of tenure to physically displaced persons to improve their living conditions.

² The Project will maintain the area under the OHTL free of items taller than 6m.

This should be achieved through the implementation of a livelihood restoration plan or resettlement plan which includes an institutional framework, well developed monitoring and evaluation mechanism, a time schedule and a financial plan.

4.3.2 ADB SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT

Land acquisition and livelihood restoration impacts are addressed in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) the objectives of the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible.
- Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.
- 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 the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

ADB recognises both physical (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) displacement impacts. These may stem from either permanent or temporary, full or partial, involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restriction on land use or access.

Involuntarily resettlement occurs when displaced persons are not able to refuse the acquisition of land; in cases where (i) lands are acquired through a legal expropriation process, based on eminent domain; or (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if the expropriation process would have been triggered if the negotiations had failed. ADB recognises displaced persons with the following characteristics as being eligible for compensation:

- legal rights, or titles to the land.
- no formal or legal rights but have a claim to the land recognised under national law.
- they occupy the land but have no formal legal rights to it.

Compensation should preferably be provided as replacement land, otherwise cash compensation must be made at full replacement cost; with additional assistance and livelihood restoration activities. Compensation at full replacement cost must be paid before Project construction can start.

A resettlement plan must be prepared in consultation and participation with the affected people and communities. It must include the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism. The resettlement plan will be disclosed on the ADB website and monitoring and reporting activities on ADB safeguard compliance will need to be undertaken, in some cases by external experts or NGOs.

4.3.3 EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

EBRD's resettlement and livelihood restoration requirements are primarily found in PR5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and PR 10 – Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement.

PR5 defines involuntary resettlement as physical displacement (loss of assets or resources), and/or economic displacement (loss of access to assets or resources that leads to loss of income sources

or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use”³.

Requirements of PR5 are as follows:

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

The following types of land-related transactions will trigger PR5:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with the legal system of the host country;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired through negotiated resettlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land including customary or traditional rights recognised or recognisable under the laws of the country, if expropriation or other compulsory process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation; and
- Imposition of restrictions that result in people experiencing loss of access to physical assets or natural resources irrespective of whether such rights or restrictions are acquired through negotiation, expropriation, compulsory purchase, or by means of government regulation⁴

PR10’s specific requirements for the land acquisition process include; the need to ensure affected persons will be given the opportunity to participate in determining the eligibility requirements, in negotiations of the compensation packages, selecting resettlement assistance and proposed timing for land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. Consultation must continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition process so as to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of EBRD PR10.

4.3.4 EQUATOR PRINCIPLES

The Equator Principles IV is a risk framework adopted by financial institutions. The Lender is expected to be a signatory to the Equator Principles and is therefore considered an Equator Principles Financial Institution (EPFI). All projects in non-designated countries, such as Uzbekistan, are required to demonstrate compliance with both national laws and the requirements of the IFC

³ EBRD, Performance Requirement 5 (in EBRD ESP 2019)

⁴ This includes those with no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.

Performance Standards and World Bank EHS Guidelines⁵. IFC Performance Standards are covered in section 4.3.1.

4.4 Gap Analysis between Lender Requirements and National Regulations

The Uzbek legislation included in section 4.1 does not match/cover several requirements of IFC, ADB and EBRD requirements for conducting resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. As the IFC, ADB and EBRD requirements are so similar, they have been combined in one column. Differences and gaps between Uzbek legislation and Lender (IFC/ADB/EBRD) requirements are summarised in Table 2 below.

⁵ The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines 20 are technical reference documents containing examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) as described in the IFC Performance Standards.

Table 2: Main gaps between national legislation EBRD PR5 and PR 10 and IFC PS5

Element	ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Avoid or minimise displacement	The Project Developer should consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid, and if it is not possible, to minimize physical and/or economic displacement.	GoU as owner of all land in the country can acquire land plots for state and public needs, especially in cases when land is needed to improve state services, socio-economic state of the region or for important investment projects.	The Project has considered all impacts to local land users and proposed the best option to avoid or minimize both physical and economic impacts.
Planning process	The Project Developer should develop a land acquisition plan/ resettlement plan/ livelihood restoration plan to avoid risk and impacts associated with the project.	GoU requires only to obtain the right for land as per prescribed procedures, there is no requirement for the preparation of a land acquisition plan, resettlement plan, or livelihood restoration plan.	Project has prepared an LRP in accordance with PR5 and PS5 requirements, as there is no land acquisition, given that all the land in Uzbekistan is owned by the government and all identified impacts are to land leases or informal land users.
Eligibility for compensation	The Project Developer should carefully examine potentially impacted people (including all land users and people/communities that will be economically displaced by the Project) and set up an entitlement matrix of those who are eligible for compensation. They should not let lack of title be a bar to compensation, resettlement and livelihood rehabilitation support.	Uzbek legislation recognises legal landowners only. In regard to impacted assets, informal structures should be compensated as well as formal structures. All other impacted persons (e.g., workers who lose their job due to the land acquisition – economically displaced persons) are not considered as eligible for compensation.	The Project has identified all economically displaced persons (formal and informal land users and anyone that has lost access to livelihood as a result of the Project) as being eligible for compensation as per ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5. Under IFC PS5 all community members near the project area can be eligible for compensation. No physical displacement impacts have been identified for the Project.
Compensation and benefits for displaced people	The Project Developer will offer economically displaced communities and people, compensation for loss of	Legislation in force covers the following:	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost.

Element	ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	<p>assets at full replacement cost (current market value plus any transaction fees), with no deductions for depreciation or salvaged materials, and compensate for any loss of income during relocation.</p> <p>In-kind compensation (land for land and house for house) will be recommended.</p> <p>Displaced people should regain the same or an improved livelihood standard, following resettlement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full market cost for affected structures/crops/assets; • Right to land (as land-to land compensation is not valid anymore); • Transitional support (covering transportation, temporary renting cost as result of physical or economic displacement); <p>For economically displaced people, loss of income for one year should be compensated.</p> <p>Other relevant expenses should be resolved by mutual agreement between the PAP and project developer.</p>	<p>Land for land compensation is not an option under Uzbek legislation therefore if relevant cash compensation will be provided for PAPs to purchase another land plot (not currently identified as triggered).</p> <p>PAPs will be the same or better off post-project as they were before project commenced.</p> <p>No physical displacement is envisaged for the Project. These measures are defined for economic displacement.</p>
Compensation for loss of livelihood	<p>Rehabilitate livelihoods and provide support during the relocation process. Cover transitional period costs.</p> <p>Compensate for lost assets other than land including crops, trees irrigation infrastructure, other improvements.</p>	<p>Land leases are compensated in cash form for loss of land (leased from the State).</p> <p>PAPs should be compensated for affected land/crop/tree/structure and transactional support. Livelihood compensation is not considered. However, legislation allows for the provision of support (cash/in kind) to PAPs if any other livelihood support is needed by the PAPs.</p>	<p>The Project will provide all eligible people/ communities with compensation for existing and future loss of livelihoods as a result of the Project.</p> <p>Land for land compensation is not an option under Uzbek legislation therefore if relevant cash compensation will be provided for PAPs to purchase another land plot (not currently identified as triggered).</p>

Element	ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Socio-economic assessment	The project developer should implement a socio-economic baseline assessment of displaced persons.	Not addressed.	Socio-economic and census surveys of all identified PAPs have been conducted. Based on the survey results relevant support has been proposed.
Compensation payments	The Project Developer must only take possession of land once all compensation has been paid.	Land can be acquired from the current owner and resettlement can take place only after provision of compensation.	No gap. No construction (including site mobilization activities) will take place until compensation payments are completed, and asset/area has been vacated.
Provision of benefits	Displaced persons must be given the opportunity to derive benefits ⁶ from the project.	Not addressed.	Where applicable the Project will provide access to Project benefits for PAPs. This includes inclusion in ongoing consultation, priority for hiring purposes, and inclusion in livelihood restoration activities.
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	The Project Developer should announce cut off dates to all identified PAPs and conduct an inventory survey of lost assets including land, crops, trees irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements.	No cut off dates are required by local legislation. Inventory survey is conducted at the cost of Project Developer or entity requiring land acquisition.	The Project has conducted negotiations with all identified land users, has agreed on a cut-off date and has publicly disclosed it.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups, including women, should be aware of their rights for compensation. The project developer should provide support in addition to	No specific support, such as additional support in non-material form, is required by legislation. for vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with ADB, EBRD and IFC requirements.

⁶ Benefits may include local hiring, corporate social responsibility opportunities, and project specific benefits e.g., improved road access.

Element	ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	compensation, depending on the basic needs of the vulnerable PAPs.	It is up to the project developer to provide any additional support to PAPs.	
Information disclosure	The project developer should regularly arrange meetings with stakeholders as well as PAPs/affected communities and inform them about the project status The project should disclose resettlement planning documents and their updates.	As per legislation in force (Law No781) the project developer should communicate with PAPs regularly. Information disclosure on land acquisition should be publicly disclosed on the websites of local authorities.	The Project has established a stakeholder matrix for the LRP process and continues to conduct meaningful consultation with all relevant stakeholders. The LRP will be disclosed on Masdar, ADB, IFC and EBRD websites, and to stakeholders in a manner appropriate to the stakeholder.
Stakeholder consultations	The project developer must ensure that all PAPs/affected communities are informed at the early stage of project and consulted about likely impacts, options and alternatives where applicable, and provision of entitlements.	Based on requirements of Law № 781 the project developer should conduct a public hearing with PAPs at the planning stage to get the consent of the majority of PAPs for land acquisition.	No gaps.
Grievance mechanism	The project developer should establish a mechanism for communicating with stakeholders and PAPs throughout LRP implementation. All grievances received through the grievance mechanism should be addressed in a timely manner.	There is no formal mechanism for ongoing grievance redress under the law in relation to loss of livelihoods. However, the project developer should maintain communication with PAPs during the whole resettlement process. Moreover, PAPs are eligible to submit complaints to any relevant state organisation.	The Project has established a standalone GRM and is keeping a grievance log. This will allow PAPs to directly communicate with the Project Developer or its EPC Contractor.

Element	ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
<p>Monitoring of LRP/RAP Implementation</p>	<p>Consultations are required at all stages: implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments and include consultations with PAPs/affected communities. The project should prepare and disclose monitoring reports.</p> <p>ADB requires a completion audit once LRP implementation is completed.</p>	<p>No monitoring is required.</p>	<p>The Project has established a dedicated plan for monitoring and evaluation of the LRP preparation and implementation. Reporting will be carried out as per requirements of the LRP.</p> <p>A completion audit will be undertaken once LRP implementation has been completed.</p>

5 Assessment of Impacts

5.1 Overview

A number of possible impacts were identified as a result of land acquisition and livelihood impacts for the Project. They include:

- Loss of owned land - the State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development
- Loss of income from leased land - Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC and Alat Qorakolchilik LLC, the land management companies
- Loss of leased land - The herder and their partner that have a 10 months lease to graze the land;
- Loss of access to grazing land - Herders that use the area during the spring months and their households;
- Loss of access to the canal - ABIS canal water users;
- Loss of access to the canal - People that fish in the canal.
- Loss of access to mining activities - Possible owners of small-scale mining activities;
- People that fish in the canal.

However, fishing, water users and mining impacts have been scoped out of this LRP as there will be no loss of access to the ABIS canal and the quarries are no longer be used. Households interviewed during the census survey (H1, H2, V1-V7) confirmed that they do not have any employees. Therefore, no impacts on herder employees have been discussed.

There may be some impacts to the herders when using alternative land related to dust and construction noise. The ESIA has included restrictions to the passage of heavy trucks, which would mitigate the impact from transportation. The large area of the alternative land, and the relatively short construction period mean that these impacts are unlikely. Should they be felt by PAPs, they can be raised through the grievance mechanism and will be mitigated/compensated as an unexpected loss per the entitlement matrix.

The following sections provide information on the losses identified for the landowners, the land leasers and the land users (local herders).

5.2 Landowners

5.2.1 STATE COMMITTEE ON SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee was established by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020, to:

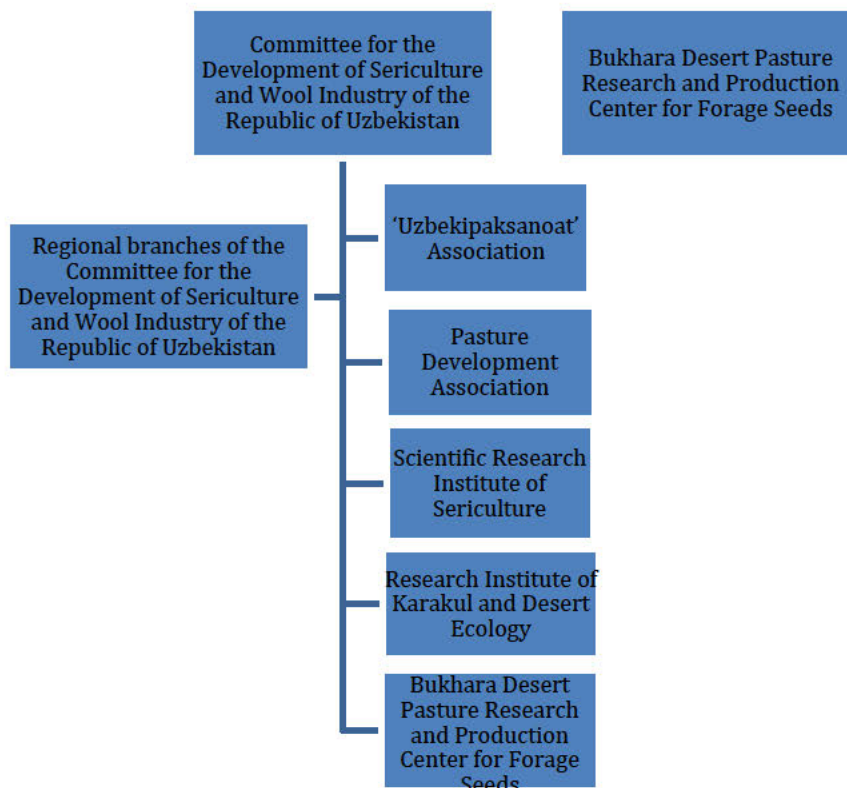
- Pursue a unified state policy in the field of animal husbandry, ensuring the coordinated development of industries with a unified scientific and technical policy;
- Maintain strict accounting and study of mulberry plantations and pastures, improving the fodder base for the development of sericulture and astrakhan breeding;
- Introduce highly productive breeds of silkworm and karakul sheep;

- Create favourable conditions for the procurement and processing of raw materials for the production of finished products from silk and astrakhan fur;
- Conduct market research and assistance in the sale of silk and karakul products, primarily in foreign markets; and
- Provide comprehensive assistance to business entities engaged in silkworm breeding and karakul sheep breeding, in expanding their activities, creating clusters and exporting products.

To create favourable conditions for functioning of SWID the GoU has allocated all pastureland throughout the country for SWID’s unlimited use. Moreover, the GoU supports SWID by providing tax exemptions on the land.⁷

As per Presidential Decree No. PD - 6059 dated 2.09.2020 "On measures for the further development of Sericulture and Karakul breeding in the Republic of Uzbekistan" all pasture lands in the country were allocated to SWID for unlimited use. Thus, SWID is eligible to lease land for short- and long-term periods. Figure 7 provides the organization structure of SWID.

Figure 7: Organisational structure of Committee



Source: State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Development Industry

⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4980311>

5.3 Lease Holders

SWID as the landowner, has leased the Project land to a management company called Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC that has in turn subleased the land to Alat Qorakolchilik LLC, to be used to graze livestock. The Alat Qorakolchilik LLC is responsible for all organisational and managerial works, such as hiring herders and allocation of land plots for grazing. The LLC has set up one lease for the Project land. The holders, one herder and his partner (H1 and H2), have the right to use the land under a land lease agreement.

The herder together with his partner (H1 and H2) have signed a 10-month agreement, which he regularly renews, with Alat Qorakolchilik LLC to be able to graze livestock on land that includes the Project site, the access road and the OHTL servitude. The approximate size of land he uses for grazing is around 1,000 ha, although he formally has approximately 600 ha to use⁸. According to herder H1 in 2021 they paid 3 million UZS and in 2022 they paid 3.7 million UZS to LLC to obtain the 10-month lease for the same area of land (they pay by the head of livestock, rather than the land area, at a rate of 10-15 thousand UZS per year per head of livestock). Together H1 and H2 graze around 100 head of livestock, mainly sheep. Figure 8 provides a representation of the land that the herder uses in red.

Figure 8: Grazing area of herder



5.4 Local Herders

Seven villagers (V1 – V7) from the Kirilishon community located near Khamza 1 substation also use the same area as herders H1 and H2 to graze their own livestock, however they do not pay to use

⁸ A request was made to the LLC and the herders to provide a copy of the formal agreement. However, it was not provided. It is possible that there is no written agreement and that the agreement was only made verbally.

the land. Alat Qorakolchilik LLC supports them by allowing them to graze unofficially. The large area used is likely due to the poor vegetation on this land.

Figure 9 provides an overview of the land used by the villagers (lines on the figure show the extent of the grazing area of different villagers).

Figure 9: Grazing area by villagers



6 Socio-Economic and Census Survey

6.1 Overview

A socio-economic profile of the communities in the area of impact (AOI) for the ESIA are summarized in the sections below. The profile was developed, through a socio-economic survey of households in the AOI communities, which was undertaken from 17 to 21 April 2023. A total of 190 households in Kulchovdur (approximately 35% of the 545 total households) and 74 households in Kirlishon (approximately 52% of the 142 total households) were surveyed. Table 3 below demonstrates the sample sizes.

Table 3: Survey sampling of AOI communities

No	Name of community	Overall number of households	Proposed number of households for survey (as planned)	Surveyed number of households	Surveyed number of women	Surveyed number of men
1.	Kirlishon	142	71	74	49	25
2.	Kulchovdur	545	190	190	131	59
3.	Total	687	261	264	180	84

Source: ESIA, 2023.

Socioeconomic and census surveys of the nine Project affected households (PAH) were undertaken by telephone from 05 to 09 June 2023. A summary of the information found in the surveys of PAPs has also been included in the following sections.

6.1.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

The population of the Kirlishon and Kulchovdur (the AOI) communities were reported to be 669 and 2,636 people respectively in 2022. The gender distribution of the AOI communities, was fairly even with slightly more men (50.1%) than women (49.9%). The majority of the households in the AOI communities are male headed households at 92.8%, with households headed by women making up just 7.2% of all AOI households.

6.1.2 AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Overall, 9 PAHs were identified:

- 1 herder (H1) and his partner (H2) with short term agreement for land use at the Project site; and
- 7 local villagers (V1 – V7) who use the land to graze owned livestock at the Project site.

Overall, 43 people from nine households are going to be impacted by the Project. The breakdown is as follows:

Table 4: Breakdown of household member from PAHs

No	PAP's code	Number of household members
1	H1	5 people
2	H2	7 people
3	V1	2 people
4	V2	3 people
5	V3	4 people
6	V4	5 people
7	V5	6 people
8	V6	6 people
9	V7	5 people
	Total	43

6.1.3 ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

The majority (97.9%) of the people in the AOI communities are Uzbek while 2.1% are from other nations of Central Asia (Kazakhs, Tajiks, Turkmen, and Kyrgyz).

Eight out of 9 PAHs are Uzbek, and one PAH is of Kazakh nationality. The socioeconomic survey and census surveys did not include questions related to religion due to sensitivity to this type of question for people in the region. However, in general, people belonging to the Uzbek, Kazakh and Kyrgyz nationalities practice Islam.

6.1.4 LAND USE AND LAND TENURE

Almost all (99.3%) surveyed AOI households reported having agricultural land plots (within their communities, not on or near the Project site). Of the total respondents, 89.4% have "tomorka" (household garden plots), while 9.9% have "tomorka" and other areas of land as well. 0.7% of respondents reported that they do not have land. Of the total AOI households, the majority (92.8% of surveyed households) stated that they own livestock. Most of the households own cows, bulls, and poultry.

The seven PAH identified as V1-V7 do not have ownership right to their houses. These houses were initially constructed for the workers of the Khamza 1 and 2 substations. Members of the PAH probably used to work for the substations and the next generation chose to stay there. The remaining two households (H1 and H2) live in another community, and they have ownership right for house.

6.1.5 EDUCATION

In AOI communities only 0.7% of household members were recorded as illiterate. However, the rate of attending higher education was also low (3.7%) in the AOI communities. All students in the AOI (both boys and girls) eligible to attend schools/colleges/lyceums were attending these types of schools located in their communities.

The household heads of all nine PAHs (Table 8) have completed primary school. None of them have completed secondary school or higher education.

6.1.6 HEALTH

In the AOI, 97.3% of respondents from Kirlishon community stated that they have access to health services, while 40.5% of respondents from Kulchovdur community have access to health services. AOI respondents that stated they did not have access to, or that there was no health service available in their community, do not have to travel far to reach a health facility, with only 4.7% of households travelling more than 10km to reach health services. AOI respondents indicated the most prevalent diseases in AOI communities were acute respiratory diseases (these include influenza and colds), cardiovascular diseases, (heart disease), gastrointestinal diseases (gastritis, cirrhosis, peptic ulcer), and anaemia.

6.1.7 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME SOURCES

The majority of the AOI (20.8%) are pensioners, and 12.3% of respondents stated they are employed in the government sector. Entrepreneurs and business owners make up 8% of the AOI. In the AOI registered unemployed people make up 0.1% of the population while those that are not registered unemployed make up another 7.8%. A total of 11% of the AOI respondents reported that they work as seasonal worker (working in temporary and seasonal jobs) while about 9.5% of AOI respondents work on their household farm. For all nine PAHs the main source of income is grazing.

Due to the isolated location and high-rate unemployment within the PAH, seven of the PAH can be considered poor, as their reported income is enough only to cover their basic needs. Two PAH (H1 and H2) can be assessed as in good condition.

6.1.8 GRAZING ACTIVITIES

There are currently no agricultural activities being undertaken on the Project site, except for grazing of livestock. Survey respondents from the AOI communities were asked if they used the Project site and if so, what they used it for, and five respondents (1.9% of all respondents) indicated that they use Project area. All five AOI respondents live in Kirlishon community. The majority of AOI respondents stated they graze only at the top of the Project site, nearest to the Khamza 1 substation. The PAH all use the Project site during the spring months for livestock grazing.

Table 5 provides an overview of the livestock owned by each PAP household and an estimation provided by the valuer of the total amount of land required by the livestock to graze (provided in hectares).

The Valuer is from an independent valuation company “Gulistan Baholash Konsulting” LLC and they calculated the size of the land area sufficient for grazing per type of livestock, using statistics from open sources.

Table 5: Livestock owned by PAPs

PAP	Livestock	No.	Area required to graze the livestock (ha)
H1	Sheep	60	9
H2	Sheep	70	11
	Sheep (rented)	30	5
	Cattle	1	0.45
V1	Sheep	4	0.6
	Goats	4	0.21
V2	Sheep	2	0.3
	Goats	78	4.1
	Cattle	5	2.25
V3	Goats	7	0.37
V4	Sheep	15	2.25
	Cattle	6	2.7
V5	Sheep	10	1.5
	Cattle	5	2.25
V6	Cattle	1	0.45
V7	Sheep	50	4.5
	Cattle	10	7.5
Total		358	54.43

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

Publicly available data was used to identify the average grazing area of each type of animal (goat, sheep, and cattle) and then multiplied by the total number of animals per household.

In total 358 head of livestock is being grazed seasonally on the Project area by PAPs, the majority of which are sheep (see Table 6).

Table 6: Livestock owned by PAPs by type of livestock

Livestock	Number
Sheep	241
Goats	89
Cattle	28
	358

Source: Socioeconomic survey.

6.1.9 ACCOMMODATION AND LIVING CONDITION

All of the AOI respondents live in a private house, meaning that no one lives in multi-story apartments, and all of them live there all year round. Approximately 98.1% own their own homes, while 1.9% rent. About 90.5 % of the AOI houses are registered (owned) under a male member of

the household, and the remaining 9.5 % are registered under a female member (usually the household head).

6.1.10 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Surveyed household members in general did not own a lot of household items. The majority of households own a TV and a mobile phone (98.5% and 98.9%, respectively), the next most owned item is a refrigerator (77.7%). Only approximately one-third of AOI household's own cars, and another one-third own motorbikes (31.9% and 34.8%, respectively), reducing the mobility of AOI households.

All of the nine PAH have basic household equipment, such as refrigerator, TV, mobile phone. The majority of households use motorbikes as a means of transportation. None of surveyed PAHs own a car or washing machine.

6.1.11 ACCESS TO UTILITIES AND SERVICES

A total of 74% of Kirilishon community members responded that they have a stable electricity supply all year round, while in the Kulchovdir community, 34.4 % of respondents have a stable electricity supply all year round. Regarding potable water, 83.8% of households in the Kirilishon community and 98.9% of households in the Kulchovdur community have access to a centralized water supply, and very few households stated that they have access, but it only works intermittently. The settlement of Kirilishon community near the Khamza 1 substation uses water from the ABIS canal for all purposes, even for drinking. None of the AOI households have centralized gas supply. People use gas cylinders as an alternative. There is no centralized heating in place in AOI communities. For cooking, gas cylinders are predominantly used (92.8%), while 6.5% of AOI respondents use wood or plant materials. Oil and electricity are used by a small proportion of respondents - 0.4%. For both Aoi communities, the removal of waste by the state garbage company is the most used method of waste disposal, this is followed by use of designated pits for household waste.

Seven of the PAH located near Khamza 1 substation have electricity supply all year round. However, they do not have a centralised supply for potable water, gas or heating. There is also no centralised waste management system. PAHs filter their drinking water from the ABIS Canal, using basic methods. To use the canal water, the villagers run the water into a ditch, then when the sediment has filtered to the bottom, the water is poured using buckets into concrete wells from which it will be used for different community needs. For cooking and heating purposes the PAPs use gas tanks and heat their houses with wood during the winter periods. Two PAH have the same living conditions, except that their drinking water is provided by a centralised water supply.

There is no centralised sewage system for any of the PAH. Waste is collected and then either buried under the ground or burnt.

6.1.12 GENDER

Percentages of men and women in the AOI population are very similar, suggesting that there is not a gender imbalance in the AOI communities. Survey results reveal that women in the AOI

communities are expected to perform domestic chores like cooking and washing in their families. While the men are more involved in going to the market, the purchase of food and non-food items. The main source of income of all PAH is livestock rearing and both men and women are engaged in livestock grazing activities.

Women also confirmed during consultations that they are also responsible, along with men, for getting water from the canal (see process of removal of water in section 7.1.11). It was mentioned that the canal is reached by foot if there is a need. As mentioned above education is a right for both boys and girls and they are attending equally. However, home ownership is predominantly owned by men in the AOI. As per the census surveys, four out of the nine PAHs are female headed households.

6.1.13 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Approximately 10 vulnerable people were identified during consultations with the Kirlishon community leader. A total of potentially 70 vulnerable people were identified during consultations with the Kulchovdur community leader. Vulnerable groups were defined as youth, unemployed and disabled community members.

Among the AOI households, the number of disabled people was 35 (2.6%). Of the 35 disabled people, 30 (85.7%) of them had physical disability, while 5 people (14.3%) were mentally disabled.

The census survey of PAH outlined that all of the households that can be considered vulnerable as a result of the following situations⁹:

- One household is led by women who is single parent;
- Three other households are considered female headed households;
- One household has a member with a second grade of disability;
- One household is led by women who has a third grade of disability;
- Seven households are considered poor as their reported income is enough only to cover their basic needs.
- All of the households come from 'natural resource dependent communities¹⁰' and given that the vegetation being grazed is scarce, and the land is only viable for use during the spring seasons, they are all considered vulnerable for the purpose of this LRP.

6.1.14 SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Considering the isolated location as well as high rate of unemployment in the region, livestock grazing is the most suitable and reliable source of income in the nearest communities. Therefore, specific livelihood restoration activities/compensation have been identified for vulnerable groups,

⁹ This LRP generally follows the definition of vulnerable people provided in the EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2019); with a focus on female headed households, households with disabled members and poor households.

¹⁰ EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2019) includes a definition of vulnerable people, which includes natural resource dependent communities.

focused on assistance of vulnerable households to continue this source of livelihood. See more information in the Entitlements Matrix (section 9).

7 Eligibility and Entitlement

7.1 Overview

Any person, household or company, whose assets and/or income are affected by the Project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether they have legal title to the affected land or asset or not, is eligible to receive compensation and other entitlements for their losses. If people or households reside in, occupy or use land needed for the Project prior to the cut-off date then they will be considered Project affected and eligible for compensation and entitlements.

7.2 Cut-off Date

A cut-off date has been disclosed with local communities. The cut-off date disclosed to PAPs is 10 June 2023. It was calculated as two weeks prior to the date of the census survey, as required by Uzbek legislation. It was disclosed by letter to the local community on 30 May 2023 and during consultations to disclose the findings of the ESIA on 30 and 31 May 2023.

7.3 Land Ownership in Uzbekistan

In accordance with Uzbek legislation, all pastureland belongs to the State. Legal entities and individuals can use pastureland by leasing and subleasing land plots. Payment for the use of pasture is charged in the form of land tax or rent. The Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry (SWID) owns the Project land on behalf of the State in Alat District.

The land is leased by a government entity called Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC which has the responsibility to manage the pastureland and sublease it¹¹. Its overall land allocation is approximately 264,000 ha. The land is then subleased to Alat Qorakolchilik LLC for 49 years. It is an entity which is also within the state framework of the wool industry development program. Alat Qorakolchilik LLC, has a land holding of 88,000 ha. It pays an annual land tax payment of 1 million USZ per ha and an additional rental payment of 15,000 UZS per head of livestock, directly to SWID.

Therefore, Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC will not be impacted financially by the allocation of the land required for the Project footprint to the Project Company. The tax and rental obligations for the Project area will be removed from both of the LLCs. Alat Qorakolchilik LLC will lose rental access to is approximately 0.7% of the total area that it manages and was considered by the LLC to be unproductive land. It has confirmed that it rents the land per head of livestock only, not by area and will therefore not be losing any income as a result of the Project. In consultation with the Alat

¹¹ The land was allocated, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 2, 2020 No PF-6059

Qorakolchilik LLC in August 2023, the LLC confirmed that it does not consider that it will have any impacts as a result of the termination of their LLA¹².

Termination of the right to possession and permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of the Khokims of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising state control over the use and protection of the land.

The land will be allocated to the Project by Presidential Decree, which was being drafted at the time of writing this LRP. The Presidential Decree will provide the land to the Project under a lease agreement between Masdar and the Ministry of Energy once the responsibility for the land has been transferred internally from SWID to the Ministry of Energy.

Given that the land leases managed by Alat Qorakolchilik LLC are calculated by head of livestock, rather than by area, it is not expected that the LLC will lose any income (and will therefore not require compensation).

7.4 Eligibility Exclusions

The expected Project affected people and organizations are summarized in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Eligibility for compensation for PAPs

Project Affected People	Eligibility	Notes
State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	The Committee owns the land allocated for the Project.	The pastureland belongs to SWID and is used for livestock grazing and breeding.
Buhoro Karakol cluster LLC	Entity within the state framework of the wool industry development program, tasked with managing the land.	The pastureland belongs to SWID, SWID leases the land to Buhoro Karakol cluster LLC
Alat Qorakolchilik LLC	Managing the land.	Subleased the land from Buhoro Karakol cluster LLC for 49 years.
Herder with official land use and their partner (H1 and H2)	Has a short-term land lease agreement to use the Project site for grazing livestock.	Their land lease was for 10 months, but may be extended by the Alat Qorakolchilik LLC

¹² Alat Qorakolchilik LLC is willing to write this information in a letter/statement if need be. This has not been requested, but can be if needed.

Herders and their household	Villagers from nearby communities, usually use the Project area to graze their own livestock during the spring season on the project site	
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8 Entitlement Matrix

Different types of known Project losses are described in Table 8 the Entitlement Matrix, as well as provisions to address any unanticipated impacts that could arise during Project implementation. Entitlements have been listed based on categories of losses, as a PAH or PAP could be impacted by a number of different types of losses. Masdar will be the responsible party for compensating Project losses.

Table 8: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Land	Permanent (loss of the use of the Project footprint, access road and OHTL tower)	Landowner/Entities responsible for managing the land	Per the Presidential decree, or other legislative agreement for the land lease.
		Formal land users	Herders H1 and H2 – Identification of an alternative grazing site with similar or better characteristics as the original site. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users	Identification of an alternative grazing site with similar or better characteristics as the original site (to be used unofficially). Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
	Temporary (loss of land as a result of construction works outside project footprint ¹³)	Land users (Herders, farmer, etc.)	Land users will be either provided with alternative land for grazing or cash compensation for losing ability to use land or access to land for the period that the land will be unavailable (on the basis of feed for livestock).
Servitude	Permanent	Entities responsible for managing the land	A one-off payment for the servitude rights to the land per the Presidential decree, or other legislative agreement for the land lease. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition should be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) ¹⁴

¹³ Not expected at this time, but included for completeness

¹⁴ Not expected at this time, but included for completeness.

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
		Formal land users	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition should be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) ¹⁸ Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition should be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) ¹⁸ Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
Structures ¹⁸	Permanent	Structure owners	Replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market rate, including all taxes and transfer fees. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
Loss of income	Loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project.	Landowner or entities responsible for managing the land	Per the Presidential decree, or other legislative agreement for the land lease.
	Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of a reduction of usable land	Herders (V1 to V7, H1, H2) and their employees ¹⁵	Priority inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities. Preferential selection for Project related employment
Loss of trees ²¹	Permanent	Tree owner	Replacement of timber trees.

¹⁵ Not expected at this time, but included for completeness.

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
			<p>Replacement cost of productive tree sapling and annual cost of production for three years (the time expected for it to take for new productive trees to grow).</p> <p>Owner of the tree will be allowed to harvest it or cut the wood free of cost prior to construction.</p>
Loss of crops ²¹	Permanent	Crop owner	<p>Provision of seeds to replace any lost crops and compensation of revenue received from sale of the crop for the period of time it will take for the crops to reach maturity.</p> <p>Owner of the crops will be allowed to harvest the crops free of cost prior to construction.</p>
Vulnerable Households	Either permanent or temporary	Likely to include herders and herder employees as their income and livelihood activities depend on natural resources (land resources) and they involve their family members in grazing activities	<p>A one-time in-kind provision of a “food basket”, including flour and oil among other basic necessities, this will be in addition to replacement land.</p> <p>Priority participation in livelihood restoration activities.</p> <p>Preferential selection for Project related employment.</p>
Unexpected losses	Other losses	All affected persons	As per the LRP principles and similar provisions in this Entitlement Matrix.

9 Valuation and Compensation

9.1 Overview

In the preparation of this LRP inventory surveys were undertaken by independent valuation company "Gulistan Baholash Konsulting" LLC, i.e., Dilshod Kurbanov on 05 May 2023, to determine valuation and compensation requirements for the Project. While changes to the Project layout have meant that compensation for land is not longer required, the valuation has been included in this LRP for completeness, and to be used in case any unforeseen impacts are identified. The methods that were identified to calculate land compensation are discussed in the following sections.

9.2 Valuation Methodology

Valuation of lost assets will be made at full replacement cost. The replacement cost of land or structures is considered to include (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other payments as applicable. The replacement cost does not take into account depreciation value of an item.

As mentioned in section 4.2 the legal basis for valuation of land loss is provided in the following legal acts:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 781 dated June 29, 2022 "On land acquisition for public needs with compensation".
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 25, 2011 № 146 "On compensation calculation for agricultural and forestry losses".
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 16, 2019 No.911 "On further improving procedures for providing property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots".

Valuation regulations in Uzbekistan are generally in-line with Lender requirements, as they also require full market cost for affected structures, crops and assets. The land for the Project is all owned by a government entity and therefore the acquisition will be determined under a Presidential Decree or other legislative agreement. This will be checked by Masdar to confirm that it is in-line with Lender requirements. The following sections provide further detail on the compensation to be paid for different types of losses.

9.3 Compensation for Land

Compensation for affected land plots is calculated based on Uzbek legislation found in the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.146 dated May 25, 2011 (see section 4.2.5 for further details). Based on this Resolution, owners, leasers and tenants of agricultural land plots, forestry funds, and pastural lands will be compensated for the following:

- Losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot provided for seized irrigated agricultural land;

- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry; and
- Coefficients on location of seized land plots.

Under Uzbek legislation, PAPs can claim compensation for loss of the right to land, but since 2021 land can only be purchased through a state run land auction.

Compensation for land to PAPs is not considered in local legislation unless it is under lifetime ownership of the PAPs. In the case of Project all of the land belongs to a state organisation SWID and can be allocated to the Project under a land lease agreement, without the need to pay compensation. As such Masdar will be responsible for covering compensation for assets, crops or other assets that exists on affected land plot only.

9.3.1 VALUATION METHOD FOR PASTURELAND

In this regard, bookkeeping operations are described in the following formulas according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 146 of May 25, 2011 on the procedure for compensation for damages caused to the owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, and regulation on the procedure for compensating for damages in cases that caused the failure of agricultural and forestry production, as well as the withdrawal of land from agricultural use:

$$P_{\text{loss/agr}} = \{[(C_{\text{irr}} * B_w * S_{\text{irr}} * 10) + (C_{\text{rf}} * S_{\text{rf}} * 20) + (C_{\text{irr}} * B_w * S_{\text{irrf}} * 10 * 0.1) + (S_{\text{rf}} * S_{\text{rfd}} * 20 * 0.1) + (C_{\text{h,p}} * S_{\text{h,p}} * 20)] * K_i\} + PR$$

$P_{\text{loss/agr}}$ — the value of loss of grazing area as a result of the loss of pastoral land for permanent use, (soums);

C_{irr} — the cost of irrigation and development of new land of equal value to 1 hectare of irrigated agricultural arable land (with the exception of arable land that has been lying idle for a long time), (soums);

C_{rf} — the cost of irrigation and development of new land of equal value to 1 ha of dryland and non-irrigated perennials to be lost, (soums);

$C_{\text{h,p}}$ — the cost of irrigation and development of new land of equal value to 1 ha of hayfields and pastures to be lost, (soums);

B_w — average bonitet¹⁶ points of the soil of irrigated land to be lost, (points);

S_{irr} — the area of irrigated arable agricultural land (with the exception of arable land that has been lying idle for a long time) to be withdrawn, (ha);

¹⁶ This term relates to the quantitative assessment of the soil's natural fertility, and it is expressed as a score.

S_{rf} — the area of dryland and non-irrigated perennials to be withdrawn, (ha);

S_{irrf} — the area of arable land that has been lying idle for a long time to be withdrawn, (ha);

S_{rf} — the area of dry land that has been lying idle for a long time to be withdrawn, (ha);

$S_{h,p}$ — the area of hayfields and pastures to be withdrawn, (ha);

K_i — coefficient of indexation of the amount of agricultural production deficits accepted (coefficient);

PR — the amount of net profit obtained on the plot of land seized in the last four years, determined in accordance with Article 35 of this Regulation, (soums).

Note: This formula is used when permanently used agricultural land is lost. A 10-fold increase in compensation is provided for irrigated agricultural land and irrigated land that has been lying idle for a long time and a 20-fold increase in the compensation payment is provided for dryland and non-irrigated perennial trees, dry land that has been lying idle for a long time, hayfields and pastures to be lost. These calculations are used for the amount of agricultural production loss on agricultural land. The increase coefficients are not used in the calculation of forest production losses.

9.3.2 VALUATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - PERMANENT USE

The example below, calculates the value of losses of agricultural production for long-term users of 1 ha of pastureland using the relevant section of the formula above: **$Ch.p * Sh.p * K_i$**

Table 9: Calculation of the value of the loss of agricultural production during the allotment of land for permanent use per ha (not irrigated)

No	Object name	Area (ha)	Ch.p	Sh.p	Ki	Increase coefficient	Value per ha
1	Land plot (pasture area)	1.00	242,900	1.00	2.047	20	9,944,326
	TOTAL:	1.00		-	-	-	9,944,326

K_i — The indexation coefficient is used based on the decision of the Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan¹⁷. This is the value of improving the condition of hayfields and pastures.

¹⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/4369909>

Increase coefficient (20.0) — the coefficient used in accordance with Article 5 of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 17, 2019, PD-5752¹⁸.

9.4 Valuation for agricultural production - temporary use

The following formula determines the value of losses of agricultural production during the seizure of land for temporary use using the following formula: **$P_{loss/agr} * Y1 * 4$**

Table 10: Calculation of the value of the loss of agricultural production during the allotment of land for temporary use per ha (not irrigated)

No	Object name	$P_{loss/agr}$	Y1	No. years	The cost of agricultural production of land for temporary use of 1 ha
1	Agricultural land	9,944,326	4%	1	397,773

$P_{agr/w.l.u}$ — the value of loss of agricultural production as a result of loss of agricultural arable land for permanent use, (soums) Calculated in Table 14 above.;

Y — 4% is the amount of interest calculated for the loss of agricultural land from the sum of agricultural losses, when the agricultural land is lost for permanent use, for up to 10 years.

For any additional years the formula would be used for each year. For example, for three years the formula would be as follows: $P_{agr/w.l.u} = ((P_{loss/agr} * Y1 * 4) + (P_{loss/agr} * Y2 * 2) + (P_{loss/agr} * Y3 * 1)) / 100$

When agricultural land for permanent use is lost, the amount of interest calculated for the loss of agricultural land is 4% for up to 10 years, 2% from 11 to 30 years and 1% from 31 to 50 years.

9.4.1 VALUATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ON IRRIGATED LAND - PERMANENT USE

The compensation for losses of agricultural production during the acquisition of irrigated land for permanent use is determined by the third part of formula above: **$C_{irr} * B_w * S_{irr} * 10 * 0.1 * K_i$**

¹⁸ <https://lex.uz/docs/4378526>

Table 11: Calculation of the value of the loss of agricultural production during the acquisition of irrigated land for permanent use per 1 ha (in soums)

No	Object name	Area (ha)	Cirr	Bw	Sirrf	Ki	Increase coefficient	Value of loss per 1 ha (soums)
1	Land plot (irrigated agricultural crops)	1	634,800	1	1	2.047	10	12,994,356
	Total	1.00			-	-	-	12,994,356

Cirr — the value of irrigation and development of new land of equal value to 1 hectare of irrigated agricultural arable land (with the exception of arable land that has been lying idle for a long time) shall be accepted in accordance with Article 31 of this Regulation, was calculated at 634 800 soums;

Bw — the average bonitet points of the soils of irrigated lands to be withdrawn, points; (1 was scored by evaluators because bonitet score was not verified);

Ki — The indexation coefficient is used based on the decision of the Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is the value of improving the condition of hayfields and pastures.

The formula has been calculated based on the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 146 dated May 25, 2011. The 10-fold increase in compensation has been used for irrigated agricultural land and irrigated land that has been lying idle for a long time.

9.5 ROW/Servitude compensation

According to the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 146 and 911. Compensation for a ROW will be determined the same way as for land acquisition; however, it will be a separate payment. Servitude rights will only be applicable to the landowner SWID and will therefore be determined under the Presidential Decree or other legislative agreement. Masdar will make sure the cost identified by government authorities does not cause and livelihood impacts and meets IFC, EBRD and ADB requirements.

Land users will not need to be compensated for the servitude as they will not be impacted, as they can continue to graze on the ROW (for the OHTL, the one tower that is outside the Project footprint has been captured under the compensation for land).

As required by Uzbek legislation, any loses/damages while obtaining rights for land whether it will be for permanent or temporary land loss should be compensated. It is not expected that any assets, including crops and trees will be impacted.

9.6 Compensation for Assets

The independent valuer surveyed the land and did not identify any assets on the Project land. Therefore, no calculations were made related to compensation for assets. It is not expected that any impacted assets will be identified, but should they be identified, the independent valuer will be asked to return to value them. The Uzbek regulations provide a suggested formula and approach for the calculation of compensation for loss of assets as set out above. This formula will be followed should any loss of assets be identified.

Where relevant, according to the Law 781, PAPs will have up to 6 months after the receipt of the compensation payment to free up impacted land and structures.

9.7 Loss of Income due to Impacts on grazing Land due to Temporary Laydowns areas, OHTL construction etc. (livestock feed)

This impact is not expected, but should herders lose access to grazing land temporarily during construction they may need to keep their livestock at home for that period of time, which will be more expensive. Therefore, a calculation has been made of the average feed consumption for livestock. It was undertaken by the independent valuer who used existing information and statistics for animals in the region. This food consumption estimation is based on feed required for livestock living on the household farm plot and will be paid for the period that the herder cannot use their designated grazing land. Monthly and annual expenses for livestock feed may vary depending on how long livestock is kept at home and how much time it spends out on grazing land.

As each type of livestock requires different types of food in different quantities, separate calculations have been made for camels, horses, goats, sheep (or small cattle) and cattle. These calculations are included in Table 12 to Table 19 below, with a summary of average costs for one head of each type of livestock included in Table 20

Table 12: Average feed consumption and expenditure per camel

№	Feed	Unit	Consumption			Feed prices	Expenditure		
			Day	Month	Annual		Day	Month	Annual
1	Compound feed	kg	2	60	720	3,097	6194	185,820	2,229,840
2	Corn	kg	3	90	1080	4,060	12180	365,400	4,384,800
3	Cattle fodder (residue of wheat, corn and etc.)	kg	3	90	1,080	4,244	12732	381,960	4,583,520
4	Straw stock	pcs	2	60	720	16,000	32000	960000	1,1520,000
5							63,106	1,893,180	22,718,160

Table 13: Average feed consumption and expenditure per horse

№	Feed	Unit	Consumption			Feed prices	Expenditure		
			Day	Month	Annual		Day	Month	Annual
1	Compound feed	kg	2	60	720	3,097	6,194	185,820	2,229,840
2	Bran	kg	2	60	720	2,881	5,762	172,860	2,074,320
3	Cattle fodder (residue of wheat, corn and etc.)	kg	2	60	720	4,244	8,488	254,640	3,055,680
4	Straw stock	pcs	2	60	720	16,000	32,000	960,000	11,520,000
5							52,444	1,573,320	18,879,840

Table 14: Average feed consumption and expenditure per goat

№	Feed	Unit	Consumption			Feed prices	Expenditure		
			Day	Month	Annual		Day	Month	Annual
1	Barley	kg	0.1	3	36	4,007	401	12,021	144,252
2	Bran	kg	0.1	3	36	2,881	288	8,643	103,716
3	Groats	kg	0.1	3	36	8,531	853	25,593	307,116
4	Straw stock	pcs	0.2	6	72	16,000	3,200	96,000	1,152,000
5	Total						4,742	142,257	1,707,084

Table 15: Average feed consumption and expenditure per sheep

№	Feed	Unit	Consumption			Feed prices	Expenditure		
			Day	Month	Annual		Day	Month	Annual
1	Barley	kg	0.2	6	72	4,007	801	24,042	288,504
2	Bran	kg	0.2	6	72	2,881	576	17,286	207,432
3	Groats	kg	0.2	6	72	8,531	1,706	51,186	614,232
4	Straw stock	pcs	0.25	7.5	90	16,000	4,000	120,000	1,440,000
5	Total						7,084	212,514	2,550,168

Table 16: Average feed consumption and expenditure per head of cattle

№	Feed	Unit	Consumption			Feed prices	Expenditure		
			Day	Month	Annual		Day	Month	Annual
1	Husk	kg	1	30	360	3,447	3,447	103,410	1,240,920
2	Cattle fodder (residue of wheat, corn and etc.)	kg	1	30	360	4,244	4,244	127,320	1,527,840
3	Compound feed	kg	1	30	360	3,097	3,097	92,910	1,114,920
4	Straw stock	pcs	0.5	15	180	16,000	8,000	240,000	2,880,000
5	Total						18,788	563,640	6,763,680

Table 21 below provides a summary of the information provided above. It contains the average consumption for each type of livestock by day, month and year in soums.

Table 17: Average cost of livestock feed (soums)

№	Name	Quantity	Daily feed consumption (soums)	Monthly feed consumption (soums)	Annual feed consumption (soums)
1	Camel	1	63,106	1,893,180	22,718,160
2	Horse	1	52,444	1,573,320	18,879,840
3	Goat	1	4,742	142,257	1,707,084
4	Sheep (small cattle)	1	7,084	212,514	2,550,168
5	Cattle	1	18,788	563,640	6,763,680

9.8 Support to Vulnerable Households

Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households in the form of a one-time in-kind provision of a food basket that will include basic necessities including items such as flour and oil, household cleaning products and animal fodder¹⁹. This will be in addition to compensation for any other losses.

¹⁹ Calculated based on the value of a basket of consumer goods calculated by the Federation of Consumer Protection Societies and updated to 2023 prices. <https://kun.uz/en/news/2021/02/03/minimum-consumer-basket-calculated>

Herders' income and livelihood activities depend on natural resources (land resources), and they involve their family members in grazing/agricultural/selling activities. Therefore, they will all be considered to be vulnerable.

Vulnerable PAPs will also receive priority participation in livelihood restoration activities and preferential selection for Project related employment (where relevant).

9.9 Alternative Land

Alternative grazing land has been identified to compensate herder (H1 and H2) for the termination of their lease. Villagers (V1 to V7) will also be able to use the alternative land on an unofficial basis, as they currently do.

9.9.1 AVAILABLE LAND FOR GRAZING AND FARMING

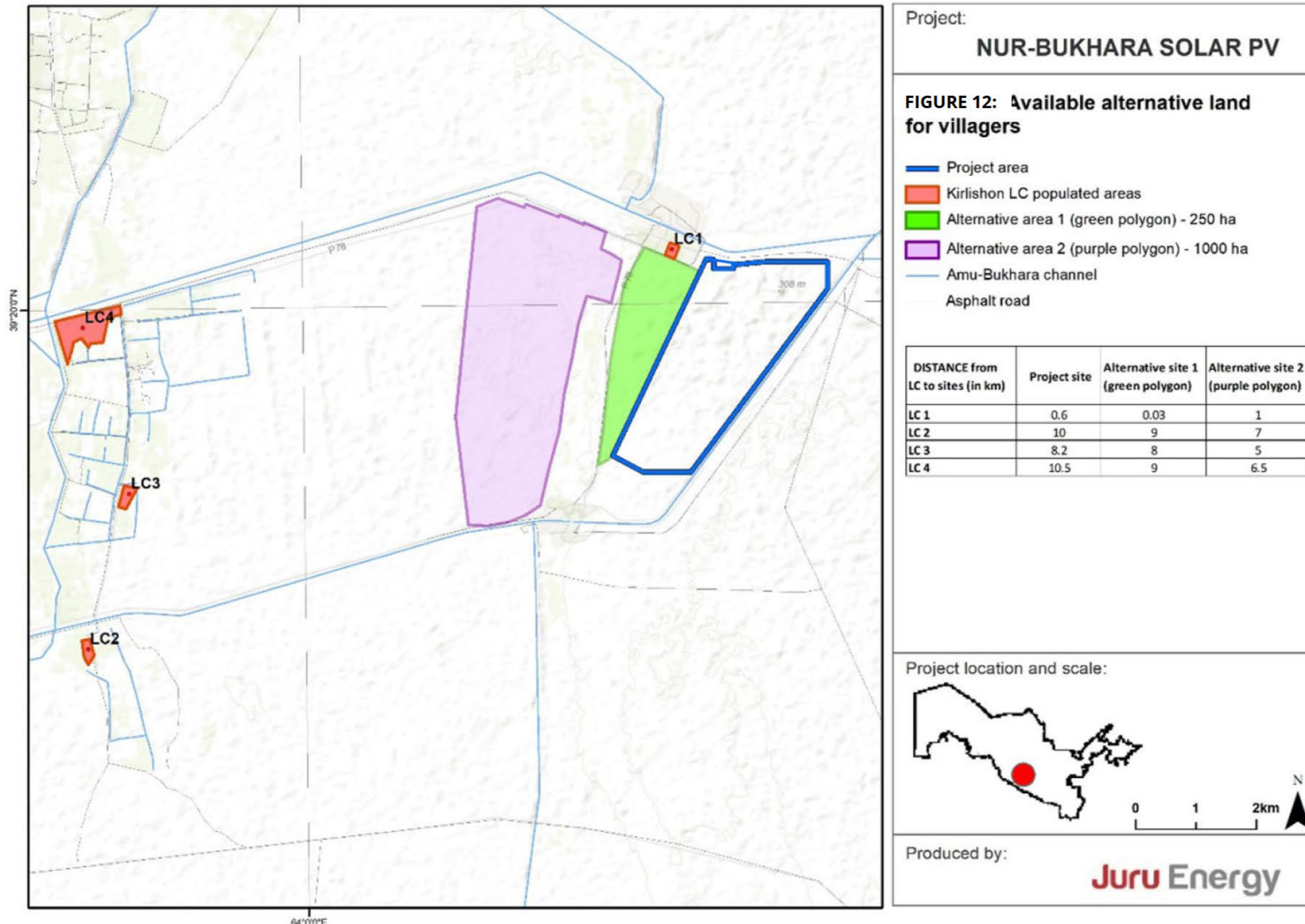
To ensure the safe transition of PAPs livelihoods after land acquisition, the Project consulted with Alat Qorakolchilik LLC and SWID Committee to identify alternative land for grazing near the Project. The land that has been identified is highlighted in green and purple in in Figure 10 below.

The land identified has the benefit that it is very close to the previously used land and the "Alat Qorakolchilik" LLC has confirmed that the land in the green segment has the same calorific value and grazing capacity as the existing piece of land. The valuer undertook a review of the number of livestock owned by the affected herders that use the Project area for grazing and calculated the amount of land needed to graze all of the livestock owned by the affected herders. It came to a total of 57.2 ha of land. The alternative grazing land in green, is approximately 260 ha in size and therefore nearly four times larger than the amount needed by the affected households.

"Alat Qorakolchilik" LLC has also identified additional land as available for herders use in the purple section in Figure 11, which is approximately 1,000ha in size. The LLC has confirmed that there are no landowners or lease agreements connected with that land either. However, this land is further away (approximately 1.5km at the closest point and 5.5km at the farthest point from the households living within the Khamza 1 substation).and is also used by the members of the Kirilishon community who graze their livestock and should therefore only be used as a back-up location.

As mentioned above, the land agreement between herders H1 and H2 is based on head of livestock and not based on plot size, therefore, the cost of the LLA is not expected to change. According to herders H1 and H2, they pay 10-15 thousand UZS per year per head of livestock. PAPs were informed about the alternative site during public consultation meetings and they did not express any concerns about the provision of the alternative site, although they did suggest that they would likely use the section highlighted in green as their preference.

Figure 10: Available alternative land for villager



9.10 Compensation Packages

A compensation package has been identified (replacement land and food basket) in the case of H1, H2, and V1 to V7 and will be disclosed/notified to each PAP. The Project Company will provide the additional support in the form of livelihood restoration activities to H1, H2, and V1 to V7. These are discussed in the next section.

10 Livelihood Restoration Activities

10.1 Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood restoration programs are not required under Uzbek law however, they are required under Lenders' requirements. Livelihood restoration activities will be identified to assist PAPs to restore, if not improve their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. The activities identified are considered commensurate with the identified impacts. Livelihood restoration activities have been developed in consultation with the PAPs during site visits and consultation events.

No specific livelihood restoration activities were requested by PAPs or local community leaders, with the exception of priority employment. Masdar has confirmed that community members will be given priority in the employment process, with the PAPs and households that have no members employed being the first in line. This is provided that they have the relevant skills for the position.

In addition to priority employment the following programs have been identified for PAPs:

- Financial awareness/ monetary management;
- Training that can be provided by SWID, which may include livestock breeding and management training (training to enhance or improve income from livestock production); and training in agricultural production (for PAP's "tomorka" land).
- Provision of seeds and saplings for PAH to improve the productivity in their "tomorka" – estimated at two saplings and 3kg of seeds (tomorka plots are generally 0.05-0.1 ha in size and 3kg of corn (a common plant in the area) are needed to cover 0.1ha of land).
- Assistance with provision of hand tools for use on "tomorka" land or use in animal husbandry (to be determined in consultation with the PAH) – estimated as one tool per household.
- Cooperation with the local university to develop projects to increase productivity in the impacted settlements' animal husbandry practices etc.

Each PAP household will be able to select at least one member to participate in each of the training sessions one training session usually lasts 1-2 weeks (with 20-25 participants in the group). Training topics can be discussed and adjusted, to the needs and requirements of participants.

Provision of materials for the construction of livestock pens will be investigated for feasibility to determine the need for them, their size and the location of the pens. This would require herder consultation at a later date.

Once the Project is operational there is a possibility that some herders will be able to bid for a contract to undertake "controlled grazing" of smaller animals within the Project site, to control the

vegetation (this would not happen for at least three years as the vegetation will need time to grow). Impacted herders will be hired as a priority for this contract.

10.2 Community Benefits

The reach of community benefits extends further than that of livelihood restoration. It does not only focus on PAPs, but also other non-PAP community members. Community benefit activities will be discussed with local government agencies and community members and will be selected on a need's basis, in consultation with local community members and a Community Development Plan will be prepared. Some possible community benefits include:

- Vegetation of the area next to the Project site to increase grazing;
- Lay a water pipe from the ABIS Canal to irrigate the areas next to the Project site to improve soil fertility;
- Assistance in CV writing, or similar, to help local community members to obtain jobs on the Project;
- Provision of scholarships to local students (preferably in topics such as renewable energy or solar technology);
- Provision of training in trades related to project works (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates;
- Assistance in the construction or upgrading of local infrastructure, such as roads and/or community buildings; and
- Investment to restore local infrastructure.

A plan to disclose and manage community benefits will be prepared during the construction phase of the Project. A separate budget will be determined for community benefits and therefore these activities have not been included in the LRP budget.

11 Stakeholder Engagement

11.1 Overview of Stakeholder Engagement

Consultation and engagement with PAPs serve two important purposes. To disclose important information on the LRP and its implementation and to give PAPs the opportunity to raise any concerns or opinions regarding the LRP processes.

All consultation is undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner, in order to reflect the concerns and priorities of both men and women and separate consultations have or are held where necessary. The consultations are also used to inform the PAPs how their views and concerns have been incorporated in the LRP.

11.2 Key Stakeholders Identified

Key stakeholders for the land acquisition and livelihood restoration impacts include:

- State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Development Industry;
- Alat district khokimiyat (municipality);
- Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC

- "Alat Qorakolchilik" LLC
- Land leasers (H1, H2);
- Herders (V1 to V7);
- Local community leaders
- NGOs or other interested parties (if relevant).
- Alat District Administration of ABIS under the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- "National Electricity Grids of Uzbekistan" JSC
- "Bukhara Territorial Electricity Company" JSC; and
- State Committee for Roads of the Republic of Uzbekistan

11.3 Public Consultation and Disclosure Activities

A scoping site visit was undertaken in March 2023. During the visit key informant interviews (KIIs) were undertaken with local community members, land users and community leaders. A preliminary consultation was also undertaken with the farmer who's leased land is located at the south of the Project as his land was originally impacted by the Project. It has subsequently been excluded from the Project footprint.

In the weeks following the site visit KIIs were also undertaken with the Hokyimiat and the SWID. These KIIs were undertaken to disclose Project information to key stakeholders as well as to identify land use and potential economic displacement impacts.

11.3.1 IMPACTS ON THE PROJECT AS PERCEIVED BY THE PAPs

PAPs consulted during focus group discussions and public hearings were most concerned about losing grazing land. No other impacts, related to fishing, collecting plants or herbs or any restriction to access were identified by PAPs during any of the consultation events.

11.3.2 PAPs EXPECTATIONS ON LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES AND / OR SUPPORT

Herders initially requested that the Project site be moved so it would not impact their grazing lands. However, once it was explained that the Project location cannot be moved, but that alternative grazing land would be provided, they had no further concerns regarding loss of grazing land. The herders raised no concerns about the location of the alternative site considering its close proximity to the previous grazing area. The PAPs and other community members raised the following requests:

- prioritise employment for construction stage from their community;
- support constant communication with community during construction stage to ensure that employed villagers can complain in case of job loss; and
- support community in improving its infrastructure (internal access roads, public structures).

PAPs and community members asked that the EPC contractor would arrange a meeting with them in order to get clarifications on what kind of jobs are needed.

11.4 LRP Disclosure

Consultation to disclose the LRP summary (a leaflet that outlined the LRP) and compensation packages including the alternative land location was undertaken in August 2023. It included meeting with institutional stakeholders and PAPs. The institutional stakeholders included; the District Municipality (Foreign Trade and Investment Department and Construction Department), the Alat Qorakolchilik LLC, the Natural Resources Department of Alat District and the Local Electricity Department of District. At the Project site, all PAPs and the community leader for Kirlshon community were consulted either in person [5 PAPs], or via the Telegram app [2 PAPs]. Compensation packages were disclosed, including the alternative land and discussed with PAPs. Some PAPs informed the Project that they would prefer cash compensation. However, once the compensation packages were fully explained all of the PAPs signed their receipt of the compensation package disclosures. I

PAPs reiterated their expectation to be hired during construction. They were informed that employment cannot be guaranteed, but PAPs will receive priority employment on the Project, providing they have the required skills for the position.

It was also explained that the alternative land is available now. Other commitments under the CP (food baskets etc.) will be distributed before the start of construction.

11.5 Gender Inclusion

Inclusion of women in consultations, particularly in relation to livelihood restoration impacts has been encouraged. The possibility of gendered focus group meetings was available, but found not to be necessary as women were able to participate in general focus groups (they can be held in future if deemed necessary) and women are encouraged to attend all public hearing events. In total two focus group discussions were held including women, one in each of the Project AoI communities. During the discussions requests were made regarding employment for women (in tasks such as catering). The only concern raised regarding workers influx was the possibility of livestock theft.

Female facilitators have been available at all events, so that women feel comfortable raising their comments and concerns.

If it is identified that women are not equally participating in these events, further action will be taken, such as village walk throughs, where a female facilitator will walk through the village and speak to women they meet in the street (this has not been required to date). Following that, discussions with local governments and household visits can be facilitated if necessary.

11.6 Vulnerable and Marginalised People

Vulnerable peoples have been identified by local government members as disabled, elderly, or youths. Attempts have been made to include these vulnerable or marginalized groups in general discussions (such as holding consultations in locations with disabled access), and individual consultations in-person and by telephone have been made to identified vulnerable PAPs.

11.7 Future Planned Engagements

A range of formal and informal consultative methods have been used to inform the preparation and implementation of this LRP. Consultation methodology has included: focus group discussions, public meetings, community discussions, and one-on-one interviews with key informants. Consultations have included proactive measures to ensure women are informed about the impacts and their views incorporated into the preparation of the LRP to the extent possible.

No sensitive community structures (religious structures, schools, wells) were identified through the consultations, and the needs of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including those below the poverty line, severely affected households, the elderly, and female headed households were identified and addressed²⁰.

PAPs will continue to be consulted throughout the Project, at key stages, and at a minimum on a quarterly basis throughout construction. The following future planned engagements, relevant to livelihood restoration, have been identified for the Project.

- Disclosure of the LRP executive summary on Masdar and Lender websites (September 2023).
- Notification and implementation of the livelihood restoration training (no date determined as yet).
- Disclosure of the dates the land ownership will be transferred, and the date construction of the perimeter fence will start (no date determined as yet).

For further information on future stakeholder engagement for the entire Project, please see the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (2023).

12 Grievance Redress Mechanism

12.1 Overview

The aim of a grievance mechanism (GM) is to maintain communication with PAPs, i.e., be aware of their concerns, and provide responses to their inquiries as per Lenders' requirements. A well-functioning GM can identify issues and address them before they escalate.

Grievances will be managed by the Grievance Manager. At the scoping and ESIA stages of the Project, JE will be the Grievance Manager, responsible for the receipt of grievances with assistance from Masdar, However, following the ESIA phase the responsibility for grievance receipt and redress will be entirely the responsibility of Masdar, or an appointed contractor.

The grievance mechanism has been and will continue to be disclosed during all public consultations and focus group discussions. A statement on the grievance mechanism has been included in the Project Non-technical Summary (NTS) and grievance contact details will be included on all documents for disclosure to stakeholders, including a relevant mobile phone number.

²⁰ No indigenous peoples have been identified as being impacted by the Project

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up by the Project Company GRC at the outset of the Project. It will include members of the key entities responsible for livelihood restoration, local community members and representatives of the PAPs.

12.2 Grievance Reporting and Resolution

A grievance is a claim raised by an individual or group whose livelihood, health and safety, cultural norms and heritage are considered to have been adversely affected (harmed) by a project activity which, if not addressed effectively, may pose a risk to operations and the livelihood, well-being or quality of life of the claimant(s)

Livelihood restoration related grievances can be raised during meetings, Project site visits, via phone calls and in written form (text messages via email, mobile applications, written requests etc). Upon the receipt of a grievance by any means of communication (verbal and written, including anonymous grievances), the Grievance Manager will enter the grievance into the grievance log to ensure that all raised concerns/inquiries are investigated and addressed. After receipt and registration of a grievance, an applicant will receive written notification that includes a proposed timeline for the investigation depending on the request and preliminary time of receipt of a response.

Grievances and requests related to the Project contractors and subcontractors will also be recorded and monitored through the grievance mechanism. Masdar will ensure that all contractors have relevant information about the grievance mechanism and they have been informed that they need to report all grievances that they receive to Masdar.

JE has developed a grievance form as well as grievance log to keep a tracked record of each grievance received. The grievance form is provided in Annex A. and the grievance log is provided in Annex B.

The grievance form was prepared based on location, language preferences as well as communication opportunities of identified stakeholders. Responses will be provided in a language that is suitable for the complainant, i.e., Uzbek, Russian or Kazakh. Allocated members of ESIA consultant will be responsible for the receipt and monitoring of grievances during the ESIA phase of the Project.

Submitting a grievance to the grievance mechanism will not preclude a complainant in any way from also seeking recourse through the national legal system, and the complainant can take this course of action should they not be satisfied with the response they receive to their grievance if they wish.

12.3 Contact Details

Contact details of JE representatives that will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the EISA stage are provided in Table 18 below:

Table 18: Contact details

Company	Contact Details
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Juru Energy Viktoriya Filatova – Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: v.filatova@juruenergy.com Telephone: +998 712020440
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Principal Social Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Telephone: +998 712020440
Project Company Khurshid Karamatov	Email: kkaramatov@masdar.ae Telephone: +998 93 522 00 70

12.4 Grievance Responsibilities

12.4.1 JURU ENERGY

During the scoping and ESIA phase of the Project, stakeholder engagement is being undertaken by JE. Therefore, JE is the main focal point for stakeholders from local communities, including PAPs, to raise grievances. Any grievances raised will be recorded in the grievance form and in the grievance log. The Project Company (Masdar) will assist in the resolution of grievances, and JE and/or Masdar will respond to the grievance.

12.4.2 MASDAR

Masdar will identify a suitable staff member to undertake stakeholder engagement activities as required in the SEP once the ESIA phase has been completed. They will take over engagement activities following the ESIA phase. It is expected that Masdar will identify a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for this purpose (refer to Volume IV Environmental and Social management Plan). The CLO will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities. Masdar will be responsible for providing relevant information and training to the EPC Contractor (and other contractors as relevant) about the grievance mechanism, who should be informed and that all grievances (even if they are resolved on the spot) need to be reported to Masdar for logging.

12.4.3 CONTRACTORS/SUBCONTRACTORS

The EPC Contractor will be responsible for monitoring its subcontractors, reporting to Masdar any grievances it receives, and providing training to its employees on the grievance mechanism. The EPC Contractor will make sure that reporting and training responsibilities are being cascaded down to contractors and subcontractors.

12.4.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE

The GRC will incorporate representatives from the Project Company, the EPC Contractor, PAPs (herders), local communities and other stakeholders as deemed necessary. The GRC composition will be defined by the Project Company social officer/CLO. Informal elections may be held to identify the relevant local representation. For specific grievances, additional representatives may be added to the GRC depending on the type of grievance. The specific composition of the GRC will be defined before the start of construction by the CLO and included in subsequent updates of the

SEP. The role of the GRC will be to support general project grievances as well as LRP specific grievances.

12.5 Confidentiality and Anonymity

The GM will keep strict confidentiality of data, including the personal information of all applicants. Although grievances may be reported during the ESIA period, names and identifying features of complainants will be withheld in any public disclosures. At the stage of grievance receipt/registration the complainant will be informed that they can submit a grievance anonymously. Complainants will be informed that some grievances may not be able to be responded to if they are made anonymously.

12.6 Grievance Resolution Options and Response

The approaches taken to resolve grievances will depend on the nature, frequency of occurrence and the number of grievances. The resolution of grievances will be formally communicated to the complainant in written form. If a complainant cannot receive a written response, the complainant will be contacted via phone and informed of the results of their grievance.

Table 19 provides the timeframes for response to grievances.

Table 19: Grievance Processing Timeline

Stage	Timeline
Receipt and registration of grievance	Day 0-
Providing acknowledgement of grievance receipt to the complainant	Maximum three days after submission of grievance
Assessment/investigation of the received grievance by the GRC	Maximum two weeks after submission of grievance
Providing the complainant with a response	Maximum three days after assessment has been completed
Reassessment of grievance in case the complainant is not satisfied with the previously provided response	Maximum two weeks after notification of dissatisfaction by the complainant

Where complex grievances or other factors are extending the investigation time, the complainant will be informed of this delay, advised of an updated expected timeline for a response, and provided regular updates.

12.7 Grievance Logging

Tracking and logging each grievance will be recorded in a grievance log. Each grievance will be given a unique identification number, followed by registering details and the timing of its resolution and close-out. A copy of the Project grievance log has been included as Annex B.

12.8 Grievances Received

No livelihood restoration related grievances have been received as of the writing of this report.

13 Costs and Budget

13.1 Budget

The budget allocated for the LRP will be entirely financed by Masdar. The cost for Livelihood Restoration is included in Table 20 below. Items that are not relevant have been kept at this stage to show that they were reviewed but are not relevant at this time.

Table 20: Estimated Livelihood Restoration Cost

Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Som)	Total (Som)	Total (USD)
Compensation for private land	Ha	0	-	0	0
Compensation for temporary land loss	Lump sum	0	-	0	0
Compensation for leased land	Lump sum	0	0	0	0
Compensation for loss of income	Head of livestock	0	-	0	0
Vulnerability allowance (food basket) (H1, H2, and V1 to V7)	Basket	9			
Livelihood restoration - Financial awareness training	Program	1			
Livelihood restoration - Livestock management training	Program	1			
Livelihood restoration - Agricultural training	Program	1			
Livelihood restoration provision of saplings and seeds	2 saplings and 3 kg of seeds	9			
Livelihood restoration provision of hand tools for agriculture	One tool	9			
Monitoring costs	Fees	1			
Administration costs (5%)					
Contingency (10%)					
Total					

13.2 LRP Contingency Fund

A contingency of 10% has been added to the Project costs to cover any additional, unforeseen costs, such as identification of additional PAPs, or cost overruns.

13.3 LRP Implementation Cost

In addition to the compensation and allowance costs, the Project will need to pay implementation costs that are expected to extend past the commencement of construction. These costs will include livelihood restoration activities, community benefits, monitoring and administration costs.

14 Institutional Arrangements

This section provides an overview of the institutional arrangements and responsibilities in regard to, implementation of the LRP, public consultations, information disclosure, grievance redress, monitoring and reporting.

14.1 Key responsible parties

14.1.1 JURU ENERGY

JE will be responsible for the preparation of LRP (this document), negotiation of compensation with PAPs on behalf of Masdar. JE's responsibilities include:

- Assess the current situation;
- Identify PAPs;
- Identify main legislation principles for land acquisition and compensation process;
- Identify key stakeholders that should be consulted during the LRP;
- Undertake LRP consultations with stakeholders;
- Facilitate compensation negotiations with the PAPs; and
- Support the GRM throughout the LRP preparation process.

14.1.2 MASDAR

Masdar will be responsible for the approval of the LRP and compensation payments. Masdar's responsibilities include:

- Prepare/approve compensation packages as well as additional support for PAPs and their households and livelihood restoration programs;
- Disclose the final entitlements and compensation packages to all the PAPs;
- Disclose LRP on Masdar's website;
- Review and assist the ESIA Consultant in addressing comments received relating to compensation packages;
- Assist and participate in LRP implementation activities;
- Ensure construction does not start until compensation has been paid; and
- Oversee and act on grievances that will be raised in relation to the LRP.

14.1.3 PROJECT COMPANY/MAIN CONTRACTOR

The Main Contractor has not yet been identified for the Project. They will be employed by Masdar to undertake the construction works of the Project. The Main Contractor's responsibility in relation to the LRP are expected to include:

- Understand the need and implementation requirements of the LRP;
- Monitor and manage implementation and monitoring of LRP (or hire a contractor to undertake this task); and
- Ensure implementation of livelihood programs/training.

14.1.4 LENDERS' ROLE

Lenders have not yet been identified for the Project. Their responsibility in relation to the LRP will depend on the timing of when they sign on to the Project. Lender responsibilities are expected to include:

- Review and approve LRP (if they are on board prior to LRP implementation);
- Disclose LRP on Lender website; and
- Monitor timely and accurate implementation of LRP or undertake an independent audit of how the LRP was undertaken, per their organization's requirements.

14.1.5 STATE COMMITTEE ON SERICULTURE AND WOOL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

As a main landowner and government entity, that allocates pasture lands to its subordinate organisations the State Committee will take on the following responsibilities:

- Sign Land Lease Agreement with Masdar to hand over site for the Project;
- Provide alternative land/re-define land lease agreement(s) for affected PAPs/entities if required; and
- Support Masdar in providing information on activities of the Committee and its subordinate structures as required to assess the level of impact from Project construction and land acquisition.

14.1.6 BUKHARA REGIONAL KHOKIMIYAT (MUNICIPALITY)

Bukhara regional khokimiyat will be responsible for provisions of the land allotment order and maintaining oversight of the implementation of state and national legislation. Its responsibilities include:

- Take responsibility for implementing state policies and Presidential decrees relating to the Project;
- Provide guidance to local khokimiyat (Alat) on how to implement the Presidential decree relating to the Project;
- Provide the Project site land allotment order; and
- Provide assistance in LRP preparation and implementation as required.

14.1.7 ALAT DISTRICT KHOKIMIYAT (MUNICIPALITY)

The Alat district khokimiyat will be responsible for allocation of its land in the district and providing support for the implementation of the LRP. The order for project implementation will be issued by Alat district khokimiyat, as it is the representative of state in the district. Its responsibilities include:

- Allocate land in the Alat district to the Project²¹;
- Change the status of allocated land for the Project from category of “agricultural/pastural land” to the category of “industry, transport, communication and other”²²;
- Issue the order for project implementation;
- Assist in communication with relevant district department for implementation of LRP;
- Support JE in communication with identified PAPs; and
- Provide assistance in LRP preparation and implementation as required.

14.1.8 COMPENSATION COMMITTEE (IF REQUIRED)

As per Uzbek law a compensation committee can be set up. However, it is unlikely to be required for the Project. Should PAPs request a committee to be set up its responsibilities would include²³:

- Ensuring regular monitoring of the timely provision of compensations in full and accounting of compensations provided;
- Submitting information to the Assembly of People's Deputies in cases of untimely and incomplete provision of compensations;
- Assisting in pre-trial settlements of compensation-related conflicts (if relevant); and
- Making decisions of a recommendatory nature on disputes related to the provision of compensation (if relevant).

14.1.9 INDEPENDENT E&S CONSULTANT

The independent E&S consultant will be hired to monitor the implementation of the Project. The E&S consultant's responsibilities include:

- Monitor the implementation process of the LRP and prepare monitoring reports on LRP implementation to be submitted to the lenders;
- Inform Masdar of any arising issues during the valuation process and the implementation and monitoring of the LRP;
- Provide feedback on any non-compliance with the implementation of the LRP and corrective action in the monitoring reports submitted to the lenders; and
- Provide recommendations on issues that require corrective actions in accordance with the lender's requirements.

²¹ Although land is managed by SWID, the final order on project implementation will be issued by Alat khokimiyat, as it is representative of state in this district. It will be acknowledged in the order of the Mayor that SWID has been consulted and provided consent for land allocation required for project.

²² This occurs following the issuance of the Presidential Decree.

²³ The compensation committee is arranged by khokimiyat and local authorities and typically is formed where there are multiple PAPs, or there are disputes relating to the compensation agreements. The Project Company may be part of the Committee upon invitation by the khokimiyat.

14.2 Implementation schedule

The implementation schedule is the timeframe for the start and completion of all key livelihood restoration activities. The EPC Contractor will not be given the go-ahead to start construction of civil works in affected areas until all the requirements of this LRP have been completed. There is a risk that failure to complete livelihood restoration activities in time, could affect the schedule of the construction works.

Table 21: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Weeks																			
	May				June				July				August				September			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Community consultations																				
LRP disclosure																				
Set up and ongoing use of the grievance mechanism																				
Detailed design completion																				
Site demarcation of affected lands																				
Inventory of affected land (and assets)																				
Compensation assessment by independent valuer																				
Disclosure of compensation to PAPs and discussions/confirming package with PAPs																				
Completion of LRP																				
Approval of LRP by EBRD/IFC/ADB/Masdar																				
Provision of entitlements																				
Livelihood restoration activities start																				
Internal/external monitoring starts																				

15 Monitoring and Reporting

15.1 Overview

Monitoring will enable the Project to establish continuous communication with PAPs through the grievance mechanism, assess the process of LRP, ensure the implementation of actions required under national law and Lender requirements on restoration of livelihoods are being achieved.

The process of livelihood restoration will be monitored by JE on behalf of Masdar (or the Main Contractor for activities during the construction phase). There are various activities that require monitoring and reporting as part of this LRP. They are discussed in the following sections.

15.2 Monitoring

15.2.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

Implementation of the LRP will be monitored by an ESIA Consultant, assisted by Project Company representatives. During the process of LRP implementation quarterly and semi-annual livelihood restoration monitoring and evaluation reports will be prepared. Once the LRP is completed (following the provision of entitlements, expected to be at the end of September 2023 - completion of livelihood restoration activities may take longer to complete) a completion audit will be undertaken and compliance report will be prepared including an assessment of whether the objectives of the LRP have been met. The final internal monitoring report may be used, along with a specially prepared checklists, as the basis for allowing mobilization works to start in the impacted sections.

Internal monitoring will focus on progress on livelihood restoration activities, progress on key performance indicators (KPIs – discussed further in section 14.3), results of consultations and other activities, issues affecting the performance of the livelihood restoration, constraints, variations from what was included in the LRP (if any), reasons for those variations, corrective actions (to address any issues identified) and lessons learned.

If any significant issues related to livelihood restoration or if any unanticipated impacts are identified, the ESIA Consultant will prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues.

15.2.2 EXTERNAL/THIRD PARTY AUDIT/COMPLETION AUDIT

In addition, to the internal auditing there will be an External Monitoring Agent (EMA), or Lenders environmental and social due diligence (ESDD) team hired to undertake external monitoring. The EMA will be a qualified non-government organization (NGO), consultancy firm or another agency and must be independent from the ESIA Consultant. The EMA's role will be to verify the internal monitoring results and monitor that the LRP process has been implemented in accordance with the agreed LRP. At the end of the implementation of the LRP, the EMA will undertake a completion audit and prepare a compliance report including an assessment of whether the objectives of the LRP have been met. The EMA will also review the implementation of the complaints and grievance

procedures to ensure any concerns raised by PAPs are addressed satisfactorily. External monitoring will cover (but not be limited to) the following:

- a) **Progress of livelihood restoration:**
 - Compensation standards and disbursement of compensation funds;
 - Re-distribution and adjustment of land use titles and land-based tax and registration liabilities;
 - Living standards of PAPs, monitoring whether PAPs are same or better off than their pre-project situation. Measures may include (but not be limited to) demographic changes, health (illnesses incidence and medical facilities available); education (levels of completion and literacy); poverty incidence; income levels, occupations and employment status; and vulnerability indicators;
 - Development of host sites (as required) and ensuring PAPs are re-established adequately to a level where they are the same or better off than the pre-project situations;
 - Numbers of grievances and their resolution;
 - Consultations;
 - Recommendations to the ESIA Consultant of any issues requiring immediate attention in implementing the LRP;
 - Lessons learned;
- b) **Quarterly and semi-annual monitoring of additional PAPs:** Reporting on the identification of any additional displaced persons not covered in the LRP.
- c) **Institutional evaluation:** Within one year after completion of LRP implementation, an evaluation of LRP implementation stakeholder institutions will be conducted and reported.
- d) **Post implementation:** After the second year of civil works implementation, livelihood restoration effectiveness will be evaluated in order determine if the PAPs have the same or better standards of living than their pre-project situation.
- e) **Lessons learned:** Recommendations for implementation of future livelihood restoration projects will be provided.

15.3 Livelihood Restoration Reporting

The LRP will be disclosed as part of the ESIA documentation. Following preparation of the LRP, regular quarterly internal reporting will be prepared during LRP implementation to disclose livelihood restoration progress. Main indicators will include but will not be limited to the following:

- Consultations with stakeholders and PAPs. Outcomes of consultations (response letters, MoMs etc);
- Compensation paid;
- Livelihood restoration activities undertaken; and
- Grievances received.

Table 26 provides an overview of the types of reporting that will be required throughout the LRP implementation process.

Table 22: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	Recipient
Livelihood Restoration Plans	Detail the livelihood impacts, socioeconomic survey of PAPs, mitigation and rehabilitation measures, budgetary requirements and timeline for implementation.	Once	JE	Masdar and Lender(s) (EBRD/ IFC/ ADB) Disclosed on Masdar and Lender website and other locations as required
Quarterly progress reports	Progress on livelihood restoration activities, progress on KPIs, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from LRP (if any), reasons for variations, corrective actions and lessons learned.	Quarterly	JE/Main Contractor/ Independent consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)
Semi-annual livelihood restoration monitoring report	Progress on livelihood restoration activities, KPIs, variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions and lessons learned.	Semi-annually	Main Contractor/ Independent consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)
Independent monitoring report	Progress on livelihood restoration activities, KPIs, variations if any with explanation and outcome, PAP's satisfaction with process, compliance with Lender requirements, corrective actions recommended.	Semi-annually	Independent E&S Consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)
Completion Audit/ Compliance Report	Overall narrative of the livelihood restoration process, outputs and outcomes of KPIs, key variations/changes, and lessons learned	Once	Independent consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)

15.4 Indicators / KPIs

The Project will use the key performance indicators (KPIs) in Table 27 for tracking livelihood restoration activity on an ongoing basis.

Table 23: KPIs and targets for livelihood restoration activities

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility
LRP-01	Capacity building and training activities have been completed on schedule	100% of planned capacity building activities are completed	Once (first quarterly report)	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets	JE/Masdar
LRP-02	Livelihood restoration activities are being achieved according to agreed implementation plan	At least 80% of activities are undertaken on schedule	Quarterly	Updated implementation schedule	JE/Masdar
LRP-03	Funds have been disbursed according to the LRP	100% of funds disbursed	Once (first quarterly report)	Payment schedules / evidence of payments	JE/Masdar
LRP-04	All PAPs have received entitlements according to numbers and categories of losses in the entitlement matrix	100% of PAPs have received entitlements	Quarterly	Payment schedules / evidence of payments	JE
LRP-05	Income and livelihood restoration activities are being implemented as planned	100% of planned activities are completed	Quarterly	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets	JE
LRP-06	Discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the LRP and actual numbers have been identified	All additional PAPs identified	Quarterly	LRP documentation	JE
LRP-07	Positive changes occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?	At least 50% of PAPs report positive changes	Semi-annual	Socio-economic survey results of minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	JE/Main Contractor
LRP-08	Positive changes occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns	At least 50% of PAPs report positive changes	Semi-annual	Socio-economic survey results of minutes of meetings/	JE/Main Contractor

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility
	compared to pre-project situation?			photos/ attendance sheets	
LRP-09	Number of participants in livelihood restoration activities.	At least 70% of eligible PAPs attend activities	Quarterly	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets	JE
LRP-10	Number of PAPs know how to use the GRM	All PAPs report they know how to use GRM	Semi-annual	Minutes of meetings	JE/Masdar
LRP-11	Number of grievances that have been satisfactorily resolved.	100% of grievances resolved within timeframe stipulated in GRM	Quarterly	Grievance log	JE
LRP-12	Grievances and resolutions have been documented	100% of grievances documented	Quarterly	Grievance log	JE
LRP-13	Number of cases that have been taken to court	No cases taken to court	Semi-annual	Legal documents received	JE/Masdar
LRP-14	All processes have been documented	100% of processes documented	Quarterly	LRP documentation	JE/Masdar/ Main Contractor

15.5 LRP Updating

The LRP is a live document and will be updated to reflect consultations and compensation disclosure activities once they have been completed. JE will be responsible for undertaking the next update. Any updates will need to be disclosed to the affected communities.

Annex A: Grievance Form

a) English version

<u>NUR-BUKHARA SOLAR PV GRIEVANCE FORM</u>	
Reference number	<i>(to be filled in by JE representative)</i> REF:
INSTRUCTIONS	<p>Please fill in this Grievance form in clear handwriting and submit through one of the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directly to Juru Energy (JE) - By email to: <p>z.kazakova@juruenergy.com</p> <p>v.filatova@juruenergy.com</p> <p>Phone Number:</p> <p>+998 90 515 03 92</p> <p>+998 93 549 62 04</p>
Full Name (Optional)	First Name:
	Last Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously <i>(You can remain anonymous if you prefer but we may not be able to contact you with a response to your concern)</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance confidentially <i>(You can remain confidential in all reporting if you prefer)</i>
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e- mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: <i>Please provide:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone: <i>Please provide:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> By email: <i>Please provide:</i>
Preferred Language of Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Uzbek
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh

	<input type="checkbox"/> English		
Description of Incident/Grievance <i>What happened?</i> <i>Where did it happen?</i> <i>Who did it happen to?</i> <i>What is the result of the problem?</i> <i>Nature of project information requested.</i>			
Date of Incident/Grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date...)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)		
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?			
Signature:		Date:	

b) Uzbek version

<u>SHIKOYAT MUROJAATNOMASI SHAKLI</u>	
YO'RIQNOMA	<p>Iltilmos, ushbu shikoyat murojaati shaklini aniq yozuvda to'ldiring va quyidagi aloqa vositalari orqali taqdim eting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To'g'ridan-to'g'ri Juru Energy ga - Elektron manzil orqali: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com v.filatova@juruenergy.com - Telefon orqali: +998 90 515 03 92 +998 93 549 62 04
F.I.Sh (Ixtiyoriy)	Ismi:
	Familiyasi:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Murojaatimni anonim tarzda bo'lishini istayman. (Hohishingizga ko'ra anonim tarzda murojaat qilishingiz mumkin, ammo u holda masalangiz yuzasidan sizga javob bilan murojaat qila olmaymiz)
Aloqa ma'lumotlari	<input type="checkbox"/> Pochta orqali: <i>Iltilmos, manzilni ko'rsating:</i>
Murojaatga javob olish shaklini ko'rsating (pochta, telefon, e- mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> Telefon orqali:
	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail orqali:
Afzal ko'riladigan aloqa tili	<input type="checkbox"/> O'zbek
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rus
	<input type="checkbox"/> Qozoq
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingliz

<p>Murojaat/shikoyat mazmuni</p>	<p><i>Nima sodir bo'ldi?</i></p> <p><i>Qayerda?</i></p> <p><i>Kim buni boshidan o'tkazdi?</i></p> <p><i>Natijada nima sodir bo'ldi?</i></p> <p><i>So'ralgan loyiha ma'lumotining tabiati.</i></p>
<p>Murojaat/shikoyat sanasi</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Bir martalik murojaat/shikoyat (sana _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bir necha marta yuborilgan murojaat/shikoyat (necha marotaba _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Davom etayotgan (ayni paytda yechimi topilayotgan murojaat)</p>
<p>Muammoni hal qilish uchun qanday chora-tadbirlar qo'llanishini xohlaysiz?</p>	
<p>Imzo:</p>	
<p>Sana:</p>	

Annex B: Grievance Log

ID	Date	Name or Grievant	Contact Details	Preferred Language	Requested Anonymity? Yes/No	Description of the problem	Responsible Person	Actions to be undertaken (as proposed by the Project)	Due date	Results of the Actions	Closing date	Evidence (if applicable)

Annex C: Evidence of Disclosure of LRP

Census and asset survey questionnaire

Census and asset survey

Survey № _____

I. General provisions

Project location	
Name of farmer	
Name of farmland (if registered as legal entity)	
Counter number/cadastral references of plot, if applicable:	
Gender of the farm owner	
Nationality	
Age	
Vulnerability: disability/from a low-income family (if applicable)	
The total size of farming land	
Size of affected plot	

Sketch/cadastral map of affected plot and copy of land lease agreement (if available)

1. Current usage

- a) Mainly residential
- b) Mainly agricultural
- c) Forest
- d) Pasture
- e) Unused
- f) Other (please specify) _____

1.1. If land is used for agricultural purposes please fill in the table below:

No	Type of crop	Size of plated size (if tree add the number as well)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

1.2. If land is used for grazing please fill in the table below:

No	Type of livestock	Number		Size of grazing area
		Rented	Owned	
1.	Cows			
2.	Sheep			
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

2. Regime of land ownership

- a) Legal lease (please specify the lease duration) _____
- b) Informal lease (please specify an informal lease duration) _____
- c) Shared ownership _____
- d) Fully owned _____

e) Other (please specify) _____

If you are not a single owner of the land, please share the information about the type of your ownership.

3. Please indicate how long have you been using this land

4. What is the main source of water for irrigation

- A) Water well built by myself; total cost _____
- B) Water well provided by LLC; cost _____
- C) Water well provided by municipality; total cost _____
- D) Existing water well on the area; total cost _____
- E) Other _____; total costs _____

5. Could you please describe the general approach of your livestock farming business? How do you graze livestock? Do you have a temporary client, whom you sell livestock if necessary? What have you done to enlarge your livestock activities?

6. Do you have an alternative land to use?

_____ Yes _____ No

If yes, please share the information about this land (location, size etc.)

7. Do you hire workers to assist you in farming/grazing activities?

_____Yes _____No

If yes, please fill in the table below:

No	Name of worker	Nature of job (e.g. grazing, breeding, etc.)	Employment period (seasonally, permanent, temporary)	Monthly/ seasonal salary	Number and type of owned livestock (if applicable)	Do they pay for grazing their own livestock? (if applicable indicate how much)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						

8. Are the herders you associate with your relatives or family members?

- A) Son
- B) Brother
- C) Uncle
- D) Cousin
- E) Other

9. Do your family members help you with livestock farming?

_____Yes _____No

If yes, please indicate

- A) all round year
- B) In winter season
- C) In spring season
- D) In summer season

10. Do you pay for your family members?

_____ Yes _____ No

if you pay for your family members, please indicate how much you pay per month per person.

_____ UZS per person

if you do not pay for your family members please indicate how do you compensate their labour?

12. How much do you pay for a hired worker/herder per month?

- a) _____ UZS per month
- b) _____ UZS for 15 days
- c) Pay with _____ head of sheep or head of goat for _____ month or _____ for a year _____
- d) Other _____

II. Notification on land use

8. Could you please share the dates and type of notification for termination of your land lease agreement as well as date of agreement termination? What organization issued notification and termination of land lease agreement?

9. Please share your expenses associated with agricultural activities, including taxes?

10. Do you have monthly payment for loan?

B) What kind of assistantship you would like to get for your future plans?

- A) Legal advice on how to get a new land for farming
- B) Financial support for starting new business
- C) Assistance in finding sustainable job in local market
- D) Other (please specify) _____

C) What is your income you get from using land allocated for the project site?

- a) Monthly_____
- b) Annual_____

D) How much are going to lose if you are not allowed to use land at the Project site?

E) For herders whose settlements are located at Project site – How do you assess the loss if your settlement will be removed from Project site?

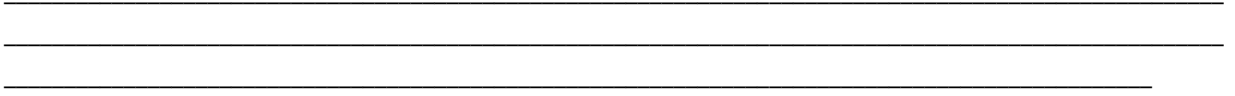
13. Who control the ‘Temir’ agreement?

- A) _____

14. How many sheep did you sell for 2020-2021 and for 2019-2020?

_____ Number _____ amount UZS
_____ Month/_____ per year

15. Please specify why you sold livestock?



List of real estate objects of farms TO BE FILLED BY VALUATOR ONLY

№	Names/types of objects	Year of construction	Number of rooms	Overall area, m ²	Connection to the public utilities (electricity, water, gas etc.)						Condition of the object 1- New or very good 2- Fair 3- Poor 4- Ruin, unable to use (to be assess by valuator only)	Cost of the object according to the available documents, (mln. soum)	Value estimated by the owner, (mln. Soum)
					Water network	Power grid	Phone lines	Public sewage	Gas supply	Waste disposal			

List of livestock TO BE FILLED BY VALUATOR ONLY

№	Type of livestock	Size of grazing land	Grazing period (start date and expected date to termination of land lease agreement)	Average number of livestock in the last 3 years.	Average net income received from livestock	Overall expenses spent for livestock in 2021	Real cost according national legislation (to be filled by valuator only)	Notes
	Cows							
	Sheep							
							

List of agricultural crops/trees (if applicable)

№	Type of crop/tree	Size of planted land	Planted time	Expected time for harvesting	Total amount of expenses for planting (seeds, planting, watering etc)	Average net income received from crops	Overall expenses spent for crops in 2021	Real cost according national legislation (to be filled by valuator only)	Notes

Thank you very much for your participation in the survey!

Date of survey: _____, 2023

Interviewer (full name and signature) _____

Herder (full name and signature) _____

Evaluator (full name and signature) _____

Annex D: Socio-economic survey questionnaire

Q1 | _____ |

*No
questionnaire*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR Nur Bukhara Solar PV PROJECT

Hello! My name is _____. We are performing a household survey as part of the Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the upcoming Nur Bukhara Solar PV Project. Development of this Project is part of the ongoing and planned reforms by the Government of Uzbekistan, that are targeted at modernization of Uzbekistan's energy sector.

We request you to kindly take part in our survey to determine the socioeconomic status of the households within the communities. Survey covers demographic as well as socio-economic characteristics of local households. Collecting this information will enable us to understand if there will be any potential impacts to the surrounding local community and on local areas.

It will take approximately 40 minutes of your time to answer the questions. All information provided by you will be strictly confidential (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №547 dated 02.07.2019). Furthermore, collected information will be coded and analyzed together with responses from other households, without indicating your address, and personal details. Once the ESIA is submitted we will keep your data for 5 years before disposing of it in a secure manner. You will have the right to review and change the data provided or request it to be deleted at any time. It is your choice to accept or refuse to participate in the survey.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire passport

Q1. Full name of the respondent _____

Q2. Location

Alat district	1
Other (Please indicate) _____	2

Q3. Mahalla²⁴ _____

Q4. Settlement/village/Micro district _____

Q5. Surveyed zone: _____ (eg. LC1, LC2, and etc.)

Q6. Household address (street, house/apartment):

Q7. Surname and first name of the interviewer: _____ | _____ |

Q8 Survey Date: | ____ | _____2023

Q9. Verifier/Encoder _____ | ____ | (not filled)

Q10. Operator _____ | ____ | (not filled)

²⁴ Makhalla is local self-governing community

A. THE HOUSEHOLD

Could you please share the information about your family members, including those who live in this residence and share their income and expenses of your family.

INTERVIEWER: FILL IN THE TABLE STARTING FROM THE RESPONDENT

Serial number	Relation to the household head	15.5.1 Nationality	15.5.2 Gender	Age	Education	15.5.3 Occupation	15.5.4 Disability status
	1 - Household head (HHH) 2 - Father or mother of HHH 3 - Spouse or partner of HHH 4 - Son or daughter of HHH 5 - Sister or brother of HHH or the spouse of sister or brother 6 - Other relative 7 - Non relative household member	1 - Uzbek 2 - Other peoples of Central Asia (Kazakhs, Tajiks, Turkmen, Kyrgyz) 3 - Other Asian Nations 4 - Slav (Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians) 5 - Other (please specify)	1 - male 2 - female		1 - illiterate 2 - can read and write, but didn't graduate from secondary school 2 - graduated secondary school 3 - graduated from high school 4 - Secondary special (graduated from college, lyceum, vocational school, technical school) 5 - higher(bachelor)/ postgraduate (Master's/PhD) 6 - child (still completing education)	(ONLY 1 ANSWER OPTION) Student 1 - full-time student (up to high school) 2 - college student, lyceum, university student etc. Working 3 - employed at government 4 - employed by private sector company 4 - employed on a farm by a non-family member 5- Seasonal worker, works on temporary and seasonal jobs 6 - Entrepreneur/Owner of business (registered or unregistered) in the non-agricultural sector (e.g. commerce, services, manufacturing) 7 - works in a family farm 8 - works on a household plot 9- home maker Doesnotwork 10 - registered disabled person 12- due to the health problems 12 - pensioner 13 - officially registered as unemployed 14 - unemployed in active search for job opportunities (not registered at labour exchange) 15 - unemployed and not looking for job opportunities 16 - other (please specify)	1- Not disabled 2- Physical disability 3- Mental disability
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
1							
2							

3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

A7. How many members are there in your family in total? _____

A8. Are there any members of your household who are earning money in other regions of Uzbekistan or abroad?

Yes	1
No	2

A8-1. If yes, how many people? _____

A10. Who is responsible to carry out household chores like cooking, washing, going to the market?

Adult female	1
Adult male	2
Children (up to 18 years)	3
Elderly age people)	4

A9. What are the main challenges that female members of your household have in the local area, especially at work place?

Economic inequality	1
Access to equal opportunity	2
Lack of respect	3
Access to public services	4
No opportunities for career	5

Limited access for education, professional trainings	6
Other (please specify)	

A10. How many pre-school year children? _____ (if there are no children)

A11. How many school year children? _____

A12. Do your children attend school?

Yes	1
No	2

A13. Do your children work?

Yes	1
No	2

A14. How many hours do your children work per week?

Approximately _____ hours

B. ACCOMMODATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS

B1. Type of house you live in

Private house	1
Flat in a multi-stored apartment	2

B2. What is your family's ownership of this house/apartment?

Lifetime rental (for private home)	1
Privatized apartment	2
Rented house\apartment	3
Allocated housing by work	4
Other (please specify) _____	

B3. Who is the owner of the house (by gender)?

Male	1
Female	2
Both male and female	3

B4. Do you live in this house all year round?

Yes, all year round	1
No, we only spend few month in this house	2
We spend some months in another house	3

B4-1. If you use this house temporarily, could you please tell which months do you use this house?

B5. What are your main household assets

		Yes	No
B5_1	Car	1	2
B5_2	TV	1	2
B5_3	Satellite dish	1	2
B5_4	Washing machine	1	2
B5_5	Refrigerator	1	2
B5_6	Air conditioner	1	2
B5_7	Greenhouse	1	2
B5_8	Personal computer	1	2
B5_9	Mobile phone	1	2
B5_10	Motorbike	1	2
B5_11	Car	1	2

B6. Does the house/courtyard of the house you live in have the following amenities?

		Yes, we have	Yes, but it works with frequent interruptions	We have but it doesn't work	Don't have
B6_1	Centralized gas supply	1	2	3	4
B6_2	Central heating	1	2	3	4

B6_3	Central sewage system	1	2	3	4
B6_4	Centralized water supply	1	2	3	4

B7. If there is no centralized water supply, what is the main source of water you use?

	B7.1. What is your main source of water for drinking and cooking? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)	B7.2. What is the main source of water for other household activities? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)
A pump in my or neighboring yard	1	1
Own groundwater well in the yard	2	2
A hand pump	3	3
Amu Bukhara canal	4	4
From drainage channel/collector	5	5
Water is delivered by a water carrier, for a fee	6	6
Water is delivered by a water carrier, free of charge	7	7
Other (please specify)		

B8. What is the main fuel you use for heating your home and cooking?

	B14_1. For heating the home (ONE ANSWER ONLY)	B14_2. For cooking food (ONE ANSWER ONLY)
Central heating	1	
Centralized gas supply	2	1

Gas in cylinders	3	2
Coal	4	3
Wood or plant materials	5	4
Dry manure	6	5
Electricity	7	6
Other (please specify)		

B9. How do you manage household waste?

To the pit for special waste in the yard	1
To public waste containers on the street	2
Waste is taken by private waste company	3
Waste is taken by State waste disposal company	4
Other (please specify)	

B10. How stable is electricity supply in your local area? Are there power outages? ONLY 1 ANSWER

Stable all around the year	1
Unstable all around the year (both in winter and summer)	2
Unstable during the winter	3
Other (please specify)	4

C. LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE

C1. How many heads of livestock and poultry are owned by members of your household?

Cows, bulls	
Lambs, goats	
Camels	
Poultry	
Other (please specify)	
No livestock or poultry	99

C2. Does your household have a farm or additional land plot(s)?

Yes	1
No	2

C3. The total area of the site(s) _____ hectares

C4. What kind of agricultural crops did you cultivate in your farm in 2022?

Cotton	1
Wheat	2
Potato and other vegetables	3
Fruit trees/grape	4
Forage crops	5
Melon/watermelon	6
Rice	7
Other (please specify)	

C5. Do you farm throughout the year or on specific seasons of the year?

All around the year	1
Seasonally in Spring	2
Seasonally in Summer	3
Seasonally in Autumn	4
Seasonally in Winter	5

C6. What is the purpose of your agricultural activities

For income	1
For household needs only	2

C7. Please indicate labour source for your farming activities? (Indicate all possible options)

Hired workers	1
Family members (adults)	2
Family members (children)	3

C8.. Who are mostly involved to your farming activities?

Female family members	1
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Male family members	2
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D. PROJECT SITE USAGE

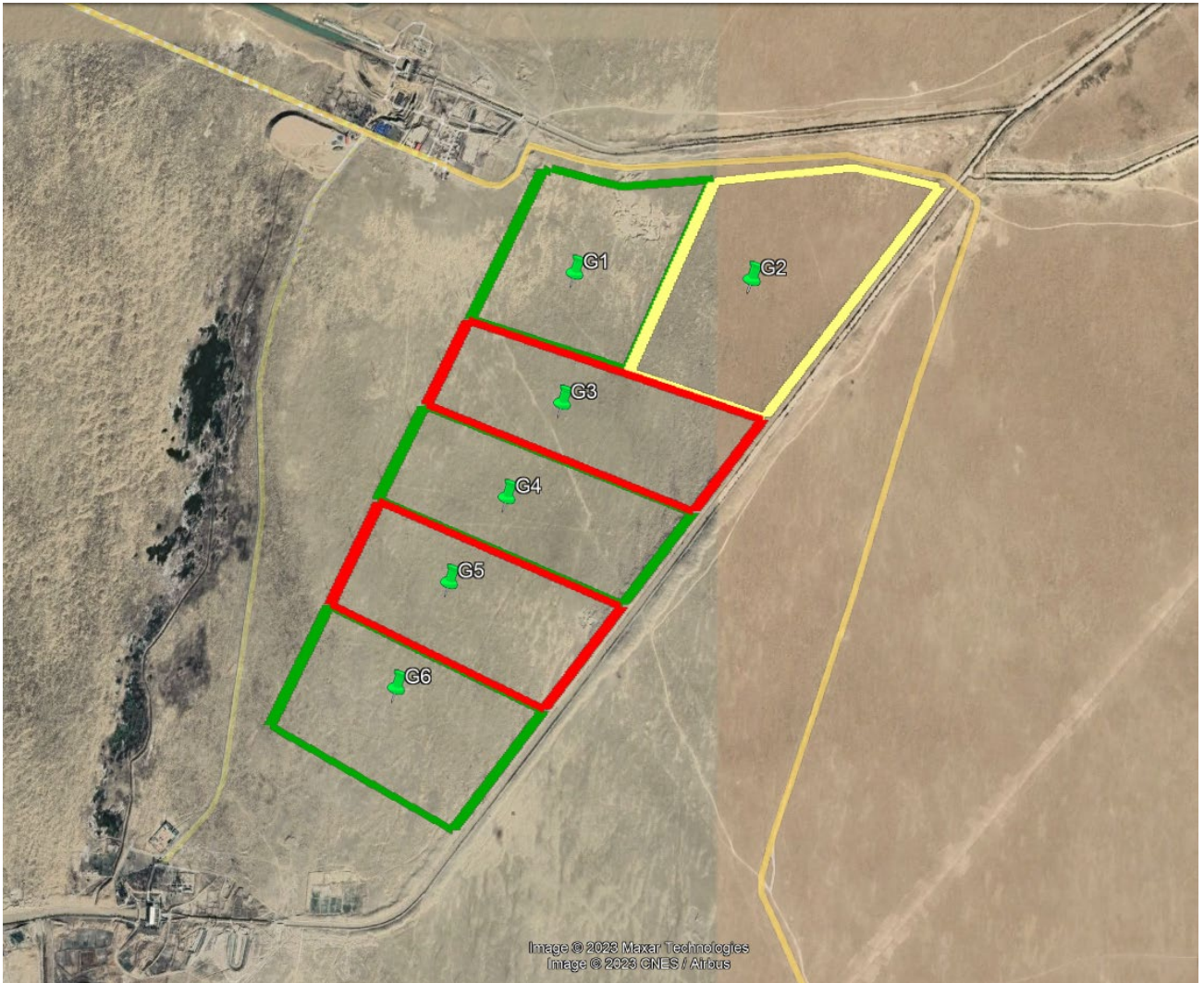
D1. Do you use the Project site?

Yes	1
No	2 □ D6

D2. For what purposes the Project site is used?

Grazing	1
Cultural and/or recreation	2
Fishing in Amu Bukhara canal (as access road to the canal)	3
Farming	4
Collecting herbs	5
Other (please specify) _____	

D3. If you use the Project site for grazing, what parts do you use? (please choose the areas from the figure below MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



D4. If you use the Project site for grazing, do you have an agreement with the Alat Hokimyat or the Committee of Sericulture and Wool Development for that?

Yes	1
No	2

D5. How often do you use the Project site?

Daily	1
-------	---

Approximately once per week	2
Approximately once per month	3
Seasonally (which season(s)_____)	4
Other (please specify) _____	

D6. Do you pay for using the Project site?

Yes	1
No	2

If yes, how much? _____

D7. How often do you use the road located close to the Project site?

Daily	1
Monthly	2
Seasonally	3
Other (please specify) _____	

D8. Is there any alternative road that you can use?

Yes	1
No	2

If yes, please state _____

D9. Do you know if there are any cultural objects of international, national or local importance that are located within the Project site or within a 5 km radius?

Yes	1
No	2

If yes, please state what it is and where its located _____

E. AMU BUKHARA CANAL USE AND FISHING

E1. Do you use water from AMU BUKHARA canal for your household or other activities?
MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE

No	1
Yes, for fishing	2
Yes, for drinking water	3
Yes, for household activities	4
Yes, for irrigation	5

E2. For what purposes you are involved in fishing in canal? (both answers are possible)

Supply household with fish	1
Commercial fishing	2

E3. Do you need a license to perform fishing activities?

No	1
Yes, I have a license	2
It requires a license, but I don't have it	3

E4. Approximately how much fish do you catch annually? _____ kg

E5. Please indicate seasons when you fish in in the canal?

Winter	1
Spring	2
Summer	3
Autumn	4
Any time of year	5

E6. Please indicate the type of fish that you catch in the canal?

F. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

F1. Do you have health (medical) services facilities in your local area?

Yes	1
-----	---

No	2
If not please specify how far and where is the health service you use to go? _____ F3	

F2. Are these health centers well-equipped?

Yes	1
No	2
Difficult to assess	3
Other (please specify) _____	

F3. What are the common diseases for your local community or household members?

Acute respiratory diseases (influenza, colds)	1
Infectious diseases (jaundice, tuberculosis)	2
Cardiovascular diseases (heart disease)	3
Gastrointestinal diseases (gastritis, cirrhosis, peptic ulcer)	4
Diseases of the nervous system (migraine, neurosis)	5
Diseases of the genitourinary system, gynaecological diseases	6
Anemia	7
Endocrine diseases (goiter, diabetes mellitus)	8
Oncology	9
Difficult to answer	10
Other (please specify)	99

F4. How many educational organisations are in your local area and how far away from your house is the closest one (approximate distance)?

Code	Name of educational organization	F4.1 Amount	F4.2 Approximate distance of closest facility (km)
F4_1	Kindergarten		
F4_2	School		
F4_3	College/lyceum		
F4_4	Higher educational institution		

G6. Are schools equipped with necessary facilities?

Yes, schools have all necessary facilities	1
Yes, schools have equipped only with first-need facilities	2
No, schools are poor equipped	3
No, schools are in a very bad condition	4

F5. What is the main mode of transportation for your household?

Own car	1
Public transport (including private mini buses)	2
Local taxi	3
Other (please specify)	4

F6. Does your family receive monthly poverty benefits?

Yes, receives	1
Should receive but it is not provided	2
Not applicable for our household	3

F7. Are there any non-governmental/community-based organisations in their area?

Yes	1
No	2
There are no such organizations	3

If yes, please name them

F7_1. _____

F7_2. _____

F8. Do you have police or other security services/facilities in your local area?

Yes	1
No	2
If no please specify how far and where is the police or security services you would use? _____	

H. EXPENDITURES AND INCOME

H1. Could you please give information about your main household expenditure per month?

	Types of expenses	Expenses
--	-------------------	----------

		(thousand soums)
1.	Taxes (payment) for public utilities (electricity, gas, heating, etc.)	
2.	Food	
3.	Purchase and delivery of water for drinking and domestic needs	
4.	Medical treatment	
5.	Transportation (Public and private)	
6.	Education (purchase of school supplies, textbooks, contributions to the school fund, college and university expenses, payment of courses, tutors, etc.)	
7.	Costs of farm/garden (tomorka), including the purchase and maintenance of livestock, poultry and fodder	
8.	Loan payment (if applicable)	
9.	Other expenses	

H2. Please tell me what is your family's average monthly income of all family members, including salaries, pensions, allowances, scholarships, income from business and agricultural activities, and all other income?

This question is optional, you may refuse to respond to this question. Alternatively, you can provide an average or estimated cost.

	Types of income	Total (thousand soums)
1.	From the sale of livestock, poultry and agricultural products, including livestock products produced on own farm .	
2.	15.5.4.1 From non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity	

3.	Social assistance (if you receive any payments as low income family or for another reasons)	
4.	From employment in agriculture (non-family farms, income of agricultural producers)	
5.	From employment in the non-agricultural sector (enterprises, organizations, firms, including unskilled workers)	
6.	Pensions (applicable for old members of family), if applicable	
7.	Disability pension, if applicable	
8.	Money sent/brought by family members, temporary labor migrants	
9.	Other income (please specify)	

H3. How do you rate your household income? ONLY ONE ANSWER!

Income is more than enough, can buy anything	1
Income is enough for food, clothing and other basic needs	2
Income is enough only for basic needs (food, clothing, bills)	3
Income is not enough to cover basic needs	5
Income is not enough even for food	6
No answer, refused to answer	

**H4. Could you please tell us if there are other threats that impact to your income?
CHOOSE UP TO 2 ANSWERS**

No threats	1
Decrease in prices for agricultural products	2

Lack of irrigation water	3
Rising prices for consumer goods	4
Lack of water in Amu Bukhara canal	5
Prolonged quarantine time	6
Unemployment	7
Difficult to answer	8
Other (please specify) _____	

I. PROJECT AWARENESS

I1 Did you hear about the Project?

Yes, I knew about the plans for this work	1
Yes, I heard about it, but a little	2
No, I haven't heard anything about it	3

INTERVIEWER will briefly describe the main objectives as well as potential impacts of Project

I3 What positive changes do you think will happen if this project is implemented? NO MORE THAN 2 RESPONSES

The power supply will improve	1
The conditions for doing business will improve	2
Electricity generation costs will decrease	3
The power supply voltage will improve	4

The cost of electricity will decrease	5
Ecology will improve	6
New jobs will be created	7
The activities of schools, hospitals, and other social institutions will improve	8
Efficiency of electricity supply will increase	9
Nothing will change, everything will remain the same	10
Difficult to answer	99
Other (please specify)	

I4 What could be the negative consequences for the population and the area from the Project? NO MORE THAN 2 RESPONSES

During result of construction, housing and property of families\entrepreneurs may be affected	1
Job cuts	2
Damage to gardens\farm\pastoral lands	3
Noise, dust during construction work	4
Damage to roads, irrigation canals, gas, water pipes, bridges	5
Ecological/Environmental Impairment	6
Pressure on social services due to the influx of a lot of labor from other places	7
The project will not harm anyone	9
Traffic due to the moving heavy machinery	10
Reduced grazing areas	11

Difficult to answer	99
Other (please specify)	

15 From what sources would you prefer to receive information on the implementation progress and the results of the Project? NO MORE THAN 2 RESPONSES

Special Project Newsletters	1
Television	2
Radio	3
Social networks	4
Public consultations	5
Mahalla Committee	6
Khokimiyat\energy sales\inspector of Energy sales	7
Other (please specify)	

16. What kind of measures should be taken in order mitigate the negative consequences of the Project? NO MORE THAN 2 RESPONSES

Appropriate compensation for losses	1
Refusal of work that could damage the property of the population and business	2
To develop programs to support families in need in the project area	3
Rehabilitation of damaged communal, irrigation and social infrastructure facilities in a short period of time	4
Implement a project work plan agreed with the population and the local community	5

Abandonment of activities that may harm the ecology / environment	6
Public control over the progress of the Project through the involvement of local community representatives	7
Difficult to answer	99
Other (please specify)	

(Multiple answers are possible)

Please provide us with any other information/feedback/concerns you may have regarding the project and other issues associated with the Project (safety, gender issues etc.)

Thank you very much for your participation in the survey!

Additional Interviewer Notes

Annex E: LRP disclosure brochure

LRP disclosure brochure

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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <h3 style="text-align: center;">LIVELIHOOD IMPACT – FINDINGS</h3> <p>The Project has followed the requirements of national law and the investor requirements: IFC PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement / Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS) (2009).</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All project affected persons will be meaningfully consulted and be active participants throughout the design and implementation of the LRP; • Project affected persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels; and • Access to livelihood restoration measures will be completed prior to the commencement of any site work. Some training activities may continue into construction. <p>The project area will be fenced; therefore access will be prohibited and will affect grazing activities. The outcome of the impact assessment found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No physical displacement impacts or loss of productive trees or crops. • No impacts on landowners (State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development and "Alat Qorakolchilik"). • A single land lease agreement (for grazing rights) will continue supplemented by access to alternative grazing land. • Informal grazing arrangements for identified project affected people will be maintained with access to alternative land. <p>All project affected households will receive livelihood support including a food basket, one hand-tool (per household), seeds and saplings (type as requested by each household), access to specialist advice to improve land productivity (to be communicated at a later date), and priority employment opportunities. Disclosure to project affected households will be undertaken in person.</p> <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Nur Bukhara LRP Information Brochure, August 2023</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <h3 style="text-align: center;">NUR BUKHARA SOLAR PV and BESS INTRODUCTION</h3> <p>Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC ("Masdar") intends to design, build, finance, construct, commission and, operate & maintain the Nur Bukhara Solar photovoltaic (PV) Project with a capacity of 250 MWac and 63 MW / 2 hours of energy capacity. The project includes PV solar project and battery energy storage system (BESS), a 30 meter overhead line connection and new access road to R78. All works will be carried out within the project site boundary or the overhead line right of way.</p> <p>Masdar will sign a power purchase agreement with JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>The Project will support Uzbekistan to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce energy dependence on carbon-based fuels. • Meet renewable energy targets. • Reduce greenhouse gas emission rates <p>This leaflet has been produced to provide information about the findings of the livelihood restoration planning as documented in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).</p> <p>Socio-economic surveys and valuation surveys have been performed supported by consultation meetings in the community with both men and women.</p> <p>A cutoff date has been disclosed to the project affected persons on the 10 June 2023. The target for starting works on site is October 2023 and the construction works will take 12 to 14 months. Operation is scheduled for</p>
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The proposed site (including access road) covers approximately 645 ha of land in the Alat District of the Bukhara region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The proposed site is flat and is surrounded by the Amu-Bukhara Irrigation System canal on the North, South and East and drainage ditches and two small ponds one kilometre to the West (see Figure 1) and will include a solar PV plant, substation and battery storage system (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Project location

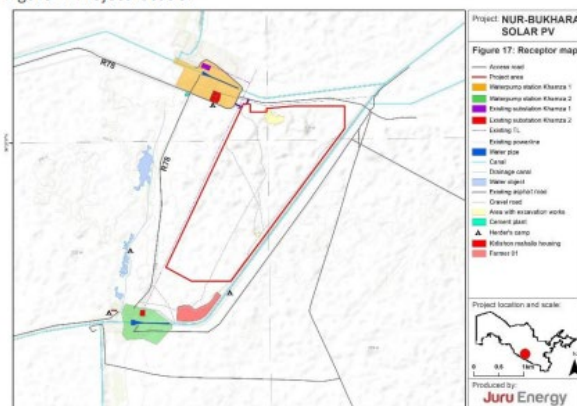


Figure 2: Solar PV plant, substation and battery storage system



Nur Bukhara LRP Information Brochure, August 2023

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement has been undertaken in May and June while preparing the livelihood restoration plan, following national regulations and good practices. This brochure is to support information disclosure on the final outcome of the livelihood assessment. A complete summary of the findings is presented in the executive summary of the Livelihood restoration Plan (LRP) provided on the project company websites in English and Uzbek. [Masdar website: https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects](https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects)

A summary of the findings of the wider environmental and social impact assessment can also be seen on the project website and can be viewed at:

- Khokimyat Offices in Alat District
- Kulchovdir community office and Kulonchi community office

CONTACT DETAILS

All complaints, comments or queries relating to the livelihood restoration plans for the Nur Bukhara Solar PV and BESS Project should be sent to the following contact points. All queries or complaints will be dealt with confidentially and can be made anonymously. All grievances will be tracked for a target close out date of two weeks.

JURU CONSULTING LLC, UZBEKISTAN

Name: Viktoriya Filatova, Zilola Kazakova

Address: 10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 100077

Email: esia_alat_spp@juruenergy.com

Phone: +998 90 515 03 92

MASDAR Clean Energy

Name: Khurshid Karamatov

Email: kkaramatov@masdar.ae

Phone: +998 93 522 00 70

U Z B



AHOLINING TURMUSH TARZIGA BO`LGAN TA'SIRI - XULOSALAR

Loyiha milliy qonunchilik va investor talablariga (Xalqaro Moliya korporatsiyasi (XMK): Yer olinishi va noixtiyoriy ko'chish/Osiyo taraqqiyot banki (OTB) Ximoya siyosati bayonotlari (XSB) (2009)) javob beradi.

Asosiy maqsadlar:

- Barcha Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslar bilan konstruktiv maslahatlashuvlar o'tkaziladi va ular Turmush Tarzini Tiklash Rejasini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda faol ishtirok etadilar;
- Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslar turmush sharoiti va turmush darajasini yaxshilash yoki hech bo'lmaganda ularni loyihadan oldingi darajaga qaytarish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarida yordam ko'rsatiladi.
- Turmush tarzini tiklash doirasidagi tadbirlar maydondagi ishlar boshlanishidan oldin yakunlanadi. Ba'zi o'quv tadbirlari qurilish paytida davom etishi mumkin.

Loyiha hududi to'siq bilan o'ralgan bo'ladi, shuning uchun unga kirish taqiqlanadi, bu esa o'tlatish mashg'ulotlariga ta'sir qiladi. Ta'sirni baholash natijalariga ko'ra:

- Jismoniy ko'chish va hosildor daraxtlar/ekinlarni nobud qilish oqibatlar mavjud emas.
- Yer egalari ta'sirlar mavjud emas (ipakchilik va junchilikni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi va "Olot Qorako'chilik")
- Muqobil yaylovlarga kirish huquqi bilan to'ldirilgan yagona yer ijara shartnomasi (o'tlatish huquqi uchun) amal qiladi.
- Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi aniqlangan shaxslar uchun norasmiy yaylov tartibi muqobil yerlarga kirish imkoniyati bilan saqlanib qoladi.
- Qolgan barcha kelib chiquvchi ta'sirlar kichik yoki o'rtacha deb hisoblanadi.

Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari oziq-ovqat savati, bitta qo'l asbobi (har bir xonadonga), urug'lar va ko'chatlar (turi har bir xonadonning xohishiga ko'ra aniqlanadi), yer unumdorligini oshirish bo'yicha mutaxassislardan maslahat olish

Nur Buxoro loyihasi ma'lumotnomasi, Avgust 2023



(keyinroq xabar qilinadi) va ustuvor ish imkoniyatlarini o'z ichiga olgan turmush tarzini tiklash vositalari bilan ta'minlanadi.

Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarga ma'lumotni oshkor qilish shaxsan amalga oshiriladi.

NUR BUXORO QUYOSH FOTOELEKTR STANSIYASI va BATAREYA ENERGIYA SAQLASH TIZIMI TAFSILOTI

Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC ("Masdar") 250 MVt/soat va 63 MVt/soat quvvatga ega Nur-Buxoro quyosh fotoelektr stantsiyasi loyihasini amalga oshirishda, moliyalashtirish, qurish, ishga tushirish, foydalanish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish ko'zda tutilgan. Loyiha quyosh elektr stantsiyasi va batareya quvvatni saqlash tizimi, 30 metr havo liniyasi va R78 ga yangi kirish yo'lini o'z ichiga oladi. Barcha ishlar loyiha uchastkasining chegaralari yoki havo elektr uzatish liniyasi uchun o'rnatiladigan zona (hudud) doirasida amalga oshiriladi.

Masdar "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini imzolaydi.

Loyiha O'zbekistonga quyidagilarga yordam beradi:

- Uglerod asosidagi yoqilg'ilarga energiya qaramligini kamaytirish.
- Qayta tiklanadigan energiya maqsadlariga erishish.
- Issiqxona gazlari emissiyasini kamaytirish

Ushbu risola turmush tarzini tiklash rejasida qayd etilgan turmush tarzini tiklash rejalashtirish natijalari haqida ma'lumot berish uchun tayyorlangan.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va baholash tadqiqotlari erkaklar va ayollar ishtirokidagi jamoatchilik bilan maslahatlashuvlar bilan birga o'tkazildi.

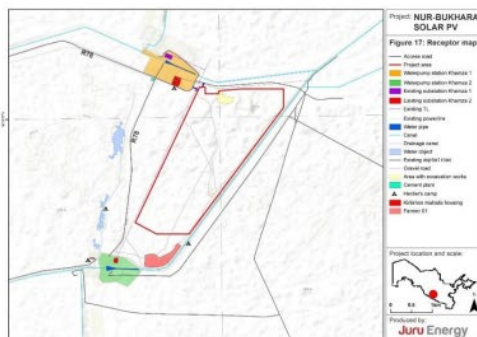
Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarga ro'yxatga olish so'ngi muddati 2023-yil 10-iyun kun belgilandi.



LOYIHA TAVSIFI VA JOYI

Taklif etilayotgan loyiha (shu jumladan kirish yo'li) yer maydoni O'zbekiston Respublikasining Buxoro viloyati Olot tumanidagi qariyb 645 gektar maydonni egallaydi. Ko'zda tutilgan yer maydoni tekis yuzaga ega bo'lib, shimoldan, janubdan va sharqdan Amu-Buxoro irrigatsiya tizimi kanali, shuningdek, bir kilometr g'arbda drenaj ariqlari va ikkita kichik suv havzalari bilan o'ralgan bo'lib (1-rasm) o'z ichiga quyosh fotoelektrik stansiyasi, nimstansiya va batareya energiya saqlash tizimini kiritadi (2-rasm).

Rasm 1: Loyiha joylashuvi



Rasm 2: Quyosh fotoelektrik stansiyasi, nimstansiya va batareya energiya saqlash tizimi



Nur Buxoro loyihasi ma'lumotnomasi, Avgust 2023

MANFAATDOR SHAXSLARNI JALB ETISH

Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasini tayyorlash jarayonida manfaatdor tomonlarning ishtiroki May va Iyun oylarida milliy me'yorlar va ilg'or tajribalarga muvofiq amalga oshirildi. Ushbu risola turmush tarzini baholashning yakuniy natijalarini oshkor qilish uchun mo'ljallangan. Natijalar to'g'risida umumiy ma'lumot loyiha kompaniyasi veb-saytida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida joylashtirilgan Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasini xulosasida keltirilgan. Masdar veb-sayti: <https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects>

Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash natijalarining qisqacha mazmunini loyiha veb-saytida hamda quyidagilardan topish mumkin:

- Olot tumani hokimligi
- "Kulchovdur" va "Kirlishon" mahalla fuqarolar yig'ini

ALOQA UCHUN TELEFON RAQAMLARI

Nur-Buxoro quyosh elektr stansiyasi va Batareya energiya saqlash tizimini qurish loyihasi doirasida aholining turmush tarzini tiklash rejasini bog'liq barcha shikoyatlar, mulohazalar yoki savollar quyidagi manzillariga yuborilishi kerak. Barcha savollar va shikoyatlar maxfiy tarzda ko'rib chiqiladi va anonim tarzda yuborilishi mumkin. Barcha shikoyatlar ikki hafta davomida ko'rib chiqiladi.



JURU CONSULTING MCHJ, O'ZBEKISTON

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Annex F: Compensation package form

ENG	UZB
<p>Compensation package</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>PAP name: _____ PAP code: _____</p> <p>Summary of compensation and livelihood restoration activities</p> <p>1) As the main compensation for loss of access to the land for the Project site, alternative grazing land has been identified. Below is the map showing the location of alternative sites, which are 260 ha (green area) and 1000 ha (purple area) and which is available for immediate use if needed.</p>  <p>2) Additional support will be provided in the form of a one-time in-kind provision of a food basket that will include basic necessities including items such as flour and oil, household cleaning products and animal fodder.</p> <p>3) To improve the livelihoods of PAPs the following programs will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial awareness/ monetary management. It is aimed at providing basic knowledge in the field of finance (financial reporting, basics of entrepreneurship, insurance, etc.). The program will focus on the formation of theoretical and practical skills of students and will last from 1 to 2 weeks. Affected households can select one family member to participate in the training; Training provided by SWID (to be determined by the needs of households but expected to cover livestock breeding and management training (training to enhance or improve income from livestock production), and training in agricultural production (for PAP's "tamarka" land). Affected households can select one household member to attend the training, which will last from 5-7 days. Cooperation with the local university to develop projects to increase productivity in the impacted settlements' animal husbandry practices etc. Provision of seeds and saplings (chase) for PAH to improve the productivity in their "tamarka" – estimated at two saplings and 3kg of seeds per household. Assistance with provision of hand tools for use on "tamarka" land or use in animal husbandry (to be determined in consultation with the PAH) – estimated at one tool per household. <p>_____ (Full name) By signing this I acknowledge that I have read and accept the proposed compensation provisions</p> <p>_____ (Signature)</p>	<p>Компенсация пакета</p> <p>Дата: _____</p> <p>Имя: _____ Код: _____</p> <p>Компенсация и восстановление средств к существованию</p> <p>1) В качестве основной компенсации за потерю доступа к земле для территории проекта, были идентифицированы альтернативные пастбища. Ниже представлена карта, показывающая местоположение альтернативных участков, которые составляют 260 га (зеленая зона) и 1000 га (фиолетовая зона) и которые доступны для немедленного использования, если это необходимо.</p>  <p>2) Дополнительно будет оказана поддержка в виде однократной натуральной выдачи продовольственного набора, который будет включать базовые necessities, такие как мука и масло, средства для уборки дома и корм для животных.</p> <p>3) Для улучшения средств к существованию ПАП будут реализованы следующие программы:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Финансовое просвещение/ управление денежными средствами. Цель – предоставить базовые знания в области финансов (ведение отчетности, основы предпринимательства, страхование и т.д.). Программа будет ориентирована на формирование теоретических и практических навыков студентов и продлится от 1 до 2 недель. Затрагиваемые домохозяйства могут выбрать одного члена семьи для участия в обучении; Обучение, предоставляемое SWID (определяется в зависимости от потребностей домохозяйств, но ожидается, что оно будет включать обучение по разведению и управлению скотом (обучение для повышения или улучшения дохода от животноводства), а также обучение в сельскохозяйственном производстве (для ПАП "тамарка"). Затрагиваемые домохозяйства могут выбрать одного члена домохозяйства для участия в обучении, которое продлится от 5 до 7 дней. Сотрудничество с местным университетом для разработки проектов по повышению продуктивности в животноводстве в затронутых поселениях и т.д. Поставка семян и саженцев (чечевица) для ПАП для повышения продуктивности в их "тамарке" – оценивается в два саженца и 3 кг семян на домохозяйство. Помощь в предоставлении ручного инструмента для использования на "тамарке" или в животноводстве (определяется в консультации с ПАП) – оценивается в один инструмент на домохозяйство. <p>_____ (Shaxsiy nom: ismi) Buni tasdiqlash orqali men bu yilni qabul qilgan kompensatsiya ta'rif bilan tanishtirishim va uni qabul qilishimni tasdiqlayman.</p> <p>_____ (Imzo)</p>

Signed copies

Signed copies	Signed copies
<p>Kompensatsiya paketi</p> <p>Sana: 29.03.2023</p> <p>FISH: [redacted] Kodi:</p> <p>Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot</p> <p>1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotganligi sabab, muqobil yaylov yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyoqraq maydon), zaruriyat bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.</p>  <p>2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozlash vositalari va chorva uchun yem kabi zarur narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marta taqdim etiladi.</p> <p>3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moliyaviy savodxonlik/byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida asosiy hisoblangan moliyaviy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'urta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Dastur tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 haftadan 2 haftagacha davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bita oila a'zosini tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi. Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib boriladigan treninglar (uy xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollarini ko'paytirish va boshqarish bo'yicha treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi; qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha treninglar (ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kun davom etadigan treningda qatnashish uchun bita uy a'zosini tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi. Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsuldorligini oshirish bo'yicha loyihalarni ishlab chiqish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k. <p>4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsuldorligini oshirish uchun urug'lar va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir xonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 3 kg urug' to'g'ri keladi.</p> <p>5) Tomorqalarda yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda yordam berish (loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bita vosita hisoblan.</p> <p>[redacted]</p> <p>Buni imzolash orqali men taklif qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rif bilan tanishganman va roz bo'lganimni tasdiqlayman.</p>	<p>Kompensatsiya paketi</p> <p>Sana: 29.08.2023</p> <p>FISH: [redacted] Kodi:</p> <p>Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot</p> <p>1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotganligi sabab, muqobil yaylov yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyoqraq maydon), zaruriyat bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.</p>  <p>2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozlash vositalari va chorva uchun yem kabi zarur narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marta taqdim etiladi.</p> <p>3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moliyaviy savodxonlik/byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida asosiy hisoblangan moliyaviy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'urta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Dastur tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 haftadan 2 haftagacha davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bita oila a'zosini tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi. Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib boriladigan treninglar (uy xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollarini ko'paytirish va boshqarish bo'yicha treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi; qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha treninglar (ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kun davom etadigan treningda qatnashish uchun bita uy a'zosini tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi. Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsuldorligini oshirish bo'yicha loyihalarni ishlab chiqish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k. <p>4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsuldorligini oshirish uchun urug'lar va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir xonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 3 kg urug' to'g'ri keladi.</p> <p>5) Tomorqalarda yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda yordam berish (loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bita vosita hisoblan.</p> <p>[redacted]</p> <p>Buni imzolash orqali men taklif qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rif bilan tanishganman va roz bo'lganimni tasdiqlayman.</p>

Kompensatsiya paketi

Sana: 29.08.23

FISH: [REDACTED]

Kodi: [REDACTED]

Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot

- 1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotgamligi sabab yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyoqraq maydon), bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.



- 2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozalash vositalari va chorva uchun narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marta taqdim etiladi.
- 3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:
 - Moliyaviy savodxonlik/byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida amaliy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'urta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Darslar tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 hafta davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bitta o'rin imkoniyati bo'ladi;
 - Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib beriladigan xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollari ko'paytirish va boqish uchun treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi; qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kunda ta'sir doirasidagi qatnashish uchun bitta uy a'zosini tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi.
 - Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsuldorligini oshirish bo'yicha chiqish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k.
- 4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsuldorligini oshirish va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir xonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 1000 gektar keladi.
- 5) Tomorqalarida yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda (loyiha ta'siri ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bitta asboblarni taqdim etiladi.

[REDACTED]
Buni imzolash orqali men taklif qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rifi bilan tanishganimni va rozi bo'lganimni ta'kidlayman.

Kompensatsiya paketi

Sana: 29.08.23

FISH: [REDACTED]

Kodi: [REDACTED]



Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot

- 1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotgamligi sabab yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyoqraq maydon), bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.



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 - Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib beriladigan xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollari ko'paytirish va boqish uchun treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi; qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kunda ta'sir doirasidagi qatnashish uchun bitta uy a'zosini tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi.
 - Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsuldorligini oshirish bo'yicha chiqish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k.
- 4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsuldorligini oshirish va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir xonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 1000 gektar keladi.
- 5) Tomorqalarida yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda (loyiha ta'siri ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bitta asboblarni taqdim etiladi.


[REDACTED]
Buni imzolash orqali men taklif qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rifi bilan tanishganimni va rozi bo'lganimni ta'kidlayman.

<p>Kompensatsiya paketi Sana: 28.08.2023 FISH: [REDACTED] Kodl: [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Kompensatsiya paketi Sana: 29.08.2023 FISH: [REDACTED] Kodl: [REDACTED]</p>
<p>Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot</p> <p>1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotganligi sabab, muqobil yaylov yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyuqrang maydon), zaruriyat bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.</p>  <p>2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozalash vositalari va chorva uchun yem kabi zarur narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marida taqdim etiladi.</p> <p>3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moliyaviy savodxonlik/byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida asosiy hisoblangan moliyaviy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'urta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Dastur tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 haftadan 2 haftagacha davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bitta oila a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi; Ipakchilik va jan san'atini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib boriladigan treninglar (uy xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollarni ko'paytirish va boshqarish bo'yicha treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha treninglar (ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kun davom etadigan treningda qatnashish uchun bitta uy a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi. Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsuldorligini oshirish bo'yicha loyihalarni ishlab chiqish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k. <p>4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsuldorligini oshirish uchun urug'lar va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir xonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 3 kg urug' to'g'ri keladi.</p> <p>5) Tomorqalarida yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda yordam berish (loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bitta vosita hisoblanadi.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Buni inozolab orqali men taklif qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rif bilan tanishganimni va rozi bo'lganimni tasdiqlayman</p>	<p>Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot</p> <p>1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotganligi sabab, muqobil yaylov yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyuqrang maydon), zaruriyat bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.</p>  <p>2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozalash vositalari va chorva uchun yem kabi zarur narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marida taqdim etiladi.</p> <p>3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moliyaviy savodxonlik/byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida asosiy hisoblangan moliyaviy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'urta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Dastur tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 haftadan 2 haftagacha davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bitta oila a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi; Ipakchilik va jan san'atini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib boriladigan treninglar (uy xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollarni ko'paytirish va boshqarish bo'yicha treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha treninglar (ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kun davom etadigan treningda qatnashish uchun bitta uy a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi. Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsuldorligini oshirish bo'yicha loyihalarni ishlab chiqish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k. <p>4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsuldorligini oshirish uchun urug'lar va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir xonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 3 kg urug' to'g'ri keladi.</p> <p>5) Tomorqalarida yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda yordam berish (loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bitta vosita hisoblanadi.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Buni inozolab orqali men taklif qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rif bilan tanishganimni va rozi bo'lganimni tasdiqlayman</p>

Kompensatsiya paketi
Sana: 09.08.2023
FISH: [REDACTED] Kodli: [REDACTED]

Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot

1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotganligi sabab, muqobil yaylov yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyoqraq maydon), zaruriyat bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.



2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozalash vositalari va chorva uchun yem kabi zarur narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marida taqdim etiladi.

3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:

- Moliyaviy savodxonlik byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida asosiy hisoblangan moliyaviy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'arta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Darslar tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 haftadan 2 haftagacha davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bitta oila a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi.
- Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib boriladigan treninglar (uy xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollari ni ko'paytirish va boshqarish bo'yicha treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha treninglar (ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kun davom etadigan treningda qatnashish uchun bitta uy a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi.
- Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsulidorigini oshirish bo'yicha loyihalarni ishlab chiqarish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k.

4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsulidorigini oshirish uchun urug'lar va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir sonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 3 kg urug' to'g'ri keladi.

5) Tomorqalarida yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda yordam berish (loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bitta vosita taqdim etiladi.


[REDACTED]

Buni amalga oshirish maqsadida ta'kid qilingan kompensatsiya ta'rifi bilan tushiniganimi va o'z bo'lagimni tuzatqilayman

Kompensatsiya paketi
Sana: 09.08.2023
FISH: [REDACTED] Kodli: [REDACTED]

Kompensatsiya va turmush tarzini tiklash tadbirlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot

1) Loyiha maydoni uchun ajratilgan yerdan foydalanish imkoniyatini yoqotganligi sabab, muqobil yaylov yerlari asosiy kompensatsiya sifatida aniqlandi. Muqobil yaylov yerlarining joylashuvi quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilgan, 260 gektar (yashil maydon) va 1000 gektar (suyoqraq maydon), zaruriyat bo'lganda ushbu maydonlardan darhol foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.



2) Qo'shimcha yordam sifatida o'z ichiga un, moy, tozalash vositalari va chorva uchun yem kabi zarur narsalarni olgan istemol savati bir marida taqdim etiladi.

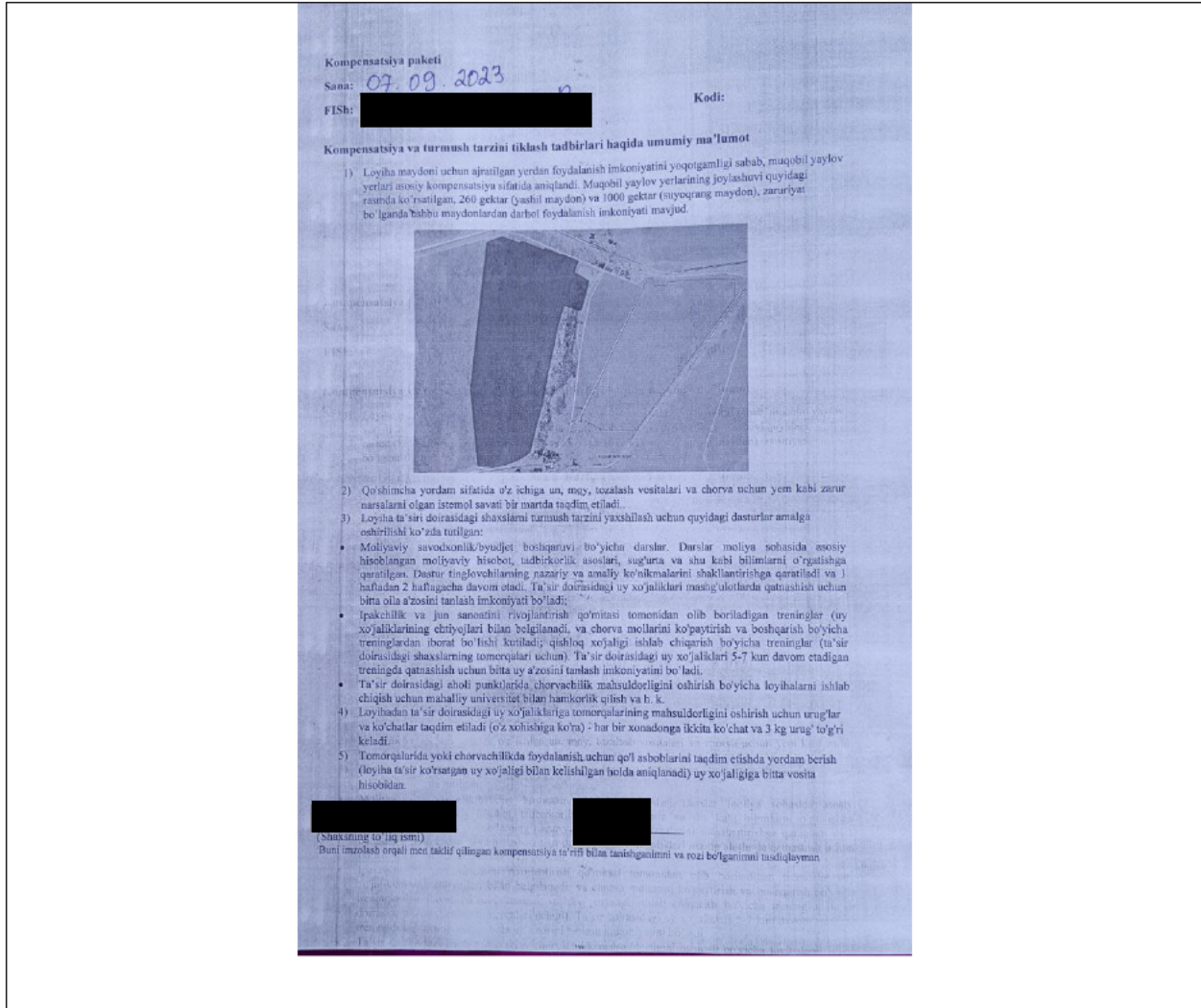
3) Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslarni turmush tarzini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi dasturlar amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilgan:

- Moliyaviy savodxonlik byudjet boshqaruvi bo'yicha darslar. Darslar moliya sohasida asosiy hisoblangan moliyaviy hisobot, tadbirkorlik asoslari, sug'arta va shu kabi bilimlarni o'rgatishga qaratilgan. Dastur tinglovchilarning nazariy va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratiladi va 1 haftadan 2 haftagacha davom etadi. Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari mashg'ulotlarda qatnashish uchun bitta oila a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi.
- Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi tomonidan olib boriladigan treninglar (uy xo'jaliklarining ehtiyojlari bilan belgilanadi, va chorva mollari ni ko'paytirish va boshqarish bo'yicha treninglardan iborat bo'lishi kutiladi, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha treninglar (ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarning tomorqalari uchun). Ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari 5-7 kun davom etadigan treningda qatnashish uchun bitta uy a'zosi ni tanlash imkoniyatini bo'ladi.
- Ta'sir doirasidagi aholi punktlarida chorvachilik mahsulidorigini oshirish bo'yicha loyihalarni ishlab chiqarish uchun mahalliy universitet bilan hamkorlik qilish va h. k.

4) Loyihadan ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklariga tomorqalarining mahsulidorigini oshirish uchun urug'lar va ko'chatlar taqdim etiladi (o'z xohishiga ko'ra) - har bir sonadonga ikkita ko'chat va 3 kg urug' to'g'ri keladi.

5) Tomorqalarida yoki chorvachilikda foydalanish uchun qo'l asboblarni taqdim etishda yordam berish (loyiha ta'sir ko'rsatgan uy xo'jaligi bilan kelishilgan holda aniqlanadi) uy xo'jaligiga bitta vosita taqdim etiladi.

[REDACTED]



Annex G: Photos from LRP disclosure meeting

