



# Nur-Kashkadarya Solar PV and Battery Energy Storage System

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):  
Volume VI – Livelihood Restoration Plan

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## Acronym

Acronym	Meaning
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
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
GOU	Government of Uzbekistan
HPZ	Health protection zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KII	Key informant interview
KPI	Key performance indicator
LC	Land Code
LH	Leaseholder
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
PPPA	Public-private partnership agreement
PSs	Performance Standards
PRs	Performance Requirements
PV	Photovoltaic
ROW	Right of way
SWID	State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development
PE	Private Enterprise

## Executive Summary

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-Kashkadarya Solar photovoltaic (PV) Project<sup>1</sup> with a capacity of 300 MWac and a 75 MW / 75 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) (“the Project”). The Project will connect to the existing 220kV/500kV Guzar substation via a 0.9km underground transmission cable, followed by a 0.6km overhead transmission line. 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-Kashkadarya Solar PV FE LLC Foreign Enterprise and JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (“NEGU”).

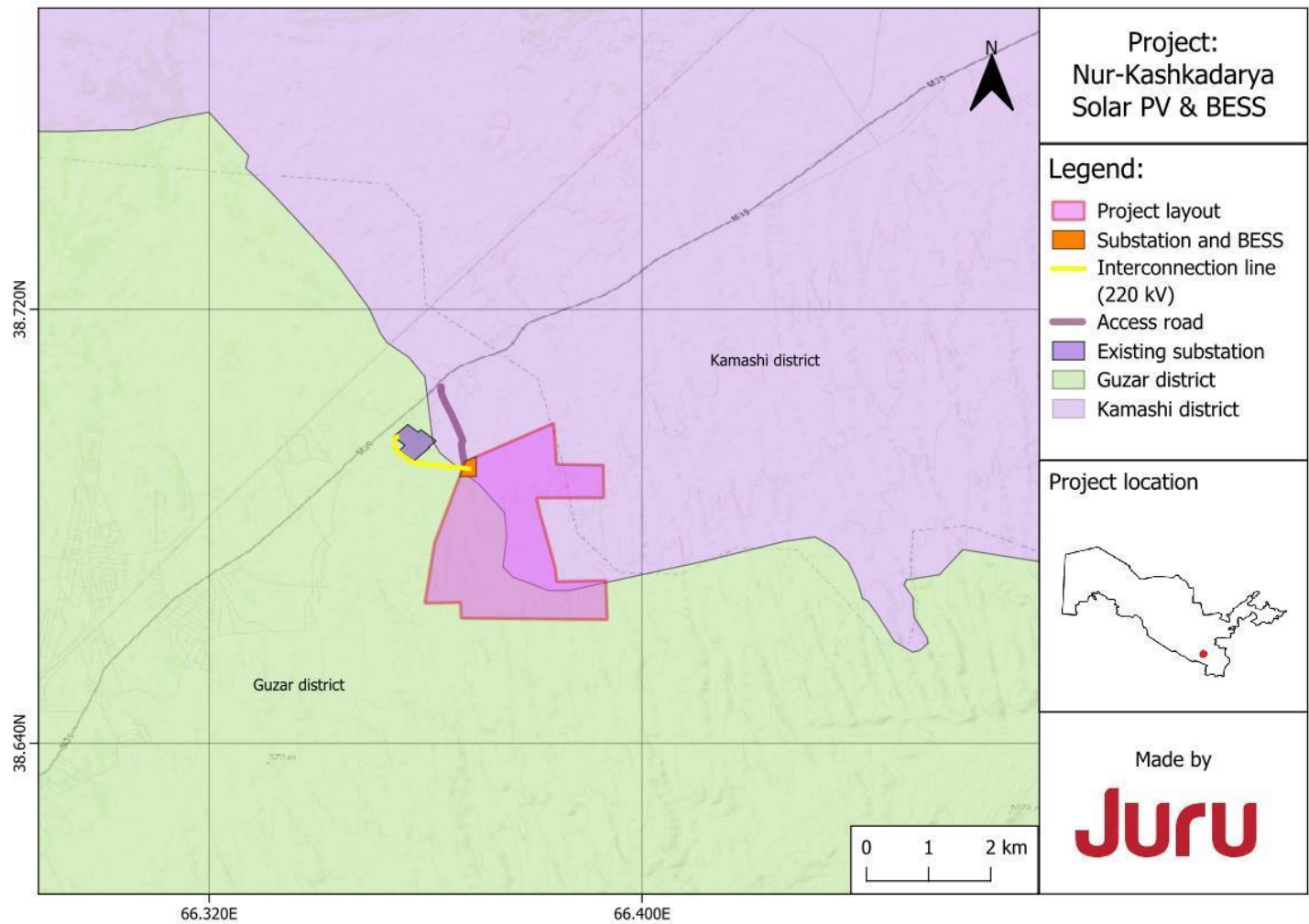
The Project site, road, OHTL and underground cable cover approximately 733 ha of desert landscape in the Guzar and Kamashi districts approximately 55km km south-west of Shahrisabz and 8 km northeast of Guzar cities in Kashkadarya region of Uzbekistan. The proposed site is located immediately adjacent to an existing 220kV/500kV substation, and a regional road (M39) runs immediately north of the site. The location of the Project is illustrated in Figure 1.

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<sup>1</sup> In previous publicly disclosed documentation this Project has also been referred to as the Guzar Solar power PPP project.



Figure 1: Project location (including access road and OHTL/underground cable)



## **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.

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.

## **Construction Programme**

Construction is scheduled to begin in Autumn / Winter 2025 but will only start once all the required compensation have been paid and permits and licences have been received. Construction will take approximately 12 to 18 months to complete.

## **Impacts and Land Requirements**

Following extensive stakeholder engagement and the completion of an archaeological survey, the Project design was changed and modified a number of times to reduce impact on items of cultural heritage and to avoid the acquisition of land that included public, private and government infrastructure. In addition, moving the grid connection to the south of the existing Guzar site rather than the north has reduced the impact on the structures from the household that are located between the substation and the project site and the existing OHTLs that are located close to the Guzar 500 substation.

### **Land Requirements**

The total land allocated to the Project is 733.09 ha, which includes all components. The breakdown per component includes:

- Project site: 731 ha
- Access road: 1.7 ha (1700m in length and 10m in width)
- Area for permanent use of OHTL: 0.028 ha
- Area for permanent use of underground cable: 0,362 ha

There will be temporary impacts in relation to the construction of the OHTL during the construction phase of 1.67ha of land.

### **Displacement Impacts**

There will not be any physical displacement impacts as a result of the Project.

Overall, 9 farms were identified (owned by 8 farmers, F01-F09) along with their workers and the herders that herd animals the farms, that will be economically displaced by the Project. They are described as follows:

- 7 farms, 1 PE and 1 LLC (F01-F09) are all considered farms (two farms F03 and F08 are owned by the same PAH);
- 22 workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23) 8 seasonal workers and 14 permanent workers who graze their own and other people's livestock on the land.
- 4 herders (H01 – H04) who use the land to graze owned and rented livestock at the Project site;
- 22 livestock rental household (LRH) are considered to be indirectly affected as the herders that graze their livestock are considered to be impacted<sup>2</sup> and
- Overall, 165 people from 28 households are going to be impacted by the Project<sup>3</sup> and 22 LRH households will be indirectly affected<sup>4</sup>.

A vulnerability analysis has been carried out to identify context-specific groups of vulnerable people affected by the Project. The categories of PAPs identified include, chronically ill or disabled, elderly, informal land users, female headed households, poor households and significantly impacted households<sup>5</sup>.

There are four PAH that will be significantly impacted. Farmer F04 that will lose 100% of their land, farmer F09 that has significant loan debt and the two workers W07 and W18 that work for farmer F04 that will lose their income.

The findings are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Total number of PAPs and PAH

	Total impacted PAH	Total PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAPs in vulnerable PAH	Significantly impacted PAHs	Significantly impacted PAPs	Indirectly impacted PAH
Farmers	8	46	5	32	2	9	0
Workers	22 (6 are members of farmer households)	96	12 (4 are members of farmer households)	52	2	14	0
Herders	4	23	4	23	0	0	0
LRH	0	0	0	0	0	0	22

<sup>2</sup> There are a group of PAPs that graze animals on behalf of a livestock owner (or livestock rental household – LRH). The LRH rent livestock (for in-kind payments of livestock) to herder PAH. As the LRH are renting to herders, and herders will not need to reduce the number of animals they herd, because alternative land has been identified for them. Therefore LRH are considered indirectly affected .

<sup>3</sup> Note, this number of PAH is an estimate, as some PAH were not able to, or did not wish to be consulted. Where the number of PAPs has been estimated it has been identified in this LRP.

<sup>4</sup> Should LRH find themselves impacted by the Project, the Project will review their claims on a case-by-case basis, and if found to be impacted, compensation will be provided per the entitlement matrix.

<sup>5</sup> Under ADB requirements, the vulnerability of households that lose more than 10% of their landholdings need to be assessed. There are five farmers that will lose more than 10% of their land (F01, F04, F05, F07 and F09). However, assessment has shown that PAPs F01, F05, and F07 have remaining land, income and tomorka land that will help the PAH to adapt to changes, or survive shocks that may occur during the Project construction. Therefore, only farmers F04 and F09 have been considered vulnerable as a significantly impacted PAH.



Total	28	165	17	107	3	23	22
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Key impacts per type of PAH are provided below:

*Table 2: Key impacts per type of PAH*

Type of PAP	Key impacts
Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of some (7 PAH) or all (1PAH) of their leasehold</li> <li>• Temporary loss of land use in relation to the construction of the OHTL (1 PAH) Loss of crops (all PAH)</li> <li>• Loss of land for grazing (all PAH)</li> <li>• Loss of non-residential structures (2 PAH)</li> <li>• Loss of trees (1 PAH)</li> </ul>
Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of land for grazing (15 PAH)</li> <li>• Loss of employment (2 PAH)</li> <li>• Potential transitional impacts to employment, related to noise and dust from construction (20 PAH)</li> <li>• Transitional impacts related to relocation of the non-residential structures (3 PAH).</li> </ul>
Herder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of informally used grazing land (4 PAH)</li> </ul>
LRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No impacts expected, but their livestock is being grazed by herders (see above).</li> </ul>

## Eligibility and Entitlement

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.

The main entitlements will be:

- Compensation for lost leaseholds – at the replacement cost of what it would cost to purchase land on the Uzbekistan e-auction system (this cost was different for each district) and including the administration cost for using the auction system.
- Compensation for all assets, and trees – monetary compensation at replacement costs for the structures, crops and trees based on an official valuation.
- Compensation for lost crops - net income from crops as calculated and multiplied by four years to determine the total loss of income for agricultural production per Uzbek law. An additional two years of income has been included to either pay off debts or to go towards improving their remaining land.
- Compensation for lost income – a total of six months' salary for permanent income loss.
- Transitional allowances (for the period until livelihoods can be restored) – workers will be provided a transitional allowance of two months' worth of salary. Owners and users of the structures will be provided with 5% of the valuation of the structure.

- Livelihood restoration for all economically displaced households – discussed further below.
- Additional safeguards and support for vulnerable households and individuals.

### **Cut-off Date**

A cut-off date has been disclosed with Guzar and Kamashi municipalities and PAPs after which new losses will no longer be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date to PAPs is **26 July 2024**. It was disclosed by letter to the municipalities and individually to each PAP on 11 July 2024.

### **Valuation and Compensation**

Inventory surveys were undertaken by an independent valuation company on 22 July 2024 (the valuer) to determine the valuation of lost assets. These will be made at 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 the depreciation value of an item.

### **Livelihood Restoration**

Livelihood restoration activities will be identified to assist PAPs to restore, if not improve their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. Livelihood restoration activities have been identified and modelled based on lessons learned from previous projects. The following programs have been identified for PAPs:

- Increasing the land productivity of remaining land and training PAPs in improved agricultural practices (Only farmer PAH)
- Agricultural and business-based training, such as financial awareness, business management, overgrazing, land auction, veterinary health and training in trades related to project works (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates. (All PAPs)
- Provision of seeds and saplings for PAH to improve the productivity in their remaining land, or “tomorka” land (in the case of workers and herders) (All PAPs)
- Assistance with provision of hand tools for use on “tomorka” land or use in animal husbandry (to be determined in consultation with the PAH) –(All PAPs)
- Administrative assistance to use the land auction portal. (Only farmer PAH)
- Assistance for farmer F04 and F07 (if relevant) to receive a loan from a reputable financial institution to receive a loan to set up a small business.
- “Controlled grazing” of smaller animals within the Project site. (All PAPs)
- Priority employment in Project jobs, if PAPs have the requisite skills (All PAPs)

Each PAP household will be able to select one male and one female member to participate in each of the training sessions.

### **LRP Implementation**

Masdar will identify a Social Manager to manage the livelihood restoration activities once the ESIA phase has been completed. The Social Manager will manage the implementation of this LRP and will be the focal point for PAPs.

Masdar will also identify a CLO to undertake stakeholder engagement activities once the ESIA phase has been completed. The CLO will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities. The CLO will also be responsible for the closure of grievances.

The Project will also assemble an LRP Committee in order assist the implementation and monitoring of the LRP. The composition of the LRP Committee is expected to include:

- Social Manager
- The CLO
- The Project Site Manager (as required)
- The local Mahalla leader(s)
- Male and female representatives from the local mahalla.
- Male and female representatives of the PAPs
- Local authorities (as relevant)

### Grievance Mechanism

Project 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.). Grievance boxes with grievance forms will also be installed in the following locations:

- Hokimyat Offices in Guzar and Kamashi Districts
- Offices of the nearest communities
- Guzar 500kV substation

Grievances can be raised anonymously, through many of the above methods, and all of the information provided as part of a grievance that is received will be kept confidential.

Contact details of representatives that will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the ESIA stage, and the pre-construction stage are provided in Table 3 below:

*Table 3: Contact details*

Company	Contact Details
<b>Juru</b> Oleg Khegay– Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: <a href="mailto:o.khegay@juru.org">o.khegay@juru.org</a> Telephone: +99890 9414371
<b>Juru</b> Zarina Gafurova –Social Consultant	Email: <a href="mailto:z.gafurova@juru.org">z.gafurova@juru.org</a> Telephone: +998 90 9357448
<b>Project Company CLO:</b> Namoz Akhmedov	Email: <a href="mailto:nakhmedov@masdar.ae">nakhmedov@masdar.ae</a> Telephone: +998948418983
Project Company Gross Plaza Business Center, 21A, Taras Shevchenko Street, Mirobod District, Tashkent, 100060, Republic of Uzbekistan Phone number: +998978686860	

Any grievance will be acknowledged by the Masdar CLO within 5 working days Most grievances should be resolved within 30 calendar days of receiving the grievance.

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.

If a grievance cannot be resolved at the Project level, or if the complainant is not happy with the response provided a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be convened to address the concern. Women, vulnerable groups and all genders will be represented appropriately, and will investigate grievances. Where relevant, the committee will also work with local community organisation to coordinate grievance redress measures.

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.

## **Budget**

The budget allocated for the implementation of this LRP (including compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration activities) will be [REDACTED] UZS or [REDACTED] USD.

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.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The implementation of the LRP will be monitored both internally and externally.

**Internal Monitoring:** A consultant, supported by the Project Social Manager and Community Liaison Officer (CLO), will monitor the Project implementation. Quarterly reports on livelihood restoration will be prepared for the first year, continuing for up to three years. After the first compensation instalment (expected Q3 2025), a compliance report will monitor that all compensation has been paid before construction starts. Internal monitoring will track progress on key performance indicators (KPIs), consultations, activities, challenges, and corrective actions. If significant issues arise, a corrective action plan will be developed.

**External Monitoring:** An independent External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will verify internal results and ensure that the LRP follows the agreed-upon process. A mid-term audit will be conducted in approximately Q3 2026 to assess whether the LRP's objectives are being met and if adjustments are needed. A final completion audit will be carried out by the EMA after all entitlements are provided, expected by the end of 2027/mid 2028. This audit will assess whether LRP objectives were achieved and whether grievance procedures were properly followed.

## **LRP Updating**

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

In the case that any potential or actual unanticipated impacts are identified, an addendum to the LRP will be prepared and submitted to the Lenders for approval. LRP will be updated if there are additional land takes due to project components and activities that will result to physical and economic displacement, and the affected people will be compensated according to the LRP's entitlement matrix.

# 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 operate, maintain and transfer (DBFOMT) the Nur-Kashkadarya Solar photovoltaic (PV) Project<sup>6</sup> with a capacity of 300 MWac and a 75 MW / 75 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) (“the Project”). The Project will connect to the existing 220kV/500kV Guzar substation by a 0.9 km underground transmission cable and 0.6km OHTL which is part of the Project scope. The site and Project description are elaborated in section 3.0. 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-Kashkadarya Solar PV FE 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 to deploy 5 GW of renewable energy by 2025.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emission rates.

Masdar has appointed Juru Ltd. (Juru or the ESIA Consultant) to perform an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project. The ESIA will be developed in accordance with the requirements of EBRD Environmental and Social Policy 2019 (ESP 2019) Performance Requirements (PRs), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs), Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the Equator Principles IV.

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 VI 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.

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<sup>6</sup> In previous publicly disclosed documentation this Project has also been referred to as the Guzar Solar power PPP project.



### 1.3 Limitations

In Uzbekistan all land belongs to the Government of Uzbekistan and administration rights for all pastureland has been passed to the State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) which relates to the majority of the Project land, and in addition administration rights for some parts of land belongs to the Guzar and Kamashi Municipalities. Under Uzbek legislation, all land leases must be acquired through an e-auction system. The Project cannot acquire land leases on the PAP's behalf. 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, instead of providing replacement land as compensation. In addition, the PAPs have stated that they would prefer to receive monetary compensation in order to acquire land leases themselves through the e-auction system.

During the census survey for the Project, one of the farmers (noted as farmer F02 in the LRP) was not willing to speak to survey takers. Therefore, no socioeconomic information has been collected. The valuer was able to undertake a valuation of the property without involving the PAP. The community leader was approached to encourage the PAP, but it did not work, Juru also engaged with the khokimiyat and the farmer was invited to a meeting by a representative of the municipality, but they still did not attend. F02 can reach out to the Project through the grievance mechanism and their situation will be assessed.

There were nine seasonal workers originally identified, two of whom were interviewed during the first socio-economic survey and the other seven were not able to be interviewed as they were not on the Project site at that time. Five of the seasonal workers (W13, W14, W19, W22 and W23) have been identified as family members of the farmers. Therefore, their details have already been captured. Their income losses will be reflected in the compensation packages, but they have been removed from the socioeconomic survey data to avoid double counting.

Three other workers were surveyed in October 2024, and one worker W20 was surveyed in April 2025.

The name of PAP W21 was provided to us during the original survey by F06, but upon attempting to contact them, F06 stated that they had never had such a worker. In order to confirm the information received, Juru contacted the local municipality and the Ministry of Agriculture, which also confirmed that they are not a worker on the Project site. Therefore, this PAP has also not considered affected and will not be considered for compensation.

Should the seasonal workers (W21) wish to lay claim to the previously stated compensation they can reach out to the Project through the grievance mechanism and their situation will be assessed.

### 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: Socio-economic and census survey
- Chapter 6: Assessment of resettlement impacts
- Chapter 7: Eligibility and entitlement
- Chapter 8: Entitlement matrix



- Chapter 9: Valuation and compensation
- Chapter 10: Livelihood's 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: Evidence of the disclosure of the LRP
- Annex D: The socioeconomic survey that was completed with PAPs
- Annex E: The form to be used for the Compensation packages
- Annex F: Non-objection letters of LLC management companies
- Annex G: Translation of resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 14, 2024 No. PP-125
- Annex H: Confirmation letters regarding the absence of a harvest contract.
- Annex I: Training feedback form

- Project Description

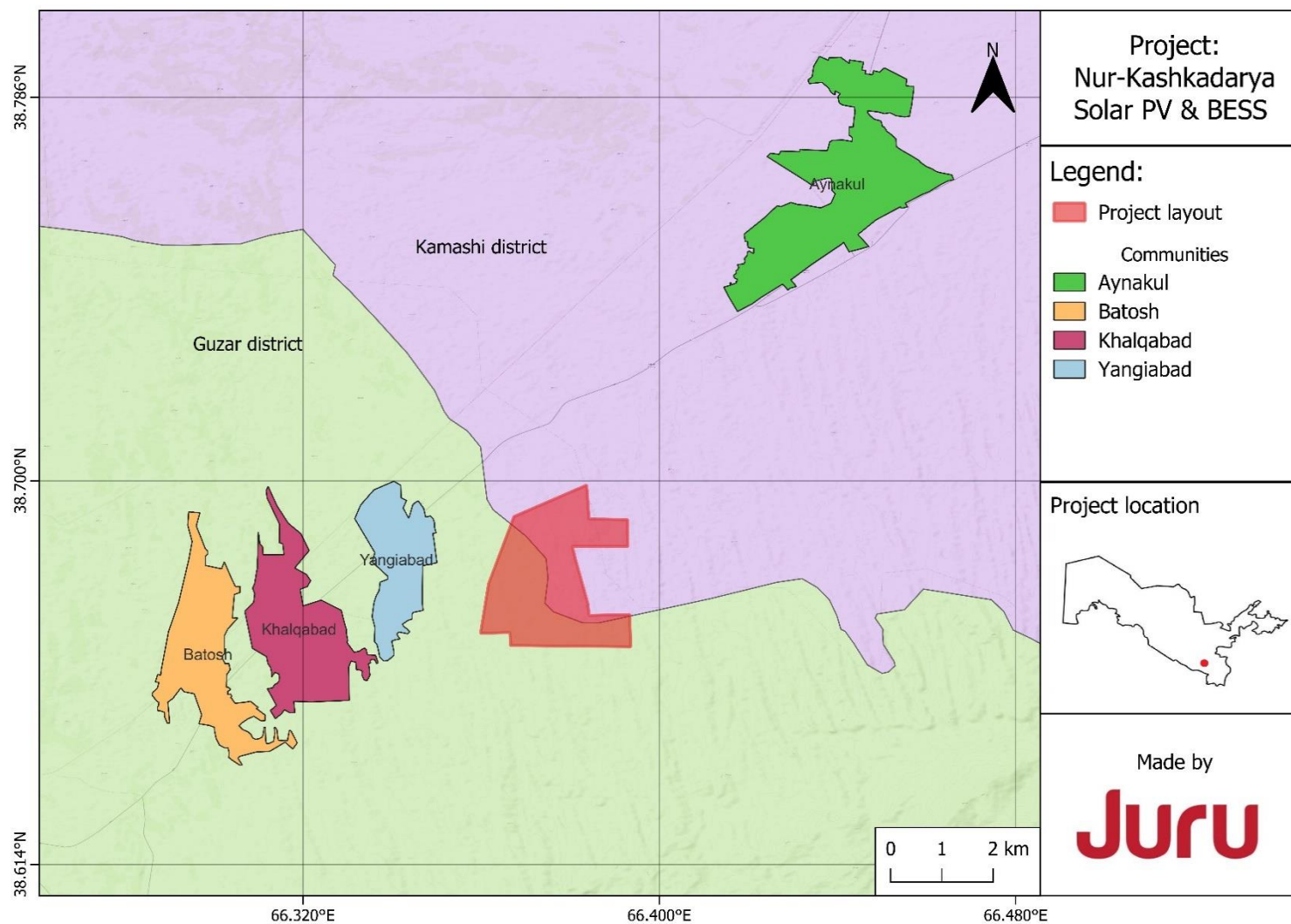
## 1.5 Project Location

The Project site is a 731ha site in close proximity to the 500kV Guzar substation. It is located between the Guzar and Kamashi districts (55 km south-west of Shahrisabz and 12 km northeast of Guzar cities in Kashkadarya region) of Uzbekistan. The Project can be accessed from the northern boundary of the site, which will be connected by an access road to the regional road M39 that runs between Shahrisabz and Guzar. To the west is the existing 220kV/500kV Guzar substation. The nearest communities are Yangiabad, Khalqabad, and Batosh from Guzar district and Aynarkul from Kamashi district. The location of communities in relation to the Project is indicated in Figure 2.

The total land allocated to the Project is 733.09 ha, which includes all components. The breakdown per component includes:

- Project site: 731 ha
- Access road: 1.7 ha (1,700m in length and 10m in width)
- Area for permanent use of OHTL: 0.028 ha
- Area for permanent use of underground cable: 0.362 ha

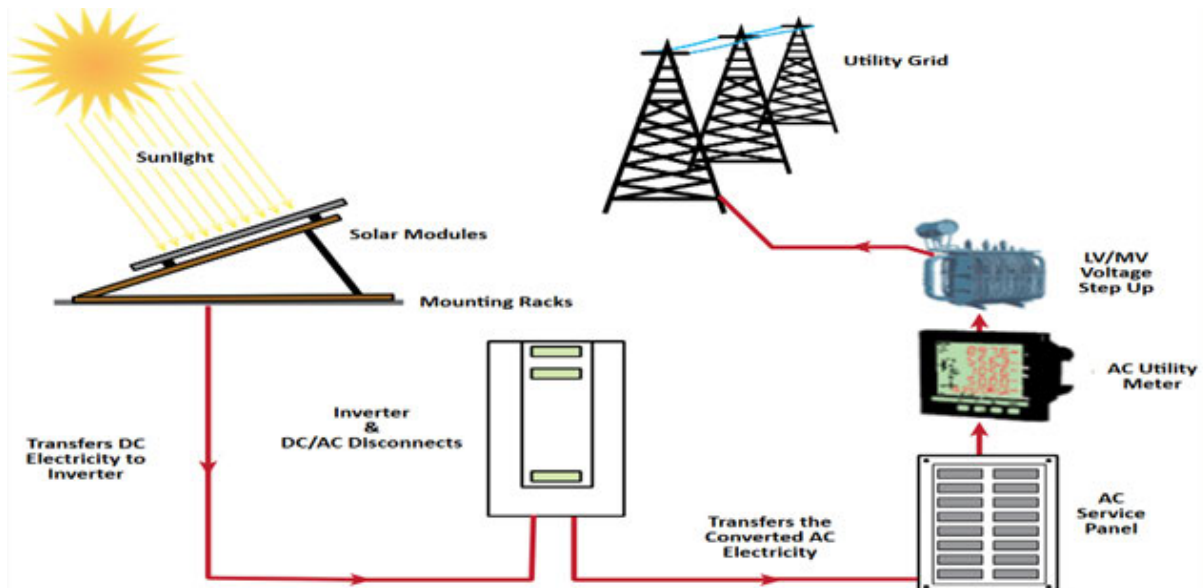
Figure 2: Location of communities near the Project site (preliminary borders)



## 1.6 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. At the 35/220 KV substation the voltage is raised again to connect to the main grid system. An overview of the process is illustrated in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Overview of the PV process (compiled from IFC, 2015)



The main components of the Project are:

- 578,988 PV modules (half-cut monocrystalline silicon technology)
- 38 Inverters and transformers
- Li-Io battery energy storage system (BESS) (five x 27ft containers)
- 35/220 kV air-insulated Substation
- 220kV connection will run through a 0.9km underground transmission cable, followed by a 0.6km overhead line, linking to the existing "Guzar 500kV substation."
- On-site buildings, including an operational control centre, office, welfare facilities, security guard house, storage facilities and stores
- New access from regional road M39
- Site drainage system

## 2 Potential Impacts

### 2.1 Overview of Receptors

There are a total of four communities that are located near to the Project site. From the Guzar district there are three communities namely Yangiabad, Khalqabad, and Batosh and one community Aynakul from Kamashi district (see Figure 2). The Project site belongs to three landowners (SWID and Guzar and Kamashi Municipalities) and has eight leaseholder (from nine farms) and four independent herders (also referred to as “Project Affected Households PAHs), and 22 workers.

There are two management companies for SWID: Bobur Murodaliyevich Private Enterprise (PE) for the Kamashi side, and Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC for the Guzar side.

During LRP site visit, it was identified that there are two structures: fixed herder camp with round stable (see black polygon on Figure 8) owned by a farmer (identified as F01) that is not a permanent residence, but is used seasonally (used intermittently from March to November) while herding livestock and movable herder trailer (see red point on Figure 8) owned by farmer (identified as F05) on the Project site. There are also some temporary structures such as herder camps and stables just outside of Project site. They were constructed by members of local community and are used only during certain periods of the year but will not be impacted by the Project.

The following possible receptors were identified during the scoping phase, but have been determined not to be impacted by land acquisition:

- There is a water pipeline to the north of the Project area and water has accumulated in certain areas due to leakages from the pipe. Local herders use this surface water for watering their livestock. It has been determined that this pipeline is outside the Project area, and PAPs do not cross the Project area to use it, instead they use the main road (M-39) to access the accumulated water.
- There are three house structures that belong to one household, located next to the Guzar substation to the northern part of Project site, that may be minimally impacted by the construction nuisance created by the construction of the Project access road, but will not be impacted by physical or economic displacement.
- There are a large number of existing overhead transmission lines (OHTL), to the west of the Project site. These transmission lines link to the Guzar substation but will be avoided by the Project due to the use of the underground cabling.

The following figures provide photographs from the ESIA work.



Figure 4: Photo of the herder's hut within Project footprint owner by farmer F01 (from the outside)

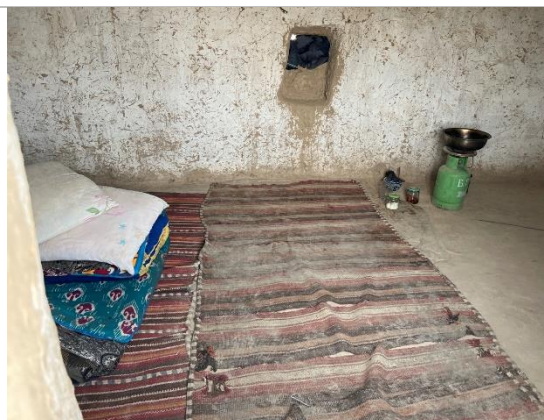


Figure 5: Photo of the herder's hut within Project footprint (interior)



Figure 6: Photo of fixed herder camp with round stable on the Project site (owned by farmer F01)





*Figure 7: Photo of movable herder trailer in the Project site belonging to farmer F05*

Overleaf, Figure 8 provides a receptor map that shows the Project infrastructure and the surrounding structures and community infrastructures, such as pipelines, main roads and other OHTLs and following that, Figure 9 shows the existing roads and tracks that pass around the Project site.

Figure 8: Receptor map (project site and direct area of impact)

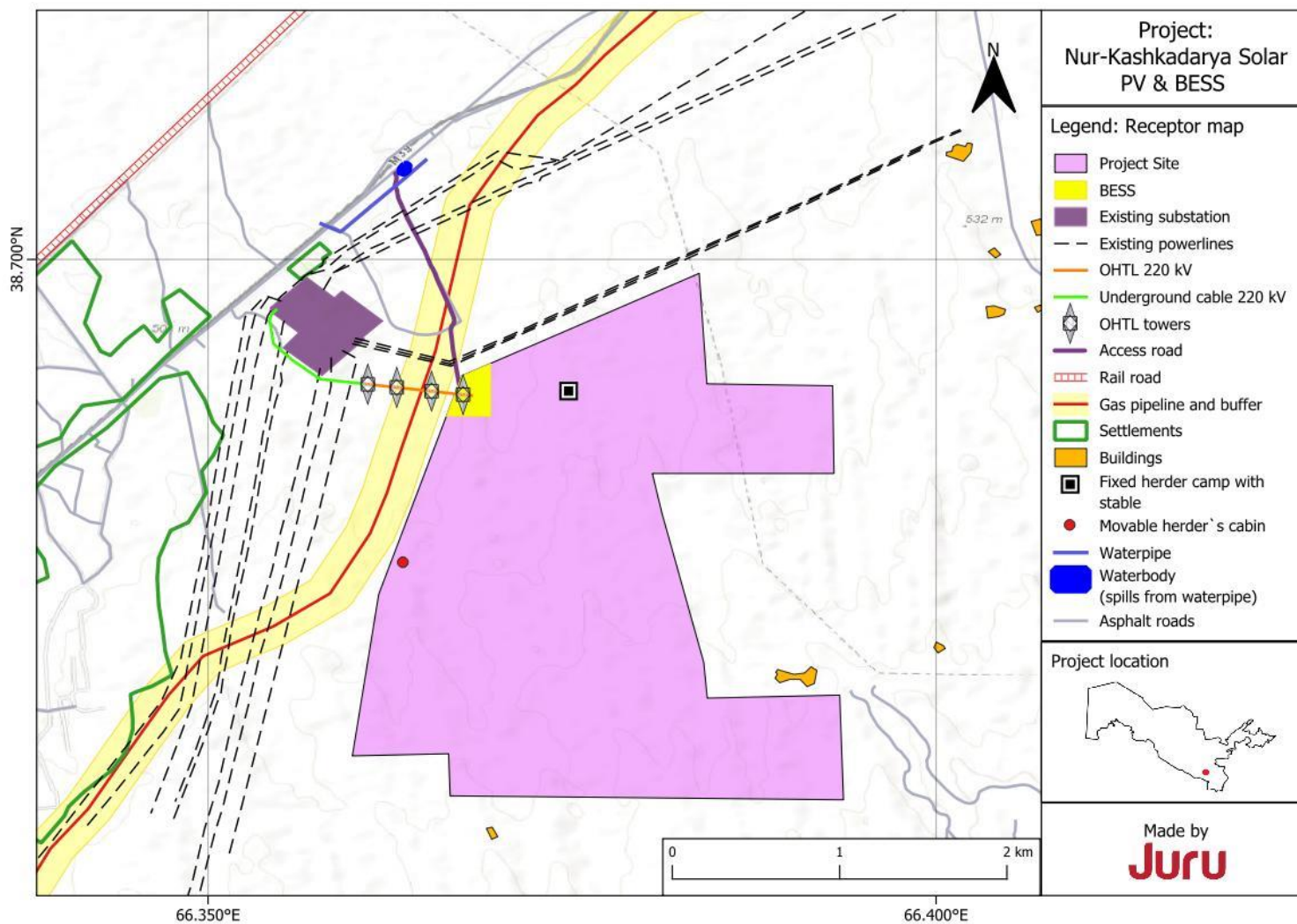
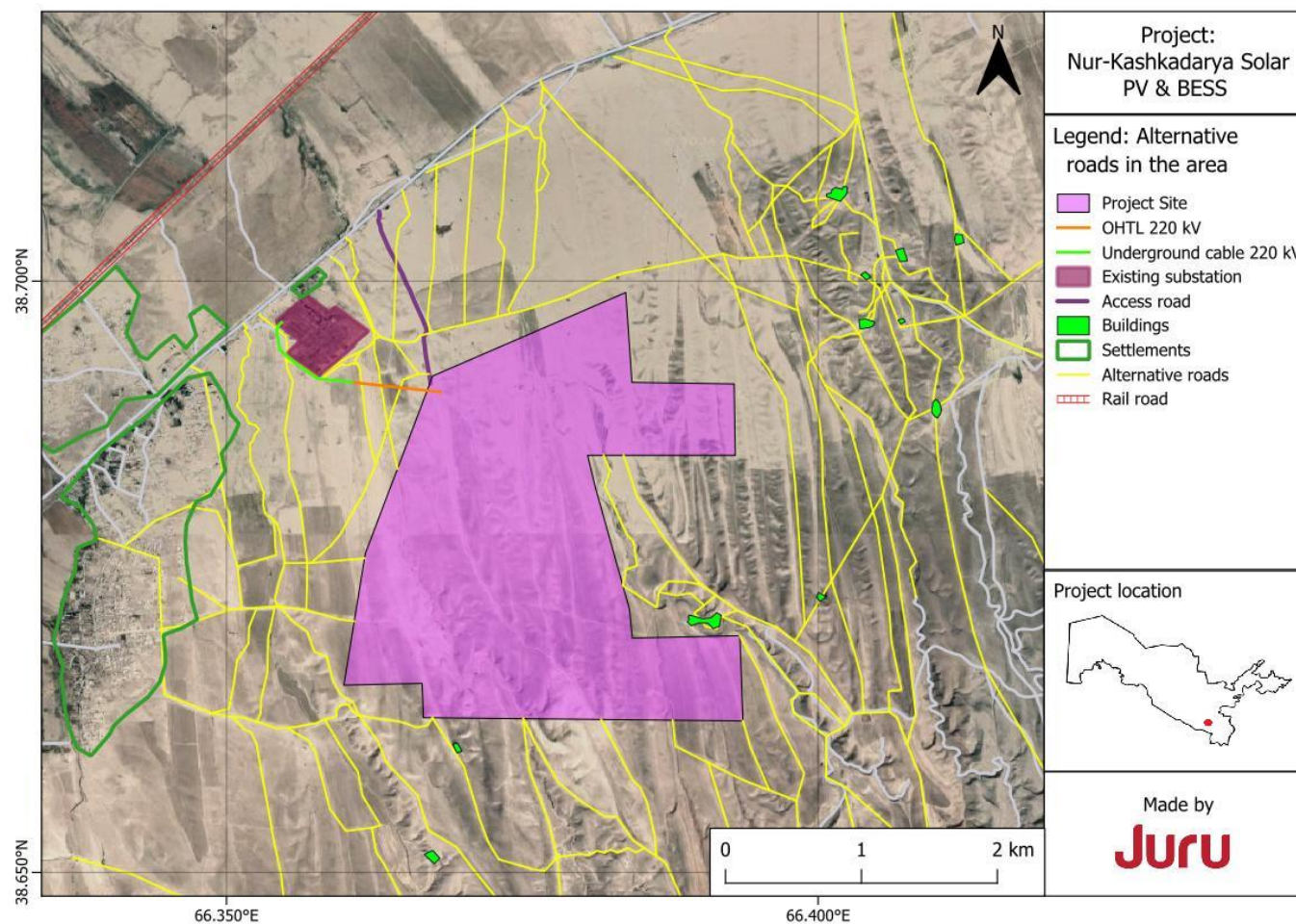


Figure 9 Alternative roads in the area



## 2.2 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, OHTL and underground cable. Given that none of the PAPs live permanently in the Project footprint (only the seasonal residence at the herder camp), there will be a secondary zone of impact, that is the communities of Yangiabad, Khalqabad, Batosh, Aynakul and the scattered households located to the north-east of the Project site. The secondary zone of impact is where the PAPs live (and where they have tomorka land that may be used to regain their livelihoods), as none of the PAPs live on the Project site.

Temporary land take requirements may not be fully known at this time. Should there be any physical or economic displacement due to temporary land use or additional land during construction and operation, affected people, if any, will be entitled to provisions based on the type of loss and according to the entitlement matrix.

## 2.3 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 mechanisms utilising PPP [public-private partnership] approaches, enhancement of government policies related to the development of renewable energy sources, and 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 Project site was allocated to Masdar 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 produce the most power in the least area. Thus, minimising impacts on environmental and social receptors, and removing the requirement for an OHTL for grid connection.

A robust site selection and technology assessment has been performed to identify the 731ha site and grid connection approach. The following alternatives were considered:

- No project alternative
- Site location
- Layout
- Grid connection alternatives
- Technology alternatives
- solar versus other energy generation technologies)
- battery technology selection



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 and is not an area of national or international cultural heritage. It is also close to the Guzar 500 substation reducing impact of the grid connection.
- Technological alternatives solar versus other energy generation technologies) – the site was identified as having good solar resources and being located close to an existing substation. Alternative technologies would either be less feasible in this location or not meet with Uzbekistan's objectives related to renewable energy.

## **2.4 Mechanisms to Reduce Resettlement**

Following extensive stakeholder engagement and the completion of an archaeological survey, the Project design was changed and modified a number of times to reduce impact on items of cultural heritage and to avoid the acquisition of land that included public, private and government infrastructure (see Figure 10). The following items were identified during site visits and consultations and avoided in the final layout of the Project:

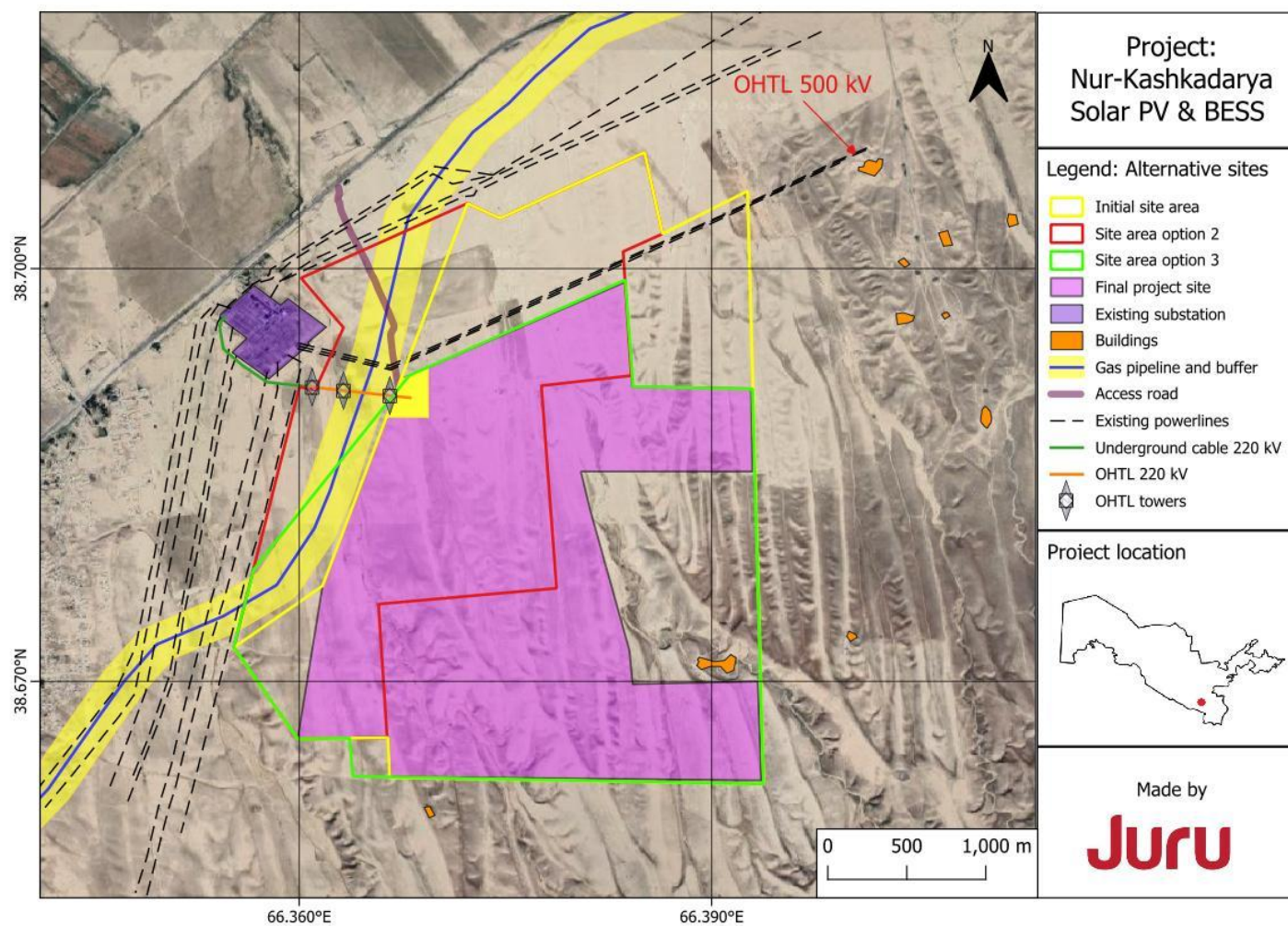
- A mining concession;
- Two items of cultural heritage;
- The buffer zone of an OHTL that runs through the original Project site
- An Uztransgaz gas pipeline that runs across the previous Project layout; and
- Two structures (herder's cabins) located in the north-eastern part of the Project.

In addition, moving the grid connection to the south of the existing Guzar site rather than the north has reduced the impact on the structures from the household that are located between the substation and the project site and the existing OHTLs that are located close to the Guzar 500 substation.





Figure 10 Alternatives sites



## **3 Legal and Institutional Framework**

### **3.1 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.

### **3.2 National Regulations**

The land acquisition process in Uzbekistan is guided by several key laws and regulations. These include the Constitution, the Land Code, and other important legal documents. This section highlights the main rules and protections for landowners and users, ensuring they are fairly compensated if their land is needed for public projects.

#### **3.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992)**

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).

#### **3.2.2 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 effect 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.

### **3.2.3 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.

### **3.2.4 Law № 781 (2022)**

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 781 "On land acquisition for public needs with compensation" dated 29 July 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.

### **3.2.5 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 loses. 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 loses 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 not proven for land or assets, then loses are not subject to compensation.

### 3.2.6 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 4: Summary of other relevant legislation

Legal Requirement	Summary
Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2024, № 125 "On measures to implement the project "Construction and management of a 300 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and a 75 MW electricity storage system in the Kashkadarya region under a public-private partnership":	<p>The Presidential Decree allows for Masdar to build own and operate the Project and construct an OHTL network that will be handed over to the government. A power purchase agreement has been signed for 25 years.</p> <p>The land required for the Project will be identified by the Ministry of Energy and other relevant ministries and will be transferred to the ownership of the Ministry of Energy, which will then lease the land to Masdar.</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy is exempt from compensating losses in agricultural production (compensation payments) for the use (change of category) of agricultural land<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy will not allow industrial facilities or mining etc to be undertaken within 5km of the site.</p>
Resolution 543	This resolution outlines the procedure for allocating land plots to government authorities, including the Ministry of Energy (MOE) (and other related entities), under 'permanent use' right, for public needs.
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.
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"

### 3.2.7 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.

<sup>7</sup> It has been determined that the entities that own and manage the land are all government agencies, and no people will be negatively impacted by the lack of compensation. Formal land users are accounted for in this LRP. Therefore, the implementation of the Presidential Decree is in line with lender requirements.



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 activities<sup>8</sup>.

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.

The grid interconnection works is expected to require a new 220kV underground cable. There is no right of way required to be established for the underground cable between the site and the existing substation, however a safety zone of one meter either side of the cable is required to be set up as described below.

Resolution of the Cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.1050 "On Approval of Rules for Protection of Electric Grid Facilities" (2018) establishes the following **security zone** for underground cables:

- Along underground cable power lines - in the form of a part of the surface of a plot of

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<sup>8</sup> The Project will maintain the area under the OHTL free of items taller than 6m.

land located underneath the subsoil plot (to a depth corresponding to the depth of laying cable power lines), limited by parallel vertical planes spaced on both sides of the power line from the outer cables at a distance of 1 meter, and when cable lines pass in cities under sidewalks - 0.6 meters towards buildings and structures and 1 meter towards the roadway.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-15 date January 30, 2025 "On Measures for the Implementation of Modern Mechanisms for the Protection and Rational use of Pastures" :

Article 1 of this Decree announces the abolition of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and the Wool Industry under the Ministry of Agriculture. Its responsibilities will be reassigned as follows:

- Responsibilities related to pasture management will be transferred to the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.
- Functions related to the development of silkworm cultivation and sericulture will be assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Uzbekpaksanoat Association.
- Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding and Desert Ecology and the Bukhara Research and Production Center for Steppe-Pasture Forage Crop Seed Production will be integrated into the Veterinary Committee system.
- The Research Institute of Sericulture and the Uzbek Research Institute of Natural Fibers will now fall under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 3 establishes pasture farms as state institutions within the Veterinary Committee in Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Samarkand, and Surkhandarya regions. Furthermore, the Veterinary Committee, in collaboration with the Cadastre Agency, Uzbekcosmos Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and regional khokimiyats, must complete an inventory of pasture lands by the end of 2025. This will ensure consistency between actual land usage and official state records.

Article 7 mandates that the Veterinary Committee, Ministry of Digital Technologies, and Ministry of Agriculture launch the "E-Yaylov" electronic platform by December 2025 to enhance pasture management efficiency.

Article 11 requires the Ministry of Agriculture to take the following actions:

- a Within one month, work with the Veterinary Committee and the Agency for State Assets Management to finalize organizational matters related to the abolition of the Sericulture Committee.
- b Within two months, submit to the Cabinet of Ministers:
  - Jointly with the Uzbekpaksanoat Association, proposals for the efficient use of mulberry plantations previously managed by the Sericulture Committee.
  - Jointly with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant ministries, a draft government resolution outlining measures to organize territorial pasture farms.

c Within three months:

- Prepare a draft regulatory legal act defining procedures for leasing pastures, tenant obligations for sustainable pasture use, measures to prevent degradation, and guidelines for flora restoration.
- Propose necessary amendments and additions to legislation in line with this Decree.

d Within six months, develop a new version of the draft law "On Pastures" for submission.

The Project will affect an area of 84.96681 ha of land that was previously owned by SWID.

### 3.2.8 Return to the state land reserve

In order for the land to be leased to Masdar for the construction of the Project, it first needs to be recategorized and returned to the state land reserve. This may occur via either :

- Seizure (otherwise termed “withdrawal” or “expropriation”), the compulsory acquisition of land for public needs, which requires Kengash<sup>9</sup> approval and public consultations, OR
- Voluntary abandonment, which requires an application from the current land holder.

The seizure process can take time and requires many steps and approvals, whereas the only requirement for voluntary abandonment is that the applications for an abandonment must be notarized (per Presidential Decree No.UP-198 of 24.08.2022).

The type and scope of compensation depend on which option is used to return the land to the state land reserve. According to Uzbek legislation, only land users holding a title to the land plots are entitled to compensation. The following compensation is applicable to each option.

*Table 5: Compensation requirements for seizure and voluntary abandonment*

Seizure	Voluntary abandonment
<p>Actual damages and lost profits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Market value of immovable property located on the land plot;</li> <li>2. Market value of the right to the land plot;</li> <li>3. Market value of perennial plantings;</li> <li>4. Relocation-related expenses, including temporary rental of alternative property;</li> <li>5. Lost profits that could have been earned from the use of the land and improvements (from the moment of land release until resumption of activity, up to one year, or income from a seasonal harvest);</li> </ol>	<p>Only actually incurred and existing expenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relocation costs;</li> <li>2. Other direct costs.</li> </ol>

<sup>9</sup> A Kengash is a local council or assembly that serves as a legislative body at the regional, district, or city level. They are elected by the residents of their respective jurisdictions and play a role in local governance.

6. Other losses and damages recognized by law or contract.	
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### 3.2.9 Compensation

There are two different types of compensation that can be paid under Uzbek law they are:

- Land Re-Categorization Compensation: Paid to the state budget to offset agricultural production losses. Under Presidential Resolution No.125 dated 14 March 2024, the Ministry of Energy is exempt from the obligation to pay Land Re- Categorization Compensation for the Guzar Project.
- Project-Affected Persons (PAP) Compensation: Paid to formal landholders (owners, users, lessees) for full damages and/or lost profits.

The party that initiated the land acquisition is responsible for organising the compensation process. These initiators could include the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, republican government bodies, or regional khokimiyats<sup>10</sup>.

In the case of land seizure the compensation is paid from either:

- Republican Compensation Fund - established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Regional Compensation Fund - established under the regional khokimiyats,

In the case of Voluntary Abandonment the compensation is paid by the entity that is receiving the land (in this case Masdar).

### 3.2.10 Auction system

Under Presidential Decree No. UP-15 dated 18 January 2024, starting from 1 March 2024, electronic online auctions have been officially introduced to replace the previously applied open electronic tender procedure for the lease of agricultural land. In accordance with the Land Code, vacant agricultural land is leased only through electronic online auctions for a period of 30 years. This means that there is no automatic provision of substitute land, and if former land users (e.g. farmers) wish to continue agricultural activities, they must participate in general online auctions, compete on equal terms and lease land for 30 years if successful.

### 3.2.11 Current land status

In December 2024, the khokimyat consulted with the PAPs and suggested that to speed up the compensation process for the Project, they should submit an application to voluntarily abandon the land. This was completed at the time, however, the khokimyat has not actually processed these applications, instead they are paused until the LRP compensation is paid.

Masdar intends to continue to work with the khokimiyat to process the transfer of land to the state land reserve via the use of voluntary abandonment of the land. However, the

<sup>10</sup> The decision to acquire land is always made by the Kengash, but only upon the initiation by a state authority.

compensation to be paid to the PAPs will be in-line with the Lender requirements, as described in the remainder of this document.

### **3.3 Lender Requirements**

#### **3.3.1 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.

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.

#### **3.3.2 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.

### **3.3.3 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<sup>11</sup>.

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 regulation<sup>12</sup>

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

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<sup>11</sup> EBRD, Performance Requirement 5 (in EBRD ESP 2019)

<sup>12</sup> This includes those with no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.



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.

### **3.3.4 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 Performance Standards and World Bank EHS Guidelines<sup>13</sup>. IFC Performance Standards are covered in section 4.3.1.

## **3.4 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 6 below.

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<sup>13</sup> 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 6: Main gaps between national legislation ADB SPS, 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 ADB SPS, 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 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.  In-kind compensation (land for land and house for house) will be recommended.  Displaced people should regain the same or an improved livelihood standard, following resettlement.	Legislation in force covers the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full market cost for affected structures/crops/assets;</li> <li>• Right to land (as land-to land compensation is not valid anymore);</li> <li>• Transitional support (covering transportation, temporary renting cost as result of physical or economic displacement);</li> </ul> For economically displaced people, loss of income for one year should be compensated.  Other relevant expenses should be resolved by mutual agreement between the PAP and project developer.	As all valuation assessments and calculations are based on Uzbek laws, not international standards, and related to the formal PAPs. Instead, all PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost.  Land for land compensation is not an option under Uzbek legislation as land leases must be acquired by the individual through an e-auction system (and cannot be acquired by the Project on behalf of the PAPs) therefore, if relevant, cash compensation will be provided for PAPs to acquire the leasehold of another land.  PAPs will be the same or better off post-project as they were before project commenced.  No physical displacement is envisaged for the Project. These measures are defined for economic displacement.
Compensation for loss of livelihood	Rehabilitate livelihoods and provide support during the relocation process. Cover transitional period costs.  Compensate for lost assets other than land including crops, trees irrigation infrastructure, other improvements.	Land leases are compensated in cash form for loss of land (leased from the State).  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.	The Project will provide all eligible people/ communities with compensation for existing and future loss of livelihoods as a result of the Project.  Land for land compensation is not an option under Uzbek legislation (as discussed above) therefore, if relevant, cash compensation will be provided for PAPs to purchase another land plot.
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 <sup>14</sup> from the project.	Not addressed.	Where applicable the Project will provide access to Project benefits for PAPs. This includes priority in local hiring on the Project, and access to corporate social responsibility opportunities.

<sup>14</sup> 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
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.
Gender differentiated approach to assessing impacts and mitigations	It is critical to understand these different impacts, gender specific constraints and gender responsibilities when devising livelihood restoration plans as land acquisition, displacement and resettlement may affect men and women differently.	Uzbek legislation does not require that impact identification is differentiated based on gender.	The Project has disaggregated socioeconomic data where possible and identified different land acquisition and livelihood impacts to men and women, these have been considered when determining compensation and livelihood restoration activities.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups, including women, should be aware of their rights for compensation. The project developer should provide support in addition to compensation, depending on the basic needs of the vulnerable PAPs.	No specific support, such as additional support in non-material form, is required by legislation. for vulnerable groups.  It is up to the project developer to provide any additional support to PAPs.	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with ADB, EBRD and IFC requirements.
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 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.	Local requirements for public hearings do not fully achieve lender requirements. Public hearings as well as additional engagement and meaningful consultation with PAPs will be undertaken.
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.
Monitoring of LRP/RAP Implementation	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.  ADB requires a completion audit once LRP implementation is completed.	No monitoring is required.	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.  A completion audit will be undertaken once LRP implementation has been completed.

## **4 Socio-Economic and Census Survey**

### **4.1 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 socioeconomic survey of the AOI communities that was undertaken on October 12-17, 2023. A total of 358 surveys were undertaken in the total population of 4,209 households of the Aol communities.

A census survey with PAPs (PAH families and worker families), was also held between July 21 and August 9, 2024. Overall, the survey covered seven farmers (farm F02 refused to participate in the survey<sup>15</sup> and farms F03 and F08 are owned by the same households, so they only answered one survey), 16 of their workers and four independent herders whose household will be affected by the Project. The total number of surveyed households was 27. In October 2024 an additional survey of 5 seasonal workers (out of the total 8 seasonal workers) was completed. The age of survey respondents ranged from 20 to 69.

Since the completion of the surveys, it has been identified that some farmer and worker families belong to the same households. Therefore, the total number of PAH has been identified as 28. Further interviews and consultations have been completed on Q4 2024 to obtain additional information on the new PAH and attempt to close any information gaps.

A summary of the information found in the surveys and consultations with PAH families and worker families has been included in the following sections.

### **4.2 Demographics**

The populations of the AOI communities (Yangiabad, Khalqabad, Batosh and Aynakul communities) was 6,510, 4,936, 4,907 and 5,677 respectively in 2022. The gender distribution of the Aol communities, was fairly even with slightly more men (50.8%) than women (49.2%). 85.5%, with households headed by women making up 14.5% of all AOI households

Interviews were held with PAPs throughout the preparation of this LRP to inform the socioeconomic baseline. The majority of the interviews were held with the household heads. Of the total 28 PAH, one household is headed by a woman (F04), the remainder are headed by a man. There are two farms that are owned by the same PAH (F03 and F08) and there are four farms (F01, F03 F05, and F06) that have more than one family member that work on the farm, these are outlined in Table 7 below, with the type of relative (i.e. son) noted. On average, each PAH family and worker family consists of 5-6 household members.

#### **4.2.1 Affected Households**

Overall, 9 farms were identified (owned by 8 farmers, F01-F09) and 22 workers that work for the farms, these have been described as follows:

- 7 farms, 1 PE and 1 LLC (F01-F09) are all considered farms (two farms F03 and F08 are owned by the same PAH);

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<sup>15</sup> Various attempts through local government channels have been made to connect with this PAP without success.

- 22 workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23) 8 seasonal workers and 14 permanent workers who graze their own and other people's livestock on the land.
- 4 herders (H01 – H04) who use the land to graze owned and rented livestock at the Project site;
- 22 livestock rental household (LRH01-LRH22) are considered to be indirectly affected as the herders that graze their livestock are considered to be impacted (discussed further below) and
- Overall, 165 people from 28 households are going to be impacted by the Project<sup>16</sup> and 22 LRH households will be indirectly affected. The breakdown is as follows:

*Table 7: Breakdown of household member from PAHs*

No	District	PAH's code	Number of household members
1	Kamachi	F01	10 people
2	Kamachi	F02	5 people (estimation based on average number)
3	Guzar	F03	6 people
4	Guzar	F04	4 people (female headed household)
5	Guzar	F05	7 people
6	Guzar	F06	4 people
7	Guzar	F07	5 people
8	Guzar	F08	Same PAH as F03
9	Guzar	F09	5 people
10	Kamachi	W01	5 people
11	Kamachi	W02	5 people
12	Kamachi	W03	5 people
13	Kamachi	W04	11 people
14	Kamachi	W05	Son of F01
15	Kamachi	W06	4 people
16	Guzar	W07	6 people
17	Guzar	W08	2 people
18	Guzar	W09	6 people
19	Guzar	W10	5 people
20	Guzar	W11	6 people
21	Guzar	W12	10 people
22	Guzar	W13	Son of F05
23	Guzar	W14	Son of F05
24	Guzar	W15	5 people
25	Guzar	W16	9 people
26	Guzar	W17	4 people
27	Guzar	W18	8 people
28	Guzar	W19	Son of F01
29	Guzar	W20	5 people
30	Guzar	W22	Son of F06
31	Guzar	W23	Son of F06
32	Kamachi	H01	5 people
33	Guzar	H02	7 people
34	Guzar	H03	6 people
35	Guzar	H04	5 people

<sup>16</sup> Note, this number of PAH is an estimate, as some PAH were not able to be consulted. Where the number of PAPs has been estimated it has been identified in Table 7.



No	District	PAH's code	Number of household members
Total Farmers		F01-F09	46 people
Total Workers		W01-W04, W06-W12, W15-W18, W20	96 people
Total Herders		H01-H04	23 people
<b>Grand Total</b>		28	165 people

Note: The name of PAP (W21) was provided to us during the original survey in error by F06, consultations with F06, the mahalla and khokimiyat have found that this worker does not exist.

There are a group of PAPs that graze animals on behalf of a livestock owner (LRH01-LRH22). The Project has identified 22 LRH that rent livestock (for in-kind payments of livestock) to herder PAH. As the LRH are renting to herders, and herders will not need to reduce the number of animals they herd, because alternative land has been identified for them; these LRH are not expected to suffer losses as a result of the Project. However, they are considered to be indirectly affected as the herders that herd their livestock are impacted<sup>17</sup>.

Farmer households (F01-F09) make up a total of 46 household members of those 22 are women and 24 are men, worker households have 96 household members in total, of those 49 are women and 47 are men, and herder households have a total of 23 household members, 12 of them are women and 11 of them are men.

The oldest recorded household member was 79 years old (F01) and the youngest was 8 months old (W06) at the time of the survey. The majority of the household members are within working age (18-60 years) with a total of 12 household members reported as over the age of 60.

Table 8: Ages of household member from PAHs

	Farmers			Workers			Herders			Grand total
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
0-5	3	2	5	8	4	12	1	0	1	17
6-18	4	4	8	11	9	20	3	3	6	34
19-60	11	12	23	22	26	44	7	7	14	81
61+	0	2	2	4	3	7	1	1	2	11
No response	4	4	8	4	5	14	0	0	0	22
<b>Total</b>	22	24	46	49	47	96	12	11	23	165

Note: There is an absence of data on the gender of the non-respondents in the Farmers and workers columns. Therefore, they have been split per the general gender ratio.

There are no significant differences between the age ranges or the numbers of men and women in the Project affected households and there is no significant difference between farmers, workers and herders.

<sup>17</sup> Should LRH find themselves impacted by the Project, the Project will review their claims on a case-by-case basis, and if found to be impacted, compensation will be provided per the entitlement matrix.



### **4.3 Ethnicity and Religion**

All interviewed PAH are Uzbeks. Due to its sensitivity, the socioeconomic survey and census surveys did not include questions related to religion. However, in general, people belonging to the Uzbek, nationality practice Islam and from the secondary data it was found that most of the respondents are Muslim.

### **4.4 Land use and land tenure**

Most of the AOI surveyed households have agricultural land plots. Of the total respondents 96.9% have only tomorka (household garden plots), while 2.8% have tomorka and other areas of land as well and 0.3% of the respondents reported that they do not have land.

All of the Project affected farms are officially leased. Four of the farms have land leases with a duration of 49 years, and three of the farms have leases for only one year at a time, but that have been renewed each year for the last four years, at the time of writing this report. The remaining two leaseholders did not report the length of their leaseholds.

Table 9: Land tenure of Project affected farms

PAP no.	Legal lease duration	When lease started	Time remaining
F01	49 years	2010	35 years
F02	N/R	N/R	N/R
F03/F08	1 year	2019	1 year
	1 year	2019	1 year
F04	1 year	2019	1 year
F05	49 years	2016	41 years
F06	N/R	2009	N/R
F07	49 years	2014	39 years
F09	49 years	2018	43 years

Note: N/R = Not reported.

None of the leaseholds are held jointly and all of the leaseholds held by the Project affected farms are held by male members of the household, therefore there are nine leaseholds held by men. Farm F04 is headed by a woman, but the leasehold to the farm is held by her son. Only one of the Project affected farms stated that they have alternative land they could use, instead of the land on the Project site. The owner of farms F03 and F08 has additional land in Kamashi District, in Yertepa mahalla

Tomorka land is owned by the majority of rural households in Uzbekistan. It is a household garden plot which is normally used for household consumption and generally does not significantly contribute to household incomes. In addition to their leaseholds, all of the farmers own tomorka land, except for F04, as shown in Table 10

Table 10: Area of tomorka land farmer PAH

ID No.	Farmer has tomorka land?	Area of tomorka land (ha)
F01	Yes	4.86
F02	Yes	0.81
F03/F08	Yes	6.47
F04	No	-
F05	Yes	5.67
F06	Yes	6.07
F07	Yes	4.05
F09	Yes	10.12

Tomorka plots are generally 0.05-0.1ha in size and are used to grow fruits and vegetables, such as corn, for personal consumption. Project farmers have reported larger areas of tomorka land than average. It can be assumed that workers or herders tomorka would be smaller than that reported by Farmers.

## 4.5 Activities on the Project Site

During the observations it was revealed that PAPs graze their livestock in the Project area spring, summer and autumn (between March to November). Most of the surveyed AOI households farm their land plots for personal consumption only (85.5%), and the purpose of the remaining 13.9% of farms is both for sale and personal consumption. The minority, 0.6%, are engaged in agricultural activities for only income purposes.

A total of 65.9% of AOI household's own livestock and poultry, 67.1% of them own cattle, whereas approximately half of the respondents (51.2%) who own livestock have sheep and goats. Only 2.5% breed camels, and 56.5% of households own poultry.

There are currently agricultural activities, growing wheat and barley being undertaken on the Project site, as well as grazing of livestock. A total of 481.31 ha of rainfed crops was identified by the independent valuer. All of the land rainfed (i.e. there is no irrigation) and faces severe water scarcity. PAPs stated that there had been severe droughts for the last three years, which had impacted their yield of crops, leaving some of the PAPs in debt (see Section 6.8 regarding loans PAPs have taken out).

All of the Project affected farms reported that they use the land for both grazing and agricultural purposes (i.e. the same land is grazed once the crops have been harvested), except for farm F09, that does not report grazing on its land (however, the worker W16 (see section 6.5 below) does have two cows) and farm F08 that does not report agriculture. In most cases, grazing is undertaken on the same land as the agriculture once the crops have been harvested.

*Table 11: Agriculture and Crop use on Project affected farms*

PAP no.	Total land area (ha)	Area used for crops (ha)	Type of crop grown	Area used for grazing (ha)
F01	334	200	Wheat and barley	200
F02	695.6	N/R	Wheat and barley	N/R
F03/F08	80	80	Wheat and barley	80
	7502	0	n/a	7502
F04	79.4	79.4	Wheat and barley	74
F05	450	70	Wheat and barley	380
F06	113	113	Wheat and barley	113
F07	43.7	43.7	Wheat and barley	43
F09	75	57	Wheat and barley	0

Note: N/R = Not reported, n/a = not applicable.

In total the PAH own 4,456 head of livestock and rent 2,668 head of livestock (this will include double counting as the farmers provide the livestock to the workers to herd), which is being grazed seasonally on and near to the Project area by PAPs, the majority of the livestock are sheep (see Table 12).

*Table 12: Livestock by PAH*

PAPs	Livestock	Number Owned	Rented	Livestock Rental Households (LRH)
	Sheep	502	0	n/a

PAPs	Livestock	Number Owned	Rented	Livestock Rental Households (LRH)
F01 <sup>18</sup>	Cow	19	0	n/a
F03/F08	Sheep/goats	850	0	n/a
F04	Sheep	400	0	n/a
	Cow	20	0	n/a
F05	Sheep	300	0	n/a
	Cow	60	0	n/a
F06	Sheep	1500	0	n/a
	Cow	30	0	n/a
F07	Sheep	150	0	n/a
	Cow		0	n/a
	Horse		0	n/a
W01 (worker of F01)	Sheep	3	197	Graze livestock of F01
	Cow	1	19	
W02 (worker of F01)	Sheep	20	0	n/a
	Cow	2	0	
W04 (worker of F01)	Sheep	30	100	Graze livestock of F01
W05 (worker of F01)	Sheep	8	110	Not disclosed <sup>19</sup>
	Cow	26	30	
	Goat	7	30	
	Horse	2	2	
W06 (worker of F01)	Sheep	10	200	Graze livestock of F01
W07 (worker of F04)	Sheep	20	150	Graze livestock of F04
	Cow	2	0	
	Donkey	1	0	
W08 (worker of F07)	Sheep	0	70	Graze livestock of F07
	Goat	0	30	
W09 (worker of F03/F08)	Goat	10	250	Graze livestock of F03/F08
W10 (worker of F03/F08)	Sheep	0	600	Graze livestock of F03/F08
W11 (worker of F03/F08)	Sheep	150	0	n/a
	Goat	70	0	
W12 (worker of F05)	Goat	15	0	n/a
	Sheep	15	0	n/a

<sup>18</sup> F01 initially mentioned having only 5 sheep, but workers W01, W04, and W06 indicated that they had rented livestock from F01, which resulted in an additional 497 sheep and 19 cows being added to F01's total.

<sup>19</sup> W05 is the son of F01 and does not want to disclose from whom he rented the livestock. The farmer stated that he has only five sheep. However, we believe that this is farm livestock (see footnote 21), as his other workers have confirmed that they graze the farmer's livestock.

PAPs	Livestock	Number Owned	Rented	Livestock Rental Households (LRH)
W13 (worker of F05)	Cow	1	0	
	Goat	5	0	
	Donkey	1	0	
W14 (worker of F05)	Sheep	12	100	Not disclosed
	Goat	5	20	
W15 (worker of F06)	Sheep	0	180	Not disclosed
	Cow	1	0	
	Goat	10	20	
W16 (worker of F09)	Cow	2	0	n/a
W17 (worker of F09)	Sheep	12	0	
W18 (worker of F04)	Sheep	20	0	n/a
	Cow	2	0	
W20	Sheep	10	110	Not disclosed
H01	Sheep	100	200	LRH01, LRH02, LRH03
	Cow	1	0	n/a
H02	Sheep	40	0	n/a
	Cow	1	0	
H03	Sheep	10	100	LRH04, LRH05, LRH06, LRH07, LRH08, LRH09, LRH10, LRH 11, LRH12, LRH13, LRH14
H04	Sheep	0	150	LRH15, LRH16, LRH17, LRH18, LRH19, LRH20, LRH21, LRH22
<b>Total Farmers</b>	Sheep, cow, horse	3,831	0	
<b>Total Workers</b>	Sheep, goat cow, donkey	573	2418	
<b>Total Herders</b>	Sheep, cow	52	250	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		4,456	2,668	

Note: There is double counting included in the total number of livestock rented, as some PAPs are renting livestock that are owned by other PAPs.

## 4.6 Education

Survey responses from the Project AOI reported that only 0.7% of household members were recorded as illiterate. However, the rate of higher education is also low (10.9%) in the surveyed area. The majority of people in the AOI households (51.5%), excluding school and preschool children, have graduated from high school (grades 10-11). Responses were received from 27 of the 28 household heads on their level of education. Table 13 below shows that the majority of PAP household heads had completed high school, while the remaining respondents had completed special secondary education. None of the household heads interviewed were recorded as illiterate.



*Table 13: Head of the household education level reached*

Head of the household education level reached	Number of PAPs
Illiterate	-
Primary school	-
High school	15
Special secondary education/ technical/college	12
University	-
Total	27

The education of the household heads reflects the general situation of the household members. The largest recorded group of household members (37%) is reported to have received a high school education. The next largest group of household members is active students (25%), Unlike the household heads, there are less people that have received a special secondary education, and three household members that have a university degree or other similar higher education.

*Table 14: Education attainment of the household members*

	Farmers			Workers			Herders			Grand total
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Pre-school	3	1	4	8	2	10	1	0	1	15
Student	4	5	9	16	11	27	3	2	5	41
Secondary	0	4	4	22	23	45	7	7	14	61
Secondary-special	0	3	3	0	9	9	1	1	2	12
Higher education	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	3
No response	15	11	26	3	0	3	0	0	0	33
Total	22	24	46	49	47	96	12	11	23	165

Note: There is an absence of data on the gender of the non-respondents in the Farmers columns. Therefore, they have been split per the general gender ratio.

Women and men have a similar educational attainment level. There are more men than women who have a higher education, with no woman reportedly in this category. This is the only major difference between women's and men's educational attainment. There is also no significant difference between farmers, workers and herders.

## 4.7 Health

In the AOI, health services are available for 92.2% of survey respondents. The remainder of the respondents stated that they use the health services located in the district centre or health services located within other communities. Survey respondents found their local health services to be well equipped (74.6%) while 13.7% are not satisfied with their health services; 11.7% of respondents found the question difficult to answer. The most prevalent diseases in AOI communities are acute respiratory diseases (these include influenza and colds), cardiovascular diseases (heart disease), and infectious diseases (jaundice, tuberculosis).

During the socio-economic survey, it was identified that eight households' members from eight Project affected farms and Project affected workers suffer from a chronic illness and/or have a disability. The reported illnesses include people living with:



- Diabetes (W12);
- Cardiovascular disease (F05);
- Visual impairment (W13);
- Asthma (W12);
- Osteoporosis (bone decay) (F04, F03/F08);
- Physical disability that impacts their mobility (F04, W11); and
- Cancer (W07).

One surveyed worker household (W07) receives a disability pension from the local government. None of the herder households identified any health concerns, or disability pension payments.

## 4.8 Employment and Income Sources

Members of AOI households are employed in a number of different sectors, with no one sector accounting for the majority of respondents. The two largest areas of occupation were pensioners (17.1%), and people employed in the government sector (15.6%). Of the total respondents 0.7% are officially registered as unemployed while those that are not registered unemployed, but in search of a job made up another 13.7% and 2.6% were unemployed, but unable/unwilling to work. Looking at just men in the surveyed households the largest occupation was working in seasonal jobs (29.8%), while for women acting as a home maker was the predominant occupation (22.3%).

Table 15 below provides information about the occupations of the PAP household heads. Only 26 out of the 28 household heads provided information related to this question<sup>20</sup>.

*Table 15: Type of employment of the household heads*

Type of employment	PAPs
Farmer	7
Herder	4
Farm worker	16
Total	26

In some cases where the household includes extended family members (i.e. siblings, parents, etc.), the household income is also supplemented by other incomes and the pensions of elderly family members (this is the case for five worker households W04, W05, W07, W11, W12, and one herder household H02).

There are a range of employment types within the Project affected households. The largest group is the active students. Followed by homemakers (exclusively women) and workers (almost exclusively men). Seven household members are reported as being unemployed. These household members would be the most likely to benefit from Project employment

<sup>20</sup> Note that the number of household heads that are workers will be different from the number of workers noted in other parts of the report (i.e. 14 permanent worker and 8 seasonal workers), as some of these workers are household members of farmers (and therefore they are not listed here as the household heads).

opportunities (if they have the requisite skills). They are made up of five members of worker households (two men and one woman) and two members of herder households (both from H03 both women)

Table 16: Type of employment of the household members

	Farmers			Workers			Herders			Grand total
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Pre-school	3	1	4	7	3	10	1	0	1	15
Student	4	5	9	16	12	28	3	3	6	43
Unemployed	0	0	0	3	3	6	2	0	2	7
Homemaker	1	0	1	17	0	18	5	0	5	23
Herder	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	4	4	12
Worker	1	2	3	0	11	11	0	3	3	16
Retired	0	1	1	5	3	8	1	1	2	11
Tailor	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Taxi driver	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tractor driver	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Construction worker	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Teacher	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Farmer	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nurse	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Youth leader	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
No response	10	6	16	0	3	3	0	0	0	21
Total	22	24	46	49	47	96	12	11	23	165

The average AOI family monthly income reported by PAH was 5,365,100 UZS (approximately USD \$425) with a per capita income of 976,000 UZS (or USD \$77), which is much lower than the regional average.

On average farmer PAH earn a monthly income of UZS 60,952,000 (USD 4813.81), of which UZS 30,000,000 (USD 2,369.31) comes from livestock sales. Agricultural expenses with taxes are the largest monthly expense for farmer PAH, at UZS 24,189,000 (USD 1,910.37), while the cost of feeding livestock accounts for UZS 20,000,000 (USD 1,579.54) per month. Meanwhile, salaries for hired labour and family members account for UZS 7,085,000 (USD 559.55).

The highest rate of monthly income of worker PAH is from the sale of livestock/poultry - UZS 13,300,000 (USD 1,055.38), while the money from social assistance is the lowest on the income list - UZS 20,000 (USD 1.59). For worker PAH, the largest monthly expenditure is on food, which amounts to UZS 8,330,000 (USD 661.00), while transport is at the bottom of the list of expenditures, at UZS 397,000 (USD 31.50).

None of the farming PAH reported a monthly household, or per capita income lower than the minimum wage (1,050,000 UZS) and none of the worker or herder households reported a household income that was below the minimum wage.

Four of the seven farmer PAH surveyed have taken out loans, these were mainly for agricultural activities. As for workers, nine have taken loans for various purposes, including purchasing livestock, farming, and digging wells. Only one PAP (F05) provided the amount of

their loan, which was ██████████ som (USD ██████), but did not provide details of the length of the loan or the monthly repayments.

Only 1.4% of AOI respondents consider that their income is more than enough to buy anything. Nearly one quarter, 22.3%, of respondents in the AOI communities stated their income is enough for more than just basic needs, but not enough to buy anything they want, and 49.4% said their income is enough only for basic needs (food, clothing, bills). One quarter, 26.5%, of respondents stated that their income is not enough to cover basic needs, while 0.3% of the total respondents believe that their income is not enough even to buy food (only households living in Batosh community were included in this category).

On average farmer PAH earn a monthly income of UZS 60,952,000 (USD 4813.81), of which UZS 30,000,000 (USD 2,369.31) comes from livestock sales. None of the farming PAH reported a monthly household, or per capita income lower than the national poverty line (US\$2.15 per day)<sup>21</sup>.

Table 17: Incomes of farmer PAH

	Salary	Income from agriculture	Income from livestock	Income from other sources	Total monthly income
F01	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████
F02		-			-
F03/F08	████████	████████	-	-	████████
F04	████████	████████ ████████ ████████	████████	-	████████ ████████
F05	████████	████████	████████	-	████████
F06	████████	████████	-	-	████████
F07	████████	████████	-	████████	████████
F09	part of the crops yearly	████████	████████	████████	████████ ████████

**Note:** PAP F02 refused to respond to the survey.

Some of these items were reported as annual income and have been changed to monthly for comparison purposes.

Agricultural expenses including taxes (these were reported together) are the largest monthly expense for farmer PAH, followed by loan repayments, however not all of the respondents stated the cost of their loans. Table 18 provides the expenses for farmer PAH. No respondents reported expenses that were greater than their income. Four of the seven farmer PAH surveyed stated that they have taken out loans, these were mainly for agricultural activities.

<sup>21</sup> The minimum consumption expenditure index (or poverty line) is currently \$2.15 and the extreme line equates to \$1.90 per day (using the purchasing power parity poverty indicator as of 2021).

Table 18: Expenditure for farmer PAH

	Paying wages (family)	Paying wages (workers)	Agricultural expenses	Loan payment	Total expenditure	Expenditure exceeds income?
F01	██████	██████	-	████	██████	████
F02	-	-	-	-	-	████
F03/F08	-	██████	Land and asset taxes	-	██████	████
F04	██████	-	██████	████	██████	████
F05	██████	██████	██████	████	██████	████
F06	██████	██████	██████	-	██████	████
F07	██████	██████	██████	-	██████	████
F09	-	-	██████	████	██████	████

**Note:**

- PAP F02 refused to respond to the survey.
- Some of these items were reported as annual expenditure and have been changed to monthly for comparison purposes.
- Only one PAP (F05) provided the amount of their loan, which was ██████ som, but did not provide details of the length of the loan or the monthly repayments.

The majority of permanent worker PAH get their income from employment, while many of the PAH have additional income from the sale of livestock/poultry and from other sources. None of the worker households have a total income lower than the minimum wage (at the time of writing this LRP the minimum wage is 1,050,000 UZs), but there is one worker (W12) who's salary from employment is below the minimum wage and four workers (W04, W09, W10) and W20 that did not report a salary from employment<sup>22</sup>. Incomes for the permanent worker PAH are provided in Table 19.

For both permanent and seasonal worker PAH, the largest monthly expenditure reported was food, with medical treatments and education being the next biggest expenditure (although not required by all PAH). There are 11 worker PAH in which their reported expenditure is larger than their reported income. The majority of other expenses were reported as clothes. Expenditures for the permanent and seasonal worker PAH are provided in Table 20. Nine workers have taken loans for various purposes, including purchasing livestock, farming, and digging wells. The loan amounts ranged from UZS ██████ (USD █████) to UZS ██████ (USD █████).

In their personal income assessment, most of the PAH stated that they had enough income for daily or essential needs. W9 did not provide information on their income but stated that their income was only enough for food.

<sup>22</sup> This could be either due to the PAP refusing to answer, or as a result of an error/misunderstanding on the part of the PAP or the survey taker. The information can be requested again from the PAPs during the first round of monitoring.





Table 19: Incomes of worker PAH

	Salary from employment	Sale of livestock	Social assistance	Pension	Disability pension	Other income	Total Income	Income assessment
W01	██████	-	-	-	-	-	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W02	██████	██████	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W03	██████	-	-	-	-	-	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W04	-	██████	-	██████	-	██████	██████	Enough food, clothes and other daily needs
W05	██████	██████	-	██████	-	-	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W06	██████	██████	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W07	██████	██████	-	██████	██████	-	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W08	██████	-	-	-	-	-	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Enough only for food
W10	-	-	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W11	██████	██████	-	██████	-	-	██████	No answer
W12	██████	██████	-	██████	-	██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W13	██████	██████	-	-	-	-	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W14	██████	██████	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
W15	██████	██████	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W16	██████	-	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills

	Salary from employment	Sale of livestock	Social assistance	Pension	Disability pension	Other income	Total Income	Income assessment
W17	██████	██████		██████		██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W18	██████	██████	██████	██████	-	-	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W19	-	██████		██████	-	-	██████	Enough for purchasing all needs
W20	-	██████	-	-	-	██████	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
W22	Information not provided (family member of F06)							
W23	Information not provided (family member of F06)							

Table 20: Expenditures of worker PAH

	Taxes (payment) for public utilities	Expenses for food	Education expenses	Medical treatment	Treatment for members with disabilities	Loan payment,	Transportation expenses	Other expenses	Total Expenditure	Expenditure exceeds income?
W01					-	-				Yes
W02			-	-		-				No
W03					-	-				Yes
W04					-	-				No
W05			-	-	-	-				No
W06			-		-	-				No
W07										No
W08			-		-	-				Yes
W09					-					Yes
W10					-	-				No
W11					-					Yes
W12				-						Yes
W13	-		-		-		-			Yes
W14			-		-					Yes
W15					-					Yes
W16			-		-					Yes
W17			-		-	-				No
W18					-					Yes
W19					-	-				No
W20			-			-				No
W22	Information not provided (family member of F06)									
W23	Information not provided (family member of F06)									

Note: The majority of the workers that have expenditures that exceed their incomes have loan repayments. It is possible that the full loan amount has been provided in the socioeconomic survey, rather than the monthly payment, thus making it seem like their expenditures are higher than they are in reality. This item will be checked and rectified, if needed, during the monitoring period.

The majority of herder PAH report getting their income from employment, with additional income from the sale of livestock/poultry. One of the herder households that provided income information has a salary from employment is below the minimum wage (H01), however all herders that provided information have a total income that is above the minimum wage. Incomes for the herder PAH are provided in Table 21.

For herder PAH, the largest monthly expenditure reported was food, followed by transportation expenses. Three of the four herder PAH reported expenditure that is larger than their reported income. Expenditures for the herder PAH are provided in Table 22.

In their personal income assessment, one of the herder PAH stated their income was enough for daily needs, one said it was enough for essential needs and two said their income wasn't even enough for food.

Table 21: Incomes of herder PAH

	Salary from employment	Sale of livestock	Social assistance	Pension	Disability pension	Other income	Total Income	Income assessment
H01	██████	██████	-	-	-	-	██████	Enough for food, clothes and other daily needs
H02	██████	██████	-	██████	-	-	██████	Enough for essential needs – food, clothing, utility bills
H03	██████	-	██████	-	-	-	██████	Not even enough for food
H04	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Not even enough for food

Note: NR = no response

Table 22: Expenditures of herder PAH

	Taxes (payment) for public utilities	Expenses for food	Education expenses	Medical treatment	Treatment for members with disabilities	Loan payment,	Transportation expenses	Other expenses	Total Expend	Income exceeds expenditure?
H01	██████	██████	██████	-	-	-	██████	██████	██████	Yes
H02	██████	██████	-	██████	-	-	██████	██████	██████	No
H03	██████	██████	██████	-	-	-	██████	-	██████	Yes
H04	██████	██████	-	-	-	-	-	-	██████	NR

Note: NR = no response

Note that the information provided is an estimation, based on the memory of the PAPs. This item will be checked and rectified, if needed, during the monitoring period.



## 4.9 Accommodation and Living Condition

All of the AOI respondents of the survey live in private houses, meaning that no one lives in multi-stored apartments. A total of 99.4% own their own homes, while 0.3% live in dedicated houses for work, and 0.3% live in rented houses. The majority, 84.3% of the houses, are registered (owned) under the name of a male member of the household and the remaining 15.7% registered under the name of a female member (usually the household head).

All seven of the Project affected farm owners that responded to the census surveys own their own houses. As per the land lease, the house of the farmer F04 is owned by the female household head's son.

The census survey found that of the workers and herders interviewed, one (W12) stated that their house is owned by a female member of the household, the remainder were owned by male household members. A total of 22 of the workers and herders (13 permanent workers, 5 seasonal workers and 4 herders) live in their own private houses.

One PAP (W13) uses the movable trailer provided by his employer (F05) during the March-November months while two PAPs (W02, W06) use the cabin owned by F01 during the same period. Of the 29 houses that are owned by the 27 PAH (W13 does not own a house, and some PAH have multiple houses), 27 are registered to male family members, while the rest are registered to female members. The majority, 24 houses, are made of clay mixed with stones, one is made of concrete, and another is a combination of clay, bricks, concrete, and reeds.

All four herder households own their own houses. All four are registered to a male family member. Three of the houses are built of a clay/stone mixture and one of the households is made of concrete slabs.

### 4.9.1 Household amenities

The majority of AOI households own a mobile phone and a TV (98.6% and 96.1% respectively), the next most owned item is a refrigerator (83.5%). Approximately one third (37.4%) of surveyed households have cars, and 27.1% of respondents stated that they have an air conditioner. This level of asset ownership confirms that AOI households have enough income to satisfy their basic needs, and in some cases more than just basic needs.

Most of the PAH households have most of the basic household appliances such as TVs, fridges, mobile phones, etc. All of the seven farmer PAH that were interviewed have basic household equipment, such as refrigerator, TV, mobile phone, and most of the worker PAH (13, 19 and 18 respectively out of 20 worker PAH interviewed for this question) also have such items. All of the farmer PAH have a car as a means of transportation and the half of the worker PAH also have a car. None of surveyed PAHs own a personal computer, but the majority (25 out of 27) of the PAH that were interviewed, have internet access that they can use at least through their mobile phones.

## 4.10 Access to Utilities and Services

AOI respondents stated that 12.8% had an electricity supply that was unstable in winter, while 42.2% of respondents stated that electricity supply is unstable all year round. According to 45% of survey respondents the electricity in the AOI communities is stable all year round.

The main sources of water for drinking and cooking in the AOI communities are from a water carrier. For other household activities the AOI communities use a water carrier as well, with Aynakul the only AOI community where over one quarter of the community also use groundwater wells.

A total of 43% survey respondents from Khalkabad community are connected to the centralized gas system. In Khalkabad 2.5% of respondents and in Batosh 4.5% of respondents have access to the centralized gas, but it does not work. Other survey respondents including the members of Yangiabad and Aynakul communities stated that they are not connected centralized gas supply. There is no centralized heating in place, or a central sewerage collection in any of the AOI communities.

Almost all workers and herder PAHs that were interviewed have a stable gas supply. Those not connected to the central gas supply use liquid gas for cooking. Only one worker reported using a stove and firewood. None of the PAH have a centralized stable heating system; the population heats their homes mainly using a stove with wood or coal. All the PAPs interviewed have a stable electricity supply, except for three of the worker PAHs.

Among the 20 worker PAHs and independent herder PAHs interviewed, only three of them have access to potable water, meanwhile others take water from wells or purchase it from water tankers. Of the worker and herder PAH surveyed, 17 respondents indicated that they have experienced a shortage of drinking water. Only five respondents found quality of water they drink to be satisfactory. Of the 27 PAH surveyed, 13 reported that waste is collected once a week by the government waste management organization and 14 PAH bury waste in the ground.

## 4.11 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. Male family members (42.7%) are slightly more involved in agricultural activities than their female counterparts (32.8%). In 24.5% cases both men and women are involved together.

When AOI respondents were asked about the main problems that women in their household face in society, especially in the workplace, almost two fifth (39.1%) of respondents stated that no challenges were faced. Following that the main concerns raised were economic inequality (23.0%), the lack of opportunities for a career (19.9%), and difficulties in accessing education and professional training (18.6%).

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, one out of the 28 PAHs is a female headed household.

Socio-economic survey of PAPs shows that there is one female head of households (F04). Also, she has a disabled granddaughter. Table 23 shows the gender of the household heads and their spouses. The majority of the spouses are home makers, and the remainder of the spouses are employed in professions outside of the Project or are retired. The only female household member that is employed on the Project site is the female household head (F04). Therefore, the spouses of the household's heads are not at risk of losing their income or profession as a result of the Project.

A total of 63 members of the PAH are considered to be dependents, either under the age of 18 or over the age of 60. These people are more likely to be looked after by female members of the PAH.

Table 23: Gender, and age of members of PAH

ID No.	Gender of Household Head	Spouse's gender	Spouse's profession	Total Family members (including HHH)	Total family members involved in economic activity related to the Project site	HH members 18-60 years	Number of children (under 18)	Number of elderly HH members (over 60 years)	Gender split of HH members (economically active at the project site)	Gender split of HH members (economically active not related to the project)
F01	Male	Female	NR	10	2	6	3	1	M- 2	M- 1
W05										
W19									F - 0	F - 0
F02	Male	NR	NR	5	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
F03	Male	Female	Home maker	6	1	3	2	1	M- 1	M- 1
F08									F - 0	F - 0
F04	Female	n/a	n/a	4	2	3	1	0	M- 1	M- 0
									F - 1	F - 1
F05	Male	Female	Teacher	7	3	5	2	0	M- 3	M- 0
W13									F - 0	F - 1
W14										
F06	Male	n/a	n/a	4	3	NR	NR	NR	M- 3	M- 0
W22									F - 0	F - 0
W23										
F07	Male	Female	Nurse	5	1	2	3	0	M- 1	M- 0
									F - 0	F - 1
F09	Male	Female	NR	5	1	4	1	0	M- 1	M- 0
									F - 0	F - 0
W01	Male	Female	Home maker	5	1	2	3	0	M- 1	M- 0
									F - 0	F - 0
W02	Male	Female	Home maker	5	1	3	2	0	M- 1	M- 0
									F - 0	F - 0

ID No.	Gender of Household Head	Spouse's gender	Spouse's profession	Total Family members (including HHH)	Total family members involved in economic activity related to the Project site	HH members 18-60 years	Number of children (under 18)	Number of elderly HH members (over 60 years)	Gender split of HH members (economically active at the project site)	Gender split of HH members (economically active not related to the project)
W03	Male	Female	Home maker	5	1	2	3	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 0 F - 0
W04	Male	Female	Retired	11	1	4	5	2	M- 1 F - 0	M- 2 F - 0
W06	Male	Female	Home maker	4	1	2	2	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 0 F - 0
W07	Male	Female	Home maker	6	1	2	2	2	M- 1 F - 0	M- 0 F - 0
W08	Male	Female	Home maker	2	1	2	0	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 0 F - 0
W09	Male	Female	Tailor	6	1	4	2	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 2 F - 1
W10	Male	Female	Unemployed	5	1	4	1	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 1 F - 1
W11	Male	Female	Retired	6	1	2	2	2	M- 1 F - 0	M- 1 F - 0
W12	Male	Female	Home maker	10	1	3	6	1	M- 1 F - 0	M- 0 F - 0
W15	Male	Female	Home maker	5	1	4	1	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 0 F - 0
W16	Male	Female	Home maker	9	1	6	3	0	M- 1 F - 0	M- 2 F - 0
W17	Male	NR	NR	4	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
W18	Male	NR	NR	8	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
W20	Male	Female	Home maker	5	1	4	1	0	M-1 F-0	M-1 F-2
H01	Male	Female	Home maker	5	2	5	0	0	M-2 F - 0	M -1 F - 0



ID No.	Gender of Household Head	Spouse's gender	Spouse's profession	Total Family members (including HHH)	Total family members involved in economic activity related to the Project site	HH members 18-60 years	Number of children (under 18)	Number of elderly HH members (over 60 years)	Gender split of HH members (economically active at the project site)	Gender split of HH members (economically active not related to the project)
H02	Male	Female	Home maker	7	1	4	1	2	M-1 F -0	M -1 F -0
H03	Male	Female	Home maker	6	1	4	2	0	M-1 F -0	M -0 F -0
H04	Male	Female	Home maker	5	1	2	3	0	M-1 F -0	M -0 F -0
Total	M-27			165	36	78	50	11	M-31	M -12
	F -1								F -1	F -5
									NR - 3	NR - 3

Note: NR = no response, n/a = not applicable.

Where possible gender disaggregated information has been provided throughout this Section. Please see other sections of the Socio-economic and Census survey chapter for more details.

## 4.12 Vulnerable Households

Among the AOI households, the number of people living with a disability was 37 (10.3% of the population). Of the 37 people, 24 of them (64.9%) are living with a physical disability, seven people (18.9%) are living with an intellectual disability, and six people (16.2%) have a chronic illness. PAH with a person living with a disability will reduce the PAH's ability to adapt to changes, or shocks that could occur as a result of the Project. Similarly, households with elderly family members, considered to be older than 60 years of age, may struggle to adapt to changes or to be able to modify their means of livelihood.

Female headed households and poor households may lack the financial, or labour resources to safeguard their livelihoods in a time of change, such as the Project implementation. Therefore, they have been considered vulnerable. Applicability to receive government allowances is also a measure of vulnerability. Respondents were asked if they receive a monthly low-income allowance from the government, and 13.7% respondents in AOI communities said yes, while 22.6% indicated that they should receive an allowance, but it is not provided. The remainder of respondents do not receive an allowance as their family does not fit the criteria.

The herders, who have been considered informal land users, are living below, or near to the national poverty line. They are also vulnerable to shocks given the informal nature of their contracts to herd the land.

Under ADB requirements, the vulnerability of households that lose more than 10% of their landholdings need to be assessed. There are five farmers that will lose more than 10% of their land (F01, F04, F05, F07 and F09). All of the farmers except for F04 have reported alternative incomes, two of which F07 and F09 are more than their reported income from agriculture.

- F07 states that their household earns █████ som from agriculture █████ som from other sources. Agricultural income is only █████ of the amount they get from other sources.
- F09 states that their household earns █████ som from agriculture and █████ som from other sources. Agricultural income is █████ of the amount they get from other sources.

F01 and F05 have a significant amount of land remaining, even with the Project loss, which can have its productivity increased, through livelihood restoration activities. In addition, all of the farmers, except for F04, have tomorka land (all, more than the average size of tomorka land – see Section 5.4), which can be used to house animals, should this be required. The remaining land, income and tomorka land is not considered sufficient to replace livelihoods on its own (these PAH will need assistance through the livelihood restoration plan – Section 9). However, it will help the PAH to adapt to changes or survive shocks that may occur during the Project construction.

Four of the five PAPs have loans. F01 and F04 confirmed that the Project works would not impact their loan repayment and the F05's loan repayment is only █████ of the compensation they will receive. However, the size of farmer F09's loan is significant (totalling █████ million UZS, while his additional two years of agricultural income compensation amounts to █████ UZS, which is approximately █████ times his outstanding loan). Causing farmer F09 to be significantly impacted.

Therefore, farmer F04 and F09 have been considered vulnerable, out of the PAH that lost more than 10% of their land. Farmers F01, and F05 while not considered significantly impacted have been considered vulnerable for other reasons (see Table 25). The workers of F04 will also lose their livelihoods as a result of the loss of land of their employer, so they are considered vulnerable. The remaining workers are not expected to lose their livelihoods as a result of the Project and are therefore not considered vulnerable as a result of severe Project impacts. F07, has sufficient alternative income to not be considered vulnerable.

Table 24: Farmers losing more than 10% of their land

ID No.	Total land area (ha)	Project affected land (ha)	% of affected land	Total land remaining (ha)	Total land remaining (%)	Has alternative income	More than income from agriculture?	More than 100ha of land remaining?	Has tomorka land?	Has existing loan repayment?
F01	■	180.17	53.90%	■	46.10%	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
F04	■	79.4	100.00%	■	0.00%	No	n/a	No	No	Yes
F05	■	123.7	27.50%	■	72.50%	Yes	NR	Yes	Yes	Yes
F07	■	24.5	56.10%	■	43.90%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
F09	■	47.6	63.50%	■	36.50%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Note: NR – not reported, n/a – not applicable.

The vulnerability analysis, that was carried out to identify context-specific groups of vulnerable people affected by the project is summarised below:

- **Chronic illnesses/disabled:** PAH that are farmers include PAPs with osteoporosis (bone decay), heart thrombosis, osteoporosis, and a physical disability (she cannot walk) (both in 1 PAH). Of the PAH that are farm workers PAPs have chronic back and leg pain, an oncological disease (1st stage), a stroke, and diabetes and asthma (both in 1 PAH).
- **Elderly:** There are 12 family members aged over 60 (from 7 households).
- **Informal land users:** There are four informal land users: all of them are herders grazing their livestock within the project area. The illegal land users and their land use rights are not recognized under Uzbek law.
- **The female headed households:** 1 out of 28 households is female-headed.
- **Poor households:** Three households stated that they were not able to pay for basic needs, and their stated expenditures exceeded their incomes. One household (W08) stated they were a poor household during the compensation package disclosure (June 2025), and in review of their situation, it was confirmed that they are also a poor household.
- **Significantly impacted PAH:** there are four PAH that will be significantly impacted. Farmer F04 that will lose 100% of their land, farmer F09 that has large loan repayments and the two workers W07 and W18 that work for farmer F04 that will lose their income.

The remaining workers are not expected to lose their livelihoods as a result of the Project. Based on the analysis, the PAH survey identified the following vulnerable households. Table 25 provides a general overview of PAPs who are likely to be more vulnerable. Vulnerable PAH/PAPs are: F01/W05/W19, F03/F08, F04, F05/W13/W14, F09, W04, W07, W08, W09, W11, W12, W18, W20, H01, H02 H03, H04.

Table 25: Total number of Vulnerable Family Members of PAH

No.	Vulnerability	Number of PAPs	Number of PAH	PAHs
1	Chronic Illnesses/disabled	8	6	[REDACTED]
2	Elderly (over 60 years)	13	7 (1 also counted in chronic illness row)	[REDACTED]
3	Female headed household	1	1 (also counted in disabled row)	[REDACTED]
4	Poor household/ informal land users	26	6 (1 also counted as chronic disease and 1 counted in elderly)	[REDACTED]
5	Significantly impacted	23	4 (1 also counted in chronic illness, and 2 also counted in elderly row)	[REDACTED]
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	

There are five farmer households, eight worker households and all of the four herder households that are considered vulnerable.





## 5 Assessment of Impacts

### 5.1 Overview

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

Table 26: Project Impacts

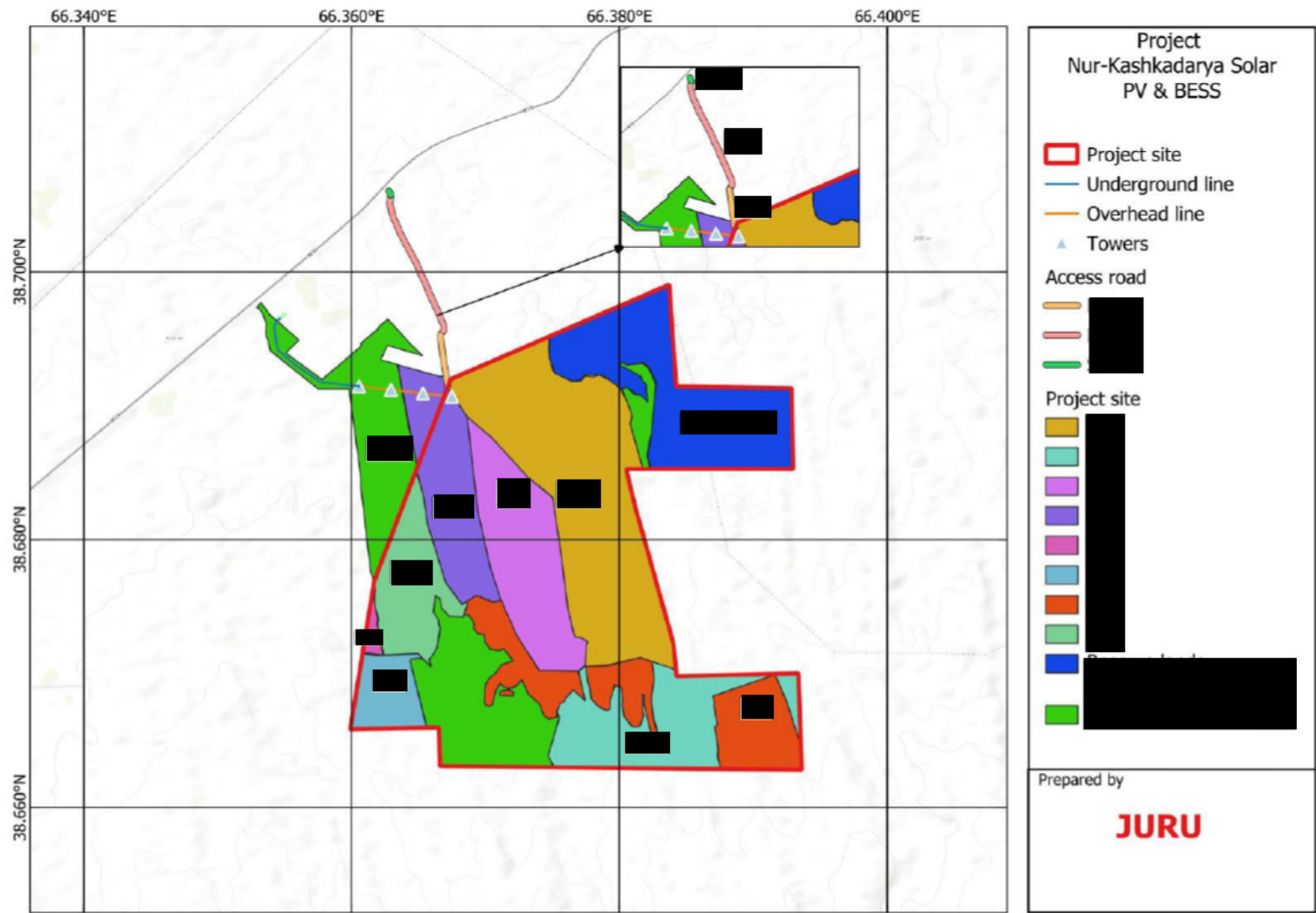
No.	Type of loss	Potentially affected parties	Impacted	Not impacted
1	Loss of owned land	SWID		X
2		Guzar and Kamashi Municipalities		X
3	Loss of income from leased land	Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC and Bobur Murodaliyevich Private Enterprise (PE)		X
4	Permanent loss of leased land	Seven farms "PAHs" (F01, F04-F09) one private enterprise farm (PE) (F02) and one farm that is considered an LLC (F03);	X	
5	Temporary loss of leased land <sup>23</sup>	Farmer F05 will have some land temporarily impacted by the construction of the OHTL	X	
6	Loss of income	22 workers (from them 14 are permanent, and 8 are seasonal);	X	
7	Loss of assets	Farmers F01 and F05 that will lose structures	X	
8	Loss of trees	Farmer F01 has two trees on their property	X	
9	Loss of access to grazing land	Farmers F01-F09 and workers W01-W20 W22-W23 who use the land for grazing animals.	X	
10		Livestock owners that rent animals to the workers (none identified to date).	X	
11		Livestock owners that rent animals to the herders.		X
12	Loss of access to informally used grazing land	Herders (H01-H04) that graze their animals on the Project site	X	
13		Herb and dung collectors		X

The following sections provide additional information on which of these impacts are expected to occur as a result of the Project.

The below Figure 11 illustrates affected land plots within the Project site.

<sup>23</sup> Temporary land take requirements may not be fully known at this time. Should there be any physical or economic displacement due to temporary land use or additional land during construction and operation, affected people, if any, will be entitled to provisions based on the type of loss and according to the entitlement matrix.

Figure 11: Land use



## 5.2 Landowners

### 5.2.1 State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development

SWID 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 wool;
- 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.

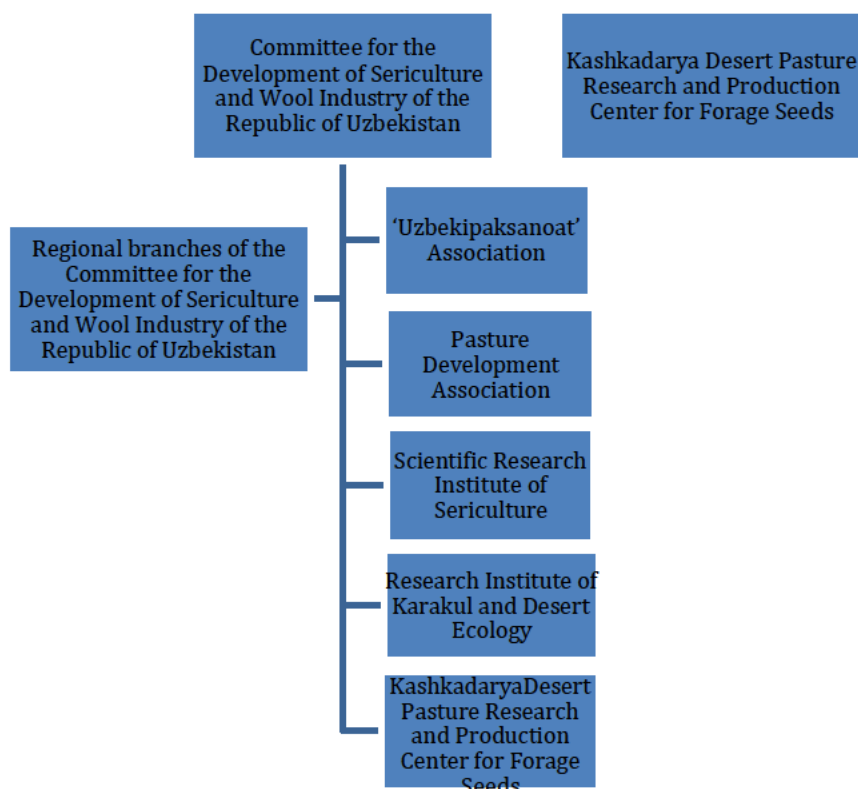
To create favourable conditions for SWID the GoU has allocated all pastureland throughout the country to SWID for its unlimited use, through Presidential Decree No. PD - 6059 dated 2.09.2020 "On measures for the further development of Sericulture and Karakul breeding in the Republic of Uzbekistan". Moreover, the GoU supports SWID by providing tax exemptions on the land.<sup>24</sup>

Figure 12 provides the organization structure of SWID.

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<sup>24</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/-4980311>

Figure 12: Organisational structure of Committee



Source: State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Development Industry

SWID will no longer have access to the Project land and any taxes that comes from that land. However, as a government entity it will not be negatively impacted. All impacts and any compensation for the acquisition of the land and the servitude rights for the OHTL and underground cable<sup>25</sup> will be dissolved through the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2024, № 125. Therefore, SWID is not considered to be impacted by the Project has not been included in this LRP as a PAP and will not be provided with compensation.

### 5.2.2 Kamashi and Guzar District Municipalities

The lands managed by the municipality in Uzbekistan fall under the category of state-owned lands, which are administered by local authorities (municipalities). Municipalities manage these lands in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and can lease or allocate them based on decisions made by local authorities.

On the Project site, there is reserve land of the Kamashi District Municipality. The land has not been leased to anyone.

Similar to SWID, the districts will no longer have ownership of the Project land. However, its purchase falls under the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

<sup>25</sup>The size for the OHTL permanent use area of 0.028381 ha and a temporary use area of 1.2238 ha while the size of the cable requires 0,362373 ha for permanent use and 0.869 ha for temporary use.

March 14, 2024, № 125. Therefore, the districts are not considered impacted by the Project, have not been included in this LRP as PAPs and will not be provided with compensation.

### 5.3 Land Management Companies

SWID has leased the land within the Project site to two management companies. These companies are considered to be government entities, and part of the SWID Committee. In Guzar District, the land is leased to Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC, which subleases the land within the Project area to the farm F05 on an annual basis. In addition to the fact that the LLC is a government entity (and therefore not gaining profit on the land lease), the Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC has more than 166,000 ha of land outside the Project site which is equivalent to one third of the size of Guzar district. Therefore, the amount of land impacted by the Project is negligible, compared to the total area it manages.

In Kamashi District, the land is leased to Bobur Murodaliyevich Private Enterprise (PE), which has not subleased the land to anyone. The PE does not receive any profit from the land, nor does it undertake any activities on the Project site, therefore it is not considered to be impacted.

Both land management companies submitted no-objection letters to their District Municipality stating that they do not expect any impacts as a result of the project (see Annex H). Therefore, the two land management companies, while discussed below as “landowners” or “land management companies”, are not considered impacted by the Project, have not been included in this LRP as PAPs and will not be provided with compensation.

### 5.4 Lease Holders

In Kamashi District the land is leased directly from the Kamashi District Municipality. It is leased by one farm (F01) and one large farm that is considered a PE (F02).

The Project site in Guzar District is leased by six farms (F04-F09)), and one large farm that is considered an LLC (F03). As mentioned above, farm F05 is leased from Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC and the other farms F04, and F06-F09 are leased directly from SWID or the Guzar District Municipality.

According to information provided on the census survey all of the farms are officially leased. The relationship between landowners and land leasers can be seen in Table 27 below.

*Table 27: Area of leased land*

District	Landowner	Land management company	PAP	Land area for the Project site (ha)	Land area for access road (ha)	Land area for OHT L (ha)	Land area for cable (ha)
Kamashi District	Kamashi District Municipality	-	F01	180.7	0.482		
			F02		1.1890		
		Reserve land		107			
	SWID	Bobur Murodaliyevich		11.56	0.02881		



		h Private Enterprise (PE)					
Guzar District	Guzar District Municipality	-	F03	78.8			
			F04	79.4			
			F05	50.7		0.012	
			F06	3.54			
			F07	24.5			
			F08	74.2			
			F09	47.6			
	SWID	Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC	F05	73		0.016	0.362
Total	-	-	9	731	1.7	0.028	0.362

All farmers previously had harvest contracts with the owners of their land<sup>26</sup>. However, according to a phone consultation with the Cadastral Department, such contracts were not made with farmers in 2024 due to low harvests caused by a lack of rainfall over the past three years. Therefore, no impacts are expected for PAPs who do not meet quotas for the delivery of crops or payments as a result of the Project.

In Uzbekistan it is possible that farmers may be subjected to land tax which was due in November 2024. Land tax payments could be impacted by Project activities. Consultations with local community leaders found that no PAPs were required to pay land tax in November 2024<sup>27</sup>.

It is unlikely that PAPs will have defaulted on their taxes as a result of the Project. However, there is a possibility that this may occur<sup>28</sup>. Therefore, during the pre-disclosure site visit PAPs were informed that any costs incurred related to them not being able to fulfil the requirements of their harvest contract, such as non-payment of taxes, should be recorded, as the Project will reimburse any payments or penalties that resulted from the Project construction.

Four farmer households (F01, F04, F05 and F09) have been reported as repaying loans. There is a possibility that, in the transition phase (before the productivity of the land has increased), they will be impacted if their incomes reduce as a result of the Project, and they are not able to pay instalments on their agricultural loans. To mitigate this risk, an additional two years' of agricultural income has been added to the legally required compensation for agricultural products. The additional two years has been included to assist in the repayment

<sup>26</sup> A harvest agreement is an agreement between the farmer and the khokimiyat, where the khokimiyat supplies seeds and fuel, and the farmer is required to deliver a specific amount of the harvest in return.

<sup>27</sup> These statements will be verified with PAPs in future consultations.

<sup>28</sup> As a result of a grievance raised in August 2024 PAPs were recommended not to grow crops on the Project area. However, this recommendation was changed in January 2025 (the last month of the planting season), and PAPs were informed to plant crops as normal.

of loans, and also to provide income to PAPs until they are able to purchase alternative land on the e-auction system, which has been assumed to take up to two years.

The four farmers have confirmed that their loans are repaid on a monthly basis. Farmers F01 and F04 confirmed having outstanding loans but chose not to disclose the specific amounts. However, they confirmed that the Project works would not impact their loan repayment. Farmer F05 has two loans totalling [REDACTED] UZS, while the additional two years of agricultural income compensation amounts to [REDACTED] UZS, which is more than five times his outstanding loan. Farmer F09 has two loans totalling [REDACTED] UZS, while his additional two years of agricultural income compensation amounts to [REDACTED] UZS, which is approximately [REDACTED] times his outstanding loan.

Farmers F01, F04, F05, F07 and F09 will lose more than 10% of their land. as assessed in Section 4.12, of the five farmers F04 and F09, are considered significantly impacted and therefore vulnerable as a result of loss of land.

Table 28: Farmer/lease holder impacts

ID No.	Will they continue to use the remaining land?	Do they have other land they can move to?	Would they stop farming all together? If so, what would they do?	If quality of existing land is improved, will they continue to use the remaining land?	Will keep permanent workers?	Will keep seasonal workers?	Will keep all of their animals?	During the transition phase, do they have somewhere to take their animals?
F01	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F02	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Will reduce the number of animals
F03/F08	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F04	No	No	Open a grocery store.	There is no available land	No	No	Yes	Yes
F05	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F06	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F07	No	No	Become a craftsman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F09	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note that in Table 28 farmer F06 states that they have additional land (in addition to their tomorka land) where they can move to (no additional information was provided on where or the size of the land). In the census survey farmer F03/F08 also stated that they had additional land in Yertepa makhalla, Kamashi district (they did not provide the size of this land)<sup>29</sup>,

The Cadastral Department has confirmed that no payment is required to update the land lease agreements of the farmers to reflect the change in their remaining land size. Therefore, this is not considered a Project impact requiring compensation,

Three structures (Farm F01 herders camp with a round stable and a movable trailer owned by F05). These structures are mostly used for resting during the day, and their use is sporadic during the months of March and November, when it coincides with their herding patterns. They are not permanent residential structures. Nor are they legally registered. It is expected, given that farmers wish to continue to use their land, that the PAH will need to relocate these structures onto their remaining land (see section 8.5 for additional description of the structures).

F01 will also lose two maple trees that will need to be removed from the Project site. These trees are not productive trees and do not generate any livelihood for the PAH. They are used as shade for animals (see section 8.8 for more details on the trees).

No severance issues have been identified as a result of impacts to the access road, which runs through the site. Farmers who use this road have either lost their entire land (F04) or they can use adjacent existing unpaved roads to reach the remaining portions of land as there are sufficient alternative access points to access land around the Project site (see Figure 9 above).

There will be temporary impacts in relation to the construction of the OHTL during the construction phase. Farmer F05 has been identified by the valuer as the only PAP impacted by the OHTL. A total of 1.67ha of land have been estimated as being temporarily impacted by the Project<sup>30</sup>. No PAPs currently use the land to be used for the underground cable.

These temporary impacts relate to the removal of crops and vegetation during the construction phase. Activities will be able to continue on top of the cable, and under the OHTL, once the Project is in operations (no crops are currently grown in the area of the cable). There will be restrictions to growing trees or building structures on the right of way (under the OHTL and over the underground cable), but such trees or structures were not present prior to the Project implementation and are not considered impacts for the land leasers.

## 5.5 Workers

There are a total of 22 workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23) from the seven farms that will be impacted by the Project, of which eight are seasonal workers and 14 are permanent workers. The main activities on the leased lands are rainfed farming (wheat and barley) and animal husbandry. The employment contracts with the leaseholders are informal contracts and there is no clear period of employment for seasonal workers, they are hired based on the availability

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<sup>29</sup> This information has been used to determine the vulnerability of the PAPs F06 and F03/08, but has not impacted the amount of compensation they will receive,

<sup>30</sup> The underground cable is going to be constructed only on land owned by SWID. Therefore, no temporary compensation will be required for that land.

is no clear period of employment for seasonal workers, they are hired based on the availability of work. However, in most cases, this aligns with the planting season (October-November) and the harvesting season (May-June). Table 29 provides an overview of the number of permanent and seasonal workers that were working for each of the farms at the time of the cut-off date.

*Table 29: Workers*

District	Farm	Permanent	Seasonal	No of workers.
Kamashi District	F01	W01-W03, W05-W06	W04, W19	7
	F02	...		0
Guzar District	F03/F08	W09-W10	W11	3
	F04	W07	W18	2
	F05	W12-W14		3
	F06	W15	W22, W23	3
	F07	W08	W20	2
	F09	W16	W17	2
	Total	14	8	22

Only one household will lose all if its land, which is household F04. During consultations farmers have stated that they wish to maintain their workers, even if they are working on smaller areas of land. Therefore, the only permanent impacts on workers will be worker W07, who is a permanent worker for farmer F04 and worker W18 who is a seasonal worker for farmer F04. Additionally, farmer F07 has some plans to stop farming and transition to becoming a craftsman, which would have permanent impacts on his permanent worker, W08. At this point we are considering that farmer F07 will remain on their land, but should they decide to leave their land, worker W08 will be eligible for permanent income impact.

Because the remainder of the workers will retain their employment with the Project affected farmers (as per discussions with farmers), there are not expected to be any loss of income for workers. Should any workers be found to have lost their jobs as a result of the Project, within the LRP compensation payment period (three years following the commencement of compensation payments) these workers will also be considered eligible for compensation resulting from permanent income impact. These additional impacts will be addressed in Project monitoring and paid out of the Project contingency costs.

There may be some unforeseen transitional impacts to workers, which result in them paying additional costs (over and above their reported baseline expenditure) as a result of transitional impacts due to the construction of the Project (including construction nuisances such as blasting noise that may require livestock to be temporarily relocated). It is not expected that these transitional impacts will last for the entire construction phase, but will instead be one-off payments for animal feed or accommodation etc.

Nine workers stated that they have loan repayments (W07, W09, W11, W12, W13, W14, W15, W16 and W18). It is not expected that these loan repayments will be impacted by the Project,

as workers (except for W07 and W18) will continue their employment. Should there be unexpected impacts to workers' income, temporary impacts can be covered by the abovementioned compensation for 'unforeseen transitional impacts to workers'. Should the impact be permanent they will be eligible for compensation resulting from permanent income impact.

The two workers (W07 and W18) that will lose their employment, both have loans, with monthly repayments of █████ som. They will be compensated the equivalent of for six months income, which is enough to cover their loan payment, for the period of time it will take the workers to gain new employment. While it is not expected that workers will need to default on their loans, should there be any default on loans that can be attributed to the Project, these workers can apply to the Project to have the costs reimbursed.

As discussed in Section 4.11 spouses of the workers were not found to derive income from working on the Project and are not at risk of losing their income or profession as a result of the Project.

A total of 15 workers (W01-W02, W04-W07, W09, W11-W18) graze their own livestock on the land leased by their employers. As a result, they will also lose grazing area to graze their livestock. Table 30 provides an overview of the workers that graze their own livestock and the type of livestock they graze. Seasonal workers have been shown in grey highlight.

Table 30: Workers that own livestock

District	Farm	% land impacted	Remaining land (ha)	Worker	Graze own animals on the land					Total
					Sheep	Cow	Donkey	Horse	Goat	
Kashkadarya District	F01	53.90%	153.83ha	W01	3	1	0	0	0	4
				W02	20	2	0	0	0	22
				W04	30	0	0	0	0	30
				W05	8	26	0	2	7	43
				W06	10	0	0	0	0	10
	F02	0.10%	695.12ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guzar District	F03/ F08	98.50%	1.2ha	W09	0	0	0	0	10	10
		1%	7427.8ha	W11	150	0	0	0	70	220
	F04	100%	0	W07	20	2	1	0	0	23
				W18	20	2	0	0	0	22
	F05	27.50%	326.3ha	W12	0	0	0	0	15	15
				W13	15	1	1	0	5	22
				W14	12	0	0	0	5	17
	F06	3.10%	109.46 ha	W15	0	1	0	0	10	11
	F07	56.10%	19.2ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F09	63.50%	27.4	W16	0	2	0	0	0	2



The land impacted by the Project that the workers use to graze their livestock will be permanently lost. Therefore, it is important to find a long-term solution for grazing their animals (totalling 463 animals). For all of the farmers, except for F04 and F09 the remaining land is significant. For F09, there is no other livestock being grazed on the land, only the 12 sheep and two cows owned by the workers. Long term the Project is planning to increase the productivity of the remaining land which is likely to be able to accommodate worker animal grazing needs, particularly given the size of the remaining areas of land. There will also be opportunities for workers to graze sheep under the controlled grazing activity which will start in the operations phase.

To reach the long-term solutions, it is necessary to provide support to these workers during the transition phase i.e. up until the remaining land begins to show increased productivity (estimated at 12 months), therefore workers will be provided with livestock feed, or an allowance to purchase livestock feed, for 12 months.

One PAP (W13) uses the movable trailer provided by his employer (F05) and two PAPs (W02 and W06) use the cabin owned by F01. The PAPs use the structures predominantly for resting during their workday, sporadically during the March-November months. Their use coincides with their herding patterns and may be temporarily impacted (depending in which time of year the structure is moved) by the transition of this structure to its new location.,

## 5.6 Local Herders

Four independent herders (H01-H04) have been identified as using the Project site for grazing throughout the year, except during the winter. Two of these herders are from the Yangiabad community in Guzar District, one is from the Chanoq community in Guzar City, and one is from the Aynakul community in the Kamashi District. Table 31 provides an overview of the grazing areas used by the four herders, as provided by the herders during the census survey. There are no formal agreements in place for this grazing and no other informal herders or land users use this land outside the Project area. Inside the project area the herders have informal oral agreements to use the land for grazing alongside the activities of the formal leaseholders or their workers.

For Herders H01, H03 and H04, the Project area only impacts a small proportion of their grazing land (between 3 and 9% - see Table 31). Herder H02's grazing area covers almost the entire Project site and, they will therefore be the most impacted by the Project losing 39% of their grazing land. Alternative grazing land for herder H02 has been identified by SWID in Guzar District, it is shown in Figure 14<sup>31</sup>. This land is allocated for public use, so H02 can use this land without the need for a land lease.

The alternative grazing land is situated to the south of the existing grazing area instead of to the east as for the original land. The maximum extent of the original grazing area was 5.8 km (east to west) and 4.5 (north to south). The alternative land is 2km from the existing land and extends approximately 2km and so is considered a comparable distance from the existing land parcel and within acceptable distance for herding animals. There are existing unpaved tracks that lead from the existing- grazing area of H02 to the new area as such no impact is determined from an accessibility perspective. The vegetation is comparable with the vegetation of the land lost and considered suitable for grazing purposes. No other land users

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<sup>31</sup> Herder H02 has been shown the location and had no objection to the alternative grazing land.

are identified based on information provided by SWID and this was a key criterion for allocating the land.

Table 31: Summary of the impacted grazing land for herders

PAPs	Total area of grazing (ha)	Affected area of grazing (ha)	Percentage of land impacted
H01	1,495	67.7	5%
H02	1,758	692	39%
H03	1,243	40.4	3%
H04	1,329	116.46	9%

The location of the access road is on the limit of the herder H04's grazing area and will cause minor impacts and the OHTL and underground cable will have a minor impact to the grazing area of herder H02. As mentioned in section 5.4 there will not be any severance impacts to other land users (apart from H04 who will have minor impacts) because other access roads exist (see Figure 13).

The herders also "rent"<sup>32</sup> animals from members of their community (defined as LRH in the section below), who pay them in kind with animals from the herd (see Table 32). It has been determined that the LRH that rent animals to herders will not be impacted as a result of the Project, since the grazing land affected is minimal and will not reduce the number of animals that herders can rent<sup>33</sup>. Herders will also not be impacted as they will be able to receive the same number of animals in kind. Herder H02, that will lose the most land, does not rent livestock.

Table 32: Livestock by herders

PAPs	Livestock	Number Owned	Rented from LRHs
H01	Sheep	100	200
	Cow	1	0
H02	Sheep	40	0
	Cow	1	0
H03	Sheep	10	100
H04	Sheep	0	150

Local herders and other local community members also reported collection of the herb peganum (or rue) on and around the Project site. Consultations with local community leaders

<sup>32</sup> This could also be described as herding animals on behalf of the community members. No money changes hand, the herders are paid in kind.

<sup>33</sup> LRH can raise a claim to the Project through the grievance mechanism and if they can show they have been negatively impacted to the satisfaction of the Project, they will be compensated similar to LRHs that rent to workers.

Local herders and other local community members also reported collection of the herb peganum (or rue) on and around the Project site. Consultations with local community leaders have confirmed that this herb is only picked for personal use, and it is abundant in the whole area. Therefore, no livelihood impacts related to the loss of herb and dung collecting are expected. Although it will be monitored during the Project implementation.

Figure 13: Affected grazing area for herders H01-H04

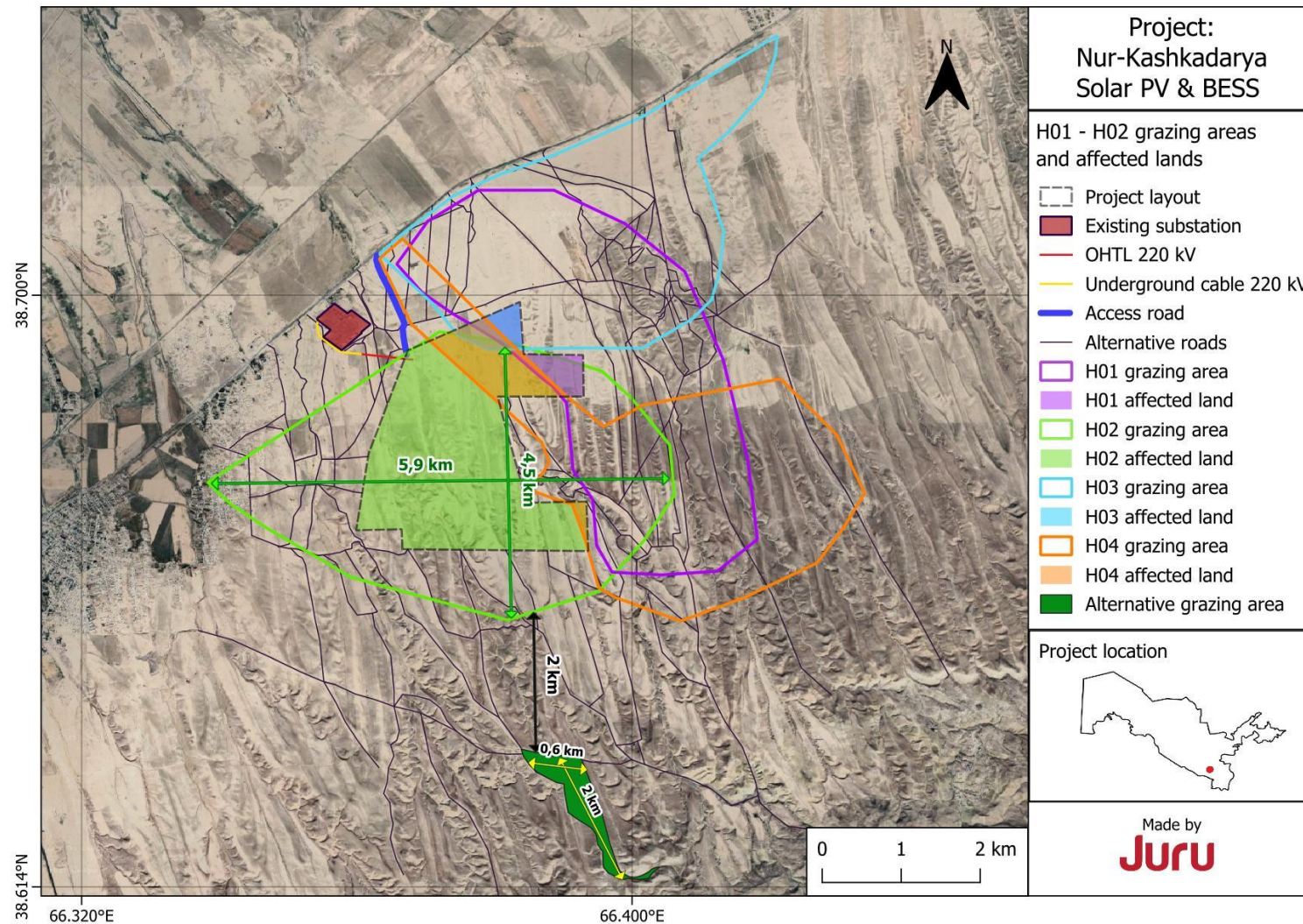
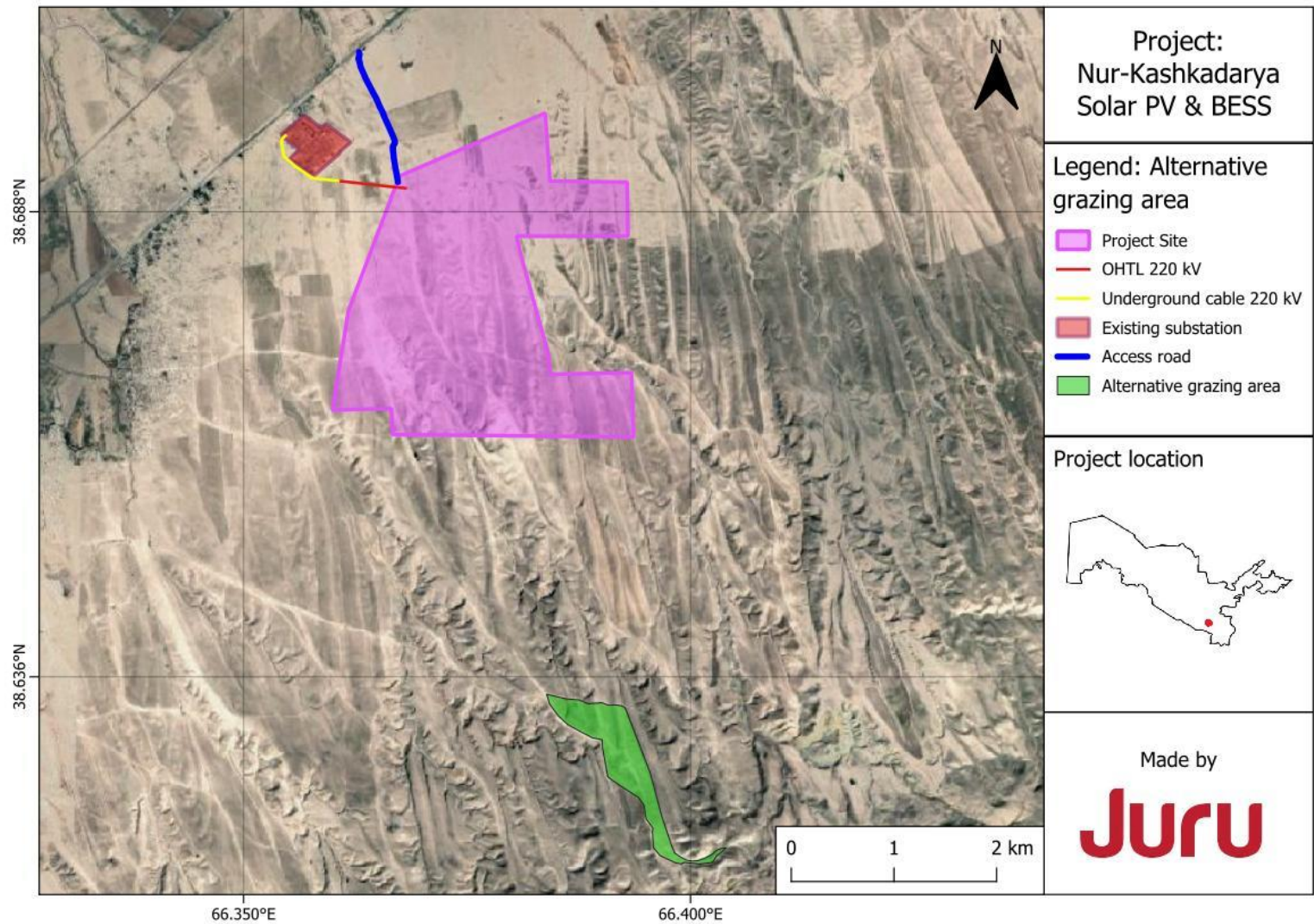




Figure 14: Alternative land provided by the SWID



## 5.7 Livestock Rental Households

There are a group of PAPs that graze animals on behalf of a livestock owner (or livestock rental household – LRH) on an ad-hoc basis which may vary from year to year. There is no money exchanged, but the LRH provides the herder/worker with a certain number of animals to graze on their behalf in exchange for being able to keep a proportion of the herd.

Should the Project impact this relationship, the LRH loses livelihood as a result of needing to graze or feed the herd themselves and the herder/worker (“renter”) loses livelihood in the form of payment in kind (animals) for their efforts.

Twenty two LRHs have been identified at this stage as renting animals to other PAPs<sup>34</sup>, as shown in Table 33.

*Table 33: Livestock Rental Households*

PAPs	Livestock	Rented	Livestock Rental Households (LRH)
H01	Sheep	200	LRH01, LRH02, LRH03
H03	Sheep	100	LRH04, LRH05, LRH06, LRH07, LRH08, LRH09, LRH10, LRH 11, LRH12, LRH13, LRH14
H04	Sheep	150	LRH15, LRH16, LRH17, LRH18, LRH19, LRH20, LRH21, LRH22

No impact has been identified on those households that “rent” to herders (LRH01-LRH22), as herders will either retain grazing land or have been provided alternative grazing land. Meaning that they will not need to reduce the number of animals they graze, including the animals that are grazed on behalf of the LRH. Therefore, for the purposes of the LRP, the LRH have been considered ‘indirectly affected’.

If LRH believe that they are impacted by the Project, they can raise a claim to the Project through the grievance mechanism and if they can show they have been negatively impacted to the satisfaction of the Project, they will be compensated.

## 5.8 Summary of Impacts

Table 34 provides an overview of the potential project impacts on land, crops, structures, trees and income. It also includes the total number of livestock owned, so that the impacts on the number of livestock can be seen in relation to the amount of land impacted, and the amount of land remaining. The table has been split by the land plot owned by each farmer. This has been done to show the number of workers (and LRH) that are impacted by the loss of land on each farm, as the workers will be impacted by the changes made to the farm on which they work. Some farmers and workers live in the same household (such as F01 and W19) and the farm F03 and F08 are owned by the same family. These households have been groups

<sup>34</sup> Note, some workers were not willing to disclose who they rent animals from. Therefore, should additional LRH be identified during monitoring activities as having rented animals to workers, then they will also be compensated.



together and highlighted in blue. Vulnerability has been determined by household. The grouping of households together has meant that the ID numbers (included in the second column) do not follow a numerical order.

Table 34: Project Impacts

Leaseholder of the farm	ID No.	Total land area (ha)	Project affected land (ha) <sup>35</sup>	% of affected land	Total land remaining (ha)	Total land remaining (%)	Area of affected crops (ha)	Temporary land impacts <sup>36</sup>	Structures impacted	Trees impacted	Unforeseen transitional impacts <sup>37</sup>	Permanent loss of income	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable
F01	F01	334	180.17	53.90%	153.83	46.10%	176.61	0	2	2	No	No	521	
	W05	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	43	Yes
	W19	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	
	W01	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	4	No
	W02	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	22	No
	W03	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	No
	W04	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	30	Yes
	W06	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	10	No
F02	F02	695.6	0.484	0.10%	695.116	99.90%	0.48	0	0	0	No	No	0	No
F03/F08	F03	80	78.8	98.50%	1.2	1.50%	78.8	0	0	0	No	No	0	Yes
	F08	7,502	74.2	1.00%	7,427.80	99.00%	0	0	0	0	No	No	850	
	W09	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	10	Yes
	W10	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	No
	W11	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	220	Yes
F04	F04	79.4	79.4	100.00%	0	0.00%	79.4	0	0	0	No	No	420	Yes
	W07	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	Yes	23	Yes
	W18	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	22	Yes
F05	F05	450	123.7	27.50%	326.3	72.50%	50.71	1.67	1	0	No	No	360	Yes
	W13	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	22	
	W14	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	17	
	W12	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	15	Yes
F06	F06	113	3.54	3.10%	109.46	96.90%	3.54	0	0	0	No	No	1530	No
	W22	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	
	W23	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	
	W15	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	11	No
F07	F07	43.7	24.5	56.10%	19.2	43.90%	24.5	0	0	0	No	No	150	No
	W08	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	Yes
	W20	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	10	Yes
F09	F09	75	47.6	63.50%	27.4	36.50%	47.6	0	0	0	No	No	0	Yes
	W16	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	2	No
	W17	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	12	No
Herders	H01	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	101	Yes
	H02	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	41	Yes
	H03	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	10	Yes
	H04	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	Yes
	Total	9372.7	612.394		8760.306		461.64	1.67	3	2	23	2	4456	17

<sup>35</sup> Includes the OHLT (tower footings) and access road (10m x 1700m ROW) permanent land take. \_

<sup>36</sup> Additional temporary loss from the OHTL equating to 62.8m ROW to be cleared during construction (which can be farmed during operation).

<sup>37</sup> This unforeseen transitional impact has been calculated separately to the crop loss, therefore farmers have been included in the crop loss section, while workers and herders have been included in the unforeseen transitional impacts section.

## 6 Eligibility and Entitlement

### 6.1 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.

### 6.2 Cut-off Date

A cut-off date has been disclosed with local communities after which new losses will no longer be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date disclosed to PAPs is 26 July 2024 via letter. It was calculated as two weeks prior to the date of the census survey, as required by Uzbek legislation (which is also in line with Lender requirements). It was disclosed by letter to the local community and the individually to each PAH on 11 July 2024. Disclosure of the findings of the ESIA was on 30-31 July 2024. The letters are retained on file for review as required.

### 6.3 LRP Eligibility

The expected PAH's, government entities and workers are summarized in Table 35 below:

*Table 35: Eligibility for compensation*

Project Affected Entities	Eligibility	Notes
State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development	The Committee owns some of the land allocated for the Project in both districts.	The land belongs to SWID and is used for livestock grazing and breeding.
Kamashi and Guzar District Municipalities	Municipalities own the land allocated for the Project and lease it to leaseholders	Some of the Kamashi Municipality land is reserve land. But local herders use it as pasture for grazing their livestock
Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC and Bobur Murodaliyevich PE	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 the companies to manage
Farmers (F01-F02) "PAHs"	Farm owners that lease land in Kamashi District	Impacted by the Project site and access road.
Farmers (F03-F09)	Farm owners that lease land in Guzar District	Impacted by the Project site
22 Workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23) (including subset of workers that graze their own animals or "rented" animals on leaseholder land)	They work on seven of the impacted farms in Guzar and Kamashi district	Eight of the workers are seasonal and the remaining are permanent.

Project Affected Entities	Eligibility	Notes
Family members (also counted under workers)	Three farmers F01, F05, F06 hire their sons as workers. Thus, W05 and W19 are employed by F01, W13 and W14 are employed by F05, W22, W23 are employed by F06.	Three of the family workers are seasonal (W19, W22 and W23) and the remaining are permanent (W13, W14.).
Herders (H01-H04)	Villagers from nearby communities, usually use the Project area to graze their own livestock during certain seasons of the year	-
Livestock Rental Households (LRHs)	Households that provide animals to PAPs (Workers or herders) to graze in exchange for keeping a percentage of the herd for their own consumption	Workers – May be impacted by the loss of access to land for grazing (temporarily or permanently) by the workers <sup>38</sup> . Herders - No impact on those households that “rent” to herders as herders either retain grazing land or have been provided alternative grazing land.

## 7 Entitlement Matrix

Different types of known Project losses are described in Table 36 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. The Project Company will be responsible for the payment or compensation for resettlement or livelihood restoration to Project affected persons as required by Environmental & Social Laws and International E&S Standards (as defined in the PPPA).

<sup>38</sup> At this time no Workers rent animals from LRH’s only herders. This is addressed in subsequent sections of the report.

Table 36: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Land	Permanent (loss of the use of the Project footprint, access road, OHTL and underground cable)	Landowner /Entities responsible for managing the land (SWID, Guzar Municipality, Kamashi Municipality and the land management companies)	This land will be transferred to the Project, without the need for compensation, per the Presidential Decree dated March 14, 2024, № 125, or other legislative agreement.
		Formal land users	<p>Monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the piece of land that is impacted<sup>39</sup>. The Cadastral Department has confirmed that no payment is required to update the land lease agreements of the farmers to reflect the change in their land size.</p> <p>Advice and assistance in using the auction process to identify another land lease (if needed) and a separate financial support to recoup auction costs (typically 5% of the land fee) based on the final cost of the land.</p> <p>The Project will facilitate and support the PAPs who will need to update their lease documents to reflect the new boundaries of their leased land.</p> <p>Assistance to make the remaining land more productive, through access to livelihood restoration activities.</p> <p>Priority employment on the Project.</p>
		Informal users (herders) / Workers who graze their own animals on farmer land	<p>Continued formal/informal grazing on unaffected grazing land. If not available, identification of an alternative grazing site with similar or better characteristics as the original site (site identified is designated for public use<sup>40</sup>).</p> <p>Compensation for the loss of income (see income section below)</p> <p>Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (see section 9.0)</p>

<sup>40</sup> The alternative land is owned by SWID and designated for public use by the Yangiabad and Khalqabad communities, so it can be used without registration.



Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
	Temporary (loss of land as a result of construction works outside project footprint <sup>41</sup> )	Formal land users (farmers)	Monthly rent for the use of the land based on the valuation of an independent valuer and a negotiated agreement with the leaseholder and the Project.
		Informal land users (herders) / and workers who graze their own animals on farmer land.	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 (at the rate of one month salary per month used – or the Uzbek minimum wage, whichever is higher). With a limit of three months.
Servitude <sup>42</sup>	Permanent	Landowners	This servitude will be given, without the need for compensation, per the Presidential Decree dated March 14, 2024, № 125, or other legislative agreement. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition will be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>1</sup>
		Formal land users	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition will be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>1</sup> Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users (herders/ workers who graze their own animals on leaseholder land)	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition will be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>43</sup> Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project. (see section 9.0)

<sup>41</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness

<sup>42</sup> Servitude is the legal right to use part of someone's land for specific purpose (public utilities such as water and electricity; in the case of Project OHTL and underground cable). The size for the OHTL permanent use area of 0.028381 ha and a temporary use area of 1.2238 ha while the size of the cable requires 0,362373 ha for permanent use and 0.869 ha for temporary use.

<sup>43</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Structures	Permanent and temporary	Structure owners	Replacement cost of the structures will be paid at present market rate as determined by an independent valuer, including all taxes and transfer fees, if relevant. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
Loss of income	Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of a reduction of usable land	Leaseholders (LH) (F01 to F09)	Compensation of six times the PAP's annual salary (to include the 4 years required by law, plus 2 years to cover loans, secure a new land plot, or increase the production of their existing land) as calculated using the cost of agricultural production based on cultivation of wheat (see section 9.2 below). Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (as relevant) (see section 9.0) Preferential selection for Project related employment.
		Employees of LH (or workers)	Compensation of the PAPs salary or minimum wage (whichever is highest) for 6 months or more based on the level of impact. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (as relevant) (see section 9.0). Preferential selection for Project related employment
	Loss of land due to permanent loss of access to grazing area provided by farmers to workers	Farmers and workers who graze animals on leaseholder land and LRH who rent animals to workers <sup>44</sup> (In this case eligible animals may be owned by the herder or grazed on behalf of a third party (LRH's)).	Provision of 12 months' worth of feed for livestock or an allowance equivalent to 12 months' worth of feed to cover period up until farmers begin to identify land productivity improvements. A percentage of the farmers' livestock will be provided with feed. This will be based on the amount of land that is impacted. All worker animals will be considered. Support to find alternative grazing options with other farmers.
	Unforeseen transitional impacts due to construction nuisance and/or temporary land use	Employees of LH (or workers)	Compensation of the PAPs salary or minimum wage (whichever is highest) for 2 months or more based on the level and duration of the impact. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (as relevant) (see section 9.0).

<sup>44</sup> No LRH that rent animals to workers were identified at this time. This item has been added for completeness in the event that this group is identified during ongoing monitoring exercises. If this is the case, the entitlement is already defined.

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
			Preferential selection for Project related employment
		Herders (H01 to H04)	Compensation of the PAPs salary or minimum wage (whichever is highest) for 2 months or more based on the level and duration of the impact. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (see section9.0). Preferential selection for Project related employment
	Loss of Income due to Impacts on Grazing Land, due to Temporary Laydowns areas, Underground Cable Construction etc <sup>45</sup>	Herders (H01 to H04)/ Farmers (F01-F09) /Workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23) (In this case eligible animals may be owned by the herder or grazed on behalf of a third party (LRH's)).	Provision of three months' worth of feed for livestock or an allowance equivalent to feed for temporary construction impacts with the provision of adding feed or its equivalent amount up to a total of nine months depending on the duration of the impact.
Loss of in-kind payments	Loss of in-kind payments from LRH	Workers that rent animals from LRH and lose access to in-kind payment <sup>46</sup> .	Provision of one sheep, or compensation to the equivalent of one sheep <sup>47</sup> .
Loss of trees	Permanent	Tree owner	Replacement of the cost of the tree, based on the size of the tree and national legislation (as per an independent valuation) Owner of the tree will be allowed to harvest it or cut the wood free of cost prior to construction.
Loss of crops	Permanent	Crop owner	Provision of seeds to replace any lost crops (F04 will not continue farming and can select alternative goods to the same cost as the replacement seeds). Loss of income from crops to be provided as income (see above) <sup>48</sup> .

<sup>45</sup> This impact is not currently expected, but is included in case temporary land use is required.

<sup>46</sup> This impact is not currently expected but has been included for completeness.

<sup>47</sup> The assumption that one sheep is sufficient will be reviewed, should this impact be realized. It is not currently expected.

<sup>48</sup> All crop owners have remaining land and tomorka land that could be used to grow these seeds (except for F04)

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Relocation/transitional	One off payment	Owners and users of the structures.	Relocation/transitional costs to move the structure to a new location including any costs for alternative accommodation, or transportation of property, if needed (5% of the total cost of the structure).
Vulnerable Households	Either permanent or temporary	PAHs (i) headed by women; (ii) with low income; (iii) with elderly or disabled household members.	Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 6 months of minimum wage, in addition to other compensations. They will also be provided assistance in gaining employment for themselves or their household members (through assistance, such as assistance to prepare CVs and advice on how to participate in a work interview) and if necessary additional assistance on how to use the auction process.
Payment of penalty for taxes, loans or harvest agreements	Payment of penalties or taxes as a result of not completing requirements of the farmers' harvest agreements, or default on loans as a result of the Project.	Leaseholders	Cost of any penalty resulting from non—payment of taxes because crops are not being planted as a result of the Project, defaults on loans as a result of the Project, or any fines that the farmer may face as a result of non-completion of harvest agreements. For farmer F04, who has lost all of their land, and their two workers W07 and W18, the total loan payment for any loans directly related to agriculture will be paid, as the PAPs have no way other way of paying off their agricultural loans.
Unexpected losses	Other losses	All affected persons	As per the LRP principles and similar provisions in this Entitlement Matrix.

## 8 Valuation and Compensation

### 8.1 Overview

In the preparation of this LRP, in November 2024, inventory surveys have been undertaken by an independent valuation company to determine valuation and compensation requirements for the Project<sup>49</sup>.

A presidential decree has been prepared for the Project, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2024, № 125 "On measures to implement the project "Construction and management of a 300 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and a 75 MW electricity storage system in the Kashkadarya region under a public-private partnership": In accordance with paragraph 8 of the decree, the Ministry of Energy is exempt from compensating for losses in agricultural production (compensation payments) for the use (change of category) of agricultural land. Therefore, no land compensation will be required per Uzbek legislation for the purchase of the land for the Project to the government entities

However, livelihood impacts and losses of trees, crops and structures will be felt by PAPs, therefore the methods that were identified to calculate compensation for such losses are discussed in the following sections.

### 8.2 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 the depreciation value of an item.

As mentioned in section 3.2 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

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<sup>49</sup> As the valuation was undertaken in November 2024, costs may increase by the time compensation payments are made to PAPs. This will only impact costs that are tied to commodities that may change in price from year to year and are subject to inflation. A high-level review of these commodities found that in Uzbekistan the cost of commodities, such as wheat, are relatively stable. In fact, the price of wheat decreased from the beginning of 2024 to the end of 2024. A spot check will be completed at the time of payment of the compensation to identify any significant increase in commodity costs, and the rates increased, if needed (rates will not reduce below the costs identified in this report). A contingency budget has been included to cover any possible increases in the costs of commodities, up to a total of 2%.



is all owned by government entities and therefore the acquisition will be determined under a Presidential Decree. Masdar has confirmed 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.

### **8.3 Compensation for Land<sup>50</sup>**

The Project intends to compensate the land leaseholders for their lost income from crops (see section 8.6) and the replacement cost for the loss of use of their land leases (including any improvements made to the land). While some of the PAPs have 49-year leases and some only have 1 year leases, they will all be treated the same. This was determined because the 1 year leases have been rolled over every year for five years each, to date. Thus, showing a commitment to remain on the land long-term.

Under Uzbek legislation, PAHs can claim compensation for loss of the right to land, and Lender requirement prefer that replacement land with security of tenure is provided. However, since 2021 land leases in Uzbekistan can only be purchased through a state-run land auction, by the land leaser. With a result that the Project cannot obtain replacement land on behalf of the PAP. Therefore, compensation will be provided to PAPs, based on national legal compensation entitlements, plus additional compensation<sup>51</sup> that is sufficient to secure a replacement land lease, on the land auction. PAPs will also be provided with assistance from Project personnel to access and bid for land leases on the auction and a separate financial support to recoup auction costs (typically 5% of the land fee) based on the final cost of the land.

The cost of land<sup>52</sup> will be determined based on average value of 1 ha of land in the Guzar (20,445,654 som) and Kamashi (12,891,359 som) Districts as calculated from review of auction transactions in the district. As that is what a replacement piece of land of the same size would cost if it was to be purchased through the auction. These prices were based on a study undertaken by an independent valuer of the cost of a replacement piece of land of the same size if it was to be purchased through the auction.

As the land lease payments at auction are paid across the first three years with no interest, the compensation costs will also be split into three equal parts and paid across three years. Administrative assistance will also be provided to PAHs to access the online auction and identify land (if required).

The Project will also compensate the leaseholder for any auction costs incurred during the auction process (typically 5% of the total land cost) and any other costs that may arise. This can be claimed separately upon selection of the land as it is based on the land costs and cannot be added to the compensation costs provided based on land valuation.

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<sup>52</sup> This information was identified by the valuer through a review of three similar transactions on the e-auction platform in both Kamashi and Guzar districts.

## 8.4 ROW/Servitude compensation

Servitude rights relate to an area of the 1.2238 ha under the OHTL 0.869 ha for the underground cable. Servitude rights will only be applicable to the landowner SWID and will therefore be determined under the Presidential Decree or other legislative agreement. The Project has confirmed that no people will be negatively impacted by the servitude being placed on the land, therefore implementation of the Presidential Decree is considered to be compliant with 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 grow crops and graze animals on the ROW. However, there will be a temporary impact on the land of farmer F05. Which is discussed in section 8.7 below.

## 8.5 Compensation for Assets

Two assets (Farm F01 herders camp with a round stable and a movable trailer for F05 ) were valued during the valuation on July 22, 2024 as indicated in Table 39 and Table 40. The calculation by the method of direct comparison of sales with a comparative approach was undertaken to value the movable herder's trailer. The three comparison analogues were chosen according to several characteristics: model of the cabin, production date, and level of obsolescence etc.

Table 37: Calculation of the movable herder trailer owned by the F05 farm

Model name and source of information	Unit	Comparison analogue No. 1	Comparison analogue No. 2	Comparison analogue No. 3
<b>Selling price</b>	<b>(in US dollars)</b>	<b>2,000 USD</b>	<b>1,823.94 USD</b>	<b>2,379.06 USD</b>
Exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the valuation date	-	12,610.04	12,610.04	12,610.04
<b>Sale price</b>	<b>(in som)</b>	<b>25,220,080</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
Offer price	-	Market	Market	Market
Adjustment for bargaining	%	0	0	0
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>	-	<b>25,220,080</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
Model name and source of information		<a href="https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/vagon-na-kolesah-s-ramoy-akfy-ID3CNdo.html">https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/vagon-na-kolesah-s-ramoy-akfy-ID3CNdo.html</a>	<a href="https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/vagon-sotiladi-holatiyahshi-ID3JQer.html">https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/vagon-sotiladi-holatiyahshi-ID3JQer.html</a>	<a href="https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/stroitelnyy-vagonchik-na-kolesah-ID3Fs8S.html">https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/stroitelnyy-vagonchik-na-kolesah-ID3Fs8S.html</a>
Adjustment for model, %	---	0	0	0
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>		<b>25,220,080</b>	<b>23,00,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
Year of issue	<b>year</b>	<b>no data</b>	<b>no data</b>	<b>no data</b>
Adjustment for the year of production	%	0	0	0

Model name and source of information	Unit	Comparison analogue No. 1	Comparison analogue No. 2	Comparison analogue No. 3
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>		25,220,080	23,000,000	30000,000
Convenience (stove, bathroom, electric and others)	not available	not available	not available	Air conditioner BK
Adjustment for convenience	%	0	0	0
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>		25,220,080	23,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Technical condition</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>
<b>Degree of obsolescence</b>	40.00 %	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Adjustment for obsolescence	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>		25,220,080	23,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Tires for traffic</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>available</b>	<b>available</b>	<b>available</b>
Adjustment for Tires	---	0	0	0
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>		25,220,080	23,000,000	30,000,000
Availability of installed additional materials	<b>Description</b>	No additional materials	No additional materials	No additional materials
Adjustment for additional materials	%	0	0	0
<b>Amount after adjustment</b>		25,220,080	23,000,000	30,000,000
All adjustments		0%	0%	0%
Weighting coefficients		1.0000	1.0000	0.0000
Weight value (shares)		0.33	0.33	0.33
Amount after value		8,406,693	7,666,667	10,000,000
<b>Recommended market value</b>				

The recommended market value is within the range of the sale rate, and the market value and therefore can be considered the replacement rate.

The following method was undertaken to value the fixed herder camp belonging to the farm F01 by using cost approach.

Table 38: Assessment of the valuation for the Herder Camp (farm F01)

The formula for calculating the cost			$\Pi_{np}=0,5*n*Ya[1+n*Ya/3+Co(1+2n^2Ya^2/3)100\%]$
Proportion of advance payment (Co)	0.30	1-stage	0.07
Number of years of the construction period (n)	1.0	2-stage	1.05
Annual rate of return (Ya)	0.140	3-stage	0.30
Constant K	0.5	4-stage	1.35
		5-stage	0.09
<b>Rounded</b>			<b>9.45%</b>

Table 39: Value determined using the cost approach "Herder's camp"

Herder Camp Value determined as of 22.07.2024)			
Kashkadarya region, Guzar district, F01 farm			
Brief technical characteristics			
Fundament	stone		
Wall	adobe brick		
Intermediate coating	wood		
Top coating	wood		
Roof coating	soft roof covering with clay		
Floors	soil		
Window door	wood/ no door		
Exterior decoration works	clay plaster		
Interior decoration works	clay plaster		
Communication works	-		
Construction start date	-		
The date of reconstruction	-		
Construction area	30.03	m <sup>2</sup>	
Height (h)	3.00	m	
Building volume	90.09	m <sup>3</sup>	
1 m <sup>3</sup> price GCCINR (geodetic, cartographic, cadastral instructions, norms, and rules) -18-013-04 (part 1, table. 354 "v")	69.00		
Decrease: Floors-5.0%, Doors-5.0%, Interior plumbing and electrical work-18.0%: total-28.0%.	19.32	som	
Add:	0.00	som	
Restored value after modifications	49.68	som	
Coefficient of change in building height	2.7	1.03	
Modification coefficient of building volume		1.00	
Value recovered after changes	51.17	som	
Change in construction capital	1.00		

Herder Camp Value determined as of 22.07.2024)							
Completely restored in 1991 after all modifications						4,609.94	som
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2002.						300.00	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2003.						1.391	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2004.						1.186	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2005.						1.210	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2006.						1.227	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2007.						1.340	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2008.						1.117	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2009.						1.166	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2010.						1.010	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2011.						1.208	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2012.						1.215	12998.27
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2013.						1.213	39.5325
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2014.						1.219	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2015.						0.927	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2016.						1.057	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2017.						1.130	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2018.						1.311	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2019.						1.396	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2020.						1.282	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2021.						1.071	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2022.						1.130	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2023.						1.170	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2024.						1.147	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 July 2024.						1.096	
Seismic coefficient						1.150	
Correction of construction works in seismically dangerous areas						1.007	
Restored value						■■■■■	som
Business profit					0.094541067	■■■■■	som
Full restored value as of the valuation date						■■■■■	som
Determination of physical depreciation							
Determination of physical depreciation	Specific shares of individual structural elements, %	Correction for specific weight, %	Specific weight after insertion of the structure, %	Decay of structural elements, %	Expression of average decay rate		
Fundament	10	0.00	10.00	30	4.17		
Walls	29	0.00	29.00	35	14.10		
Top cover	8	0.00	8.00	40	4.44		
Roof part	5	0.00	5.00	40	2.78		
Floors	5	5.00	0.00	0	0.00		



Herder Camp Value determined as of 22.07.2024)					
Window, door	10	5.00	5.00	0	0.00
Coating works	9	0.00	9.00	45	5.63
internal plumbing and electrical work	18	18.00	0.00	0	0.00
Other works	6	0.00	6.00	45	3.75
<b>Total:</b>	100	28.00	72.00		34.86
Full restored value as of the valuation date				████████	sum
Depreciation and amortization of buildings and structures in percentages				34.86%	
Cost of depreciation, sum				████████	sum
Name of object	Full restore d value as of the valuati on date	Physical depreciat ion	Physic al depreci ation	Externa l depreci ation	Total depreciat ion
"House"	████████	34.86%	0%	0%	34.86%
Depreciation value of the building and structure as of the valuation date, (in sum)					████████
Market value of the building and structure as of the valuation date, (in sum)					████████

Under Uzbek law the depreciation of an asset is calculated. However, lender standards require that the depreciation of an asset is not taken into account. Therefore, the valuation for the herder camp will be the cost before depreciation, which is ██████████ som.

The farm F01 also owned the round stable which was valued by using the cost approach.

Table 40: Value determined using the cost approach "Round stable"

Round stable value determined using the cost approach	
<b>"Round stable"</b>	
<b>As of 22.07.2024</b>	
Kashkadarya region, Guzar district, farm F01	
<b>Brief technical characteristics</b>	
Fundament	stone
Wall	adobe brick
Intermediate coating	wood
Top coating	wood
Roof coating	soft roof covering with clay
Floors	soil
Window door	wood/ no door
Exterior decoration works	clay plaster
Interior decoration works	clay plaster
Communication works	-

Round stable value determined using the cost approach			
Construction start date	-		
The date of reconstruction	-		
Construction area	30.00	m <sup>2</sup>	
Height (h)	1.60	m	
Building volume	48.00	m <sup>3</sup>	
1 m <sup>3</sup> price GCCINR (geodetic, cartographic, cadastral instructions, norms, and rules) -18-013-04 (part 1, table. 279 "a")	20.90		
Decrease: Floors-5.0%, Doors-5.0%, Interior plumbing and electrical work-18.0%: total-28.0%.	5.85	som	
Add:	0.00	som	
Restored value after modifications	15.05	som	
Coefficient of change in building height	1.00		
Modification coefficient of building volume	1.00		
Value recovered after changes	15.05	som	
Change in construction capital	1.00		
Completely restored in 1991 after all modifications	722.30	som	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2002.	300.00		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2003.	1.391		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2004.	1.186		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2005.	1.210		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2006.	1.227		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2007.	1.340		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2008.	1.117		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2009.	1.166		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2010.	1.010		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2011.	1.208		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2012.	1.215	12998.27	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2013.	1.213	39.5325	
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2014.	1.219		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2015.	0.927		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2016.	1.057		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2017.	1.130		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2018.	1.311		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2019.	1.396		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2020.	1.282		

Round stable value determined using the cost approach					
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2021.			1.071		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2022.			1.130		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2023.			1.170		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 January 2024.			1.147		
State Statistics Committee Index as of 1 July 2024.			1.096		
Seismic coefficient			1.150		
Correction of construction works in seismically dangerous areas			1.007		
Restored value					som
Business profit		9.45%			som
Full restored value as of the valuation date					som
Determination of physical depreciation					
Determination of physical depreciation	Specific shares of individual structural elements, %	Correction for specific weight, %	Specific weight after insertion of the structure, %	Decay of structural elements, %	Expression of average decay rate
Fundament	19	0.00	19.00	40	16.17
Walls	18	0.00	18.00	40	15.32
Interlining and roofing	20	20.00	0.00	0	0.00
Floors	8	8.00	0.00	0	0.00
Window, door	9	9.00	0.00	0	0.00
Coating works	2	2.00	0.00	0	0.00
Ventilation	2	0.00	2.00	0	0.00
Base	12	12.00	0.00	0	0.00
Energy	2	2.00	0.00	0	0.00
Other works	8	0.00	8.00	0	0.00
<b>Total:</b>	100	53.00	47.00		31.49
Full restored value as of the valuation date					som
Depreciation and amortization of buildings and structures in percentages				31.49%	
Cost of depreciation, sum					som
Name of object	Full restored value as of the valuation date	Physical depreciation	Physical depreciation	External depreciation	Total depreciation
"Round stable"		31.49%	0%	0%	31.49%
Depreciation value of the building and structure as of the valuation date, (in sum)					
Market value of the building and structure as of the valuation date, (in sum)					

As mentioned above, under Uzbek law the depreciation of an asset is calculated. However, Lender standards require that the depreciation of an asset is not taken into account. Therefore,

the valuation for the round stable will be the cost before depreciation, which is [REDACTED] som.

## 8.6 Compensation for agricultural production – permanent use

The valuation of agricultural land was completed by the independent valuer on July, 2024. The calculation of the loss of income from agricultural crops is based on the following formula:

$$NI = I - C$$

where: NI = Actual net income, I = Estimated gross income, C = Total cost of expenses.

- The estimated gross income (*I*) is determined by multiplying the total size of the affected land plot by the average yield value of the cultivated crop.
- The total cost of expenses (*C*) includes all costs associated with producing the yield from the affected land plot, such as watering expenses, income tax, and other relevant costs.

All of the land that was cultivated was rainfed land used for the cultivation of wheat and barley. Wheat produces the highest income, so all of the land has been calculated at the cost of wheat.

The income from 1 ha of wheat was determined using the market rate for 1 ha, which is how agricultural crops are calculated in Uzbekistan and resulted in the sum of 1,511,940 som per ha. Once the net income is calculated, it is multiplied by four years to determine the total loss of income for agricultural production per Uzbek law.

Up to an additional **two years** of income has been included to either pay off debts or to go towards improving their remaining land to produce the same amount of crops, or to find alternative land on the land auction. Based on verbal information, two years appears to be the average amount of time it takes to secure land on the e-auction system. This will be monitored by the Project and the Project will pay the additional income up until the time that the PAP secure the alternative land on the auction with a limit of two years.

Therefore, the total compensation has been calculated at 6 times the income received from the production of wheat.

Table 41: Compensation for income from agriculture<sup>53</sup>

Lease holder	Property name and type	Type of land plot	Crop type	Affected Cultivated area (ha)	Unit value	Project compensation	Up to an additional two years
<b>Project site</b>							
F01	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
F03/F08	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████0	████	████
F04	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
F05	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
F06	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████0	████
F07	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
F09	Agricultural land plots	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
<b>OHTL</b>							
F05	Agricultural land OHTL permanent for pole bases	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
<b>Access road</b>							
F01	Agricultural land for the road	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
F02	Agricultural land for the road	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	████	████	████	████
<b>TOTAL</b>				████		████	████



## 8.7 Compensation for agricultural production - temporary use

Regarding the size of the temporarily affected land plot, i.e., the OHTL corridor, the actual net income remains unchanged. This is because farmers will be able to resume cultivating crops in the OHTL buffer zone and on top of the underground cabling once construction is completed. The following restrictions on cultivation will apply:

- Agricultural fieldwork using machinery and equipment taller than 4 meters (in the safety zones of overhead power lines) or fieldwork related to ploughing (in the safety zones of cable lines).
- Groundworks deeper than 0.3 meters (or more than 0.45 meters in ploughed lands), as well as soil levelling (in the safety zones of underground power lines).

These activities are not currently being carried out on the Project land, so they are not expected to create any disruptions to PAPs.

While the construction is underway the farmer will not be able to grow crops. Therefore, the income related compensation has been determined by the valuer for one year's worth of disruption when the PAP cannot grow crops during the construction phase. The compensation is presented below:

Table 42: Temporary impact on crops

LH	Property name and type	Type of land plot	Crop type	Affected Cultivated area (ha)	Unit value	Project compensation
F05	Agricultural land OHTL right of way temporarily (1 year)	Rainfed land plots	Wheat	■	■	■

Note: The underground cable is going to be constructed only on land owned by SWID. Therefore, no temporary compensation will be required for that land.

## 8.8 Compensation for Trees

The trees were valued according to the cost approach by using replacement methods as of July 22, 2024.

According to current legislation, trees are classified as immovable property. Therefore, the compensation calculation for affected trees is based on a cost approach. The cost-based approach considers the following factors to determine the compensation amount:

- Type and value of the land where the affected asset is located.
- Restoration or replacement cost of the impacted asset.
- Potential income that the owner might have generated from the use of the asset.
- Depreciation coefficient that accounts for the condition and usage of the asset up to the time of valuation.

The overall calculation formula is:

$$CH = Cz + Cr + EP - I$$

where:

$C_H$  = Property value

$C_z$  = Value of the land plot

$C_r$  = Cost of restoration or replacement of the object

$EP$  = Entrepreneur's income

$I$  = Accumulated depreciation

**Notes:**

1. To meet requirement for full replacement cost, Accumulated depreciation was removed from formula while calculating compensation for affected trees.
2. For affected fruit trees, compensation includes not only the cost of the trees as assets but also the loss of income from fruit harvesting.
3. The calculation for loss of income from fruit harvesting follows the income approach used for crop income loss. However, instead of using the size of the affected land plot, the calculation is based on the tree's diameter.

Table 43: calculation of two trees located on the F01 farm

Market value of trees according to the cost approach using replacement methods as of July 22, 2024											
No	Name	Diameter of trees (cm)	Quantity	Table No. on the "Collection of enlarged indicators of restoration of buildings and non-residential buildings and structures." GCCINR 18-013-2002	Cost per unit in som	Cost in the prices of 1991 (sum) (with territorial coefficient - 0.95)	Index of appreciation of the cost of construction and installation works for structures	Replacement cost (sum of Cr and Cz)	Entrepreneurial profit - % (EP)	Correction to the condition on page 106. Collection of Generalized Indicators for the Restorative Cost of Buildings and Structures 4 (I)	Proposed cost. Som(CH)
1	Maple	up to 8cm	2	part IV, page 107, tab No. 179					9.45%	1.00	
2	TOTAL		2								

## **8.9 Compensation for Permanent Loss of Income**

Compensation for workers who will lose all of their income as a result of the purchase of the entirety or majority of the property of their employer, of the Project (W07 and W18) will be provided with compensation at the rate of their reported income for a period of six months (the time it is expected to take for workers to find other employment, or identify other livelihood restoration measures to regain their livelihoods). Should the worker have a reported income that is lower than the Uzbek minimum wage, the minimum wage will be used.

## **8.10 Compensation for Transitional Impacts**

Compensation for workers or herders who may have to pay additional costs as a result of transitional impacts due to the construction of the Project (including construction nuisances such as blasting noise that may require livestock to be temporarily relocated). It is not expected that these transitional impacts will last for the entire construction phase but will instead be one-off payments for feed or accommodation etc, Compensation will be provided at the rate of the worker's or herder's reported income for a period of two months. Should the worker or herder have a reported income that is lower than the Uzbek minimum wage, the minimum wage will be used. If the worker or herder is impacted for a period of longer than two months, they can request that this compensation is increased based on the level and duration of the impact.

## **8.11 Loss of Income due to Impacts on Grazing Land, due to Temporary Laydowns areas, Underground Cable Construction etc. (livestock feed)**

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. 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 (it will be paid at the rate of three months of feedstock for animals). The impact is only expected to be temporary, therefore the limit of three months of feed has been calculated.

As each type of livestock requires different types of food in different quantities, separate calculations have been made for horses/donkeys, goats, sheep (or small cattle) and cattle.

Table 44: Average feed consumption and expenditure per horse/donkey

№	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							<b>52,444</b>	<b>1,573,320</b>	<b>18,879,840</b>

Table 45: 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						<b>4,742</b>	<b>142,257</b>	<b>1,707,084</b>



*Table 46: 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 47: 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 48 below contains the average consumption for each type of livestock by day, month and year in soums.

*Table 48: Average cost of livestock feed (soms)*

No	Name	Daily feed consumption (som)	Monthly feed consumption (som)	Annual feed consumption (som)
2	Horse/ Donkey	52,444	1,573,320	18,879,840
3	Goat	4,742	142,257	1,707,084
4	Sheep (small cattle)	7,084	212,514	2,550,168
5	Cattle	18,788	563,640	6,763,680

This impact is not expected at this time, but could be required, should the temporary worker accommodation be located outside the Project site.

## **8.12 Loss of Grazing Land, for farmers and workers and LRH that own their own livestock. (livestock feed)**

Farmers that own livestock, workers that are herding their own animals, and the LRH that are renting their animals to workers will need to have a contingency to feed their animals until the remaining land has increased productivity sufficiently to support additional animals. Transitional assistance in the form of 12 months' worth of livestock feed, or the equivalent cost of livestock feed, for farmers, workers and LRH to buy their own feed will be provided to cover this transitional period. The cost of animal feed has been identified in section 8.11 above. Therefore, the valuation of the annual feed (i.e. 12 months) has been used in Table 49 below to calculate the value of feed required for the animals owned by PAPs, that will be impacted by loss of grazing land.

The farmer PAPs will not lose all of their land, and the remainder of the land can still be used for grazing during the construction phase. Therefore, farmer PAH that have livestock, will be compensated for the percentage of the livestock that may not be able to be grazed, as a result of the Project land acquisition. This has been determined based on the amount of land that has been impacted.

In other words, if farmer F01 is losing 54% of their land, we can assume that 54% of their livestock will not have access to grazing, until the land productivity is increased on the remaining land.

For ease of calculation (rather than obtaining a percentage of the animals), this has been completed by multiplying the total cost of animal feed by the percentage of land affected.

$$FF = (S + C + H + G) \times LI\%$$

FF = total cost of feedstock for farmers

S = cost of feed for sheep

C = cost of feed for cows

H = cost of feed for horses

G = cost of feed for goats

LI% = percentage of land impacted

The farmer household F03/F08 will lose 98% of one land plot, and 1% of the other land plot. The land plot F03 is smaller (80ha) and was 100% agricultural, while the F08 land plot (7,502ha) was not used for agriculture. However, reporting does not specifically state on which plot the livestock were grazed. Therefore, the total area of both plots has been combined, and as well as the total area that will be impacted, to identify the percentage of animals that may be impacted by the Project.

$$(78.8\text{ha} + 74.2\text{ha}) / (80\text{ha} + 7,502\text{ha}) = 0.020 \text{ (or 2\%)}$$

All workers' animals will be provided with feed, or the equivalent cost of feed, as it is expected that farmer PAH will prioritize the feeding of their own animals, leaving worker's livestock the most likely to need additional feed.

LRH that are renting animals to herders will not be impacted and are not eligible for this compensation. No LRH have been identified as renting their animals to workers<sup>54</sup>.

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<sup>54</sup> Some workers did not wish to disclose who they rent animals from. If monitoring finds that this impact is triggered, then this compensation will be provided. The number of animals owned by the LRH will be identified and calculated and compensation costs will be taken from the contingency budget.

Table 49: Livestock feed for loss of grazing land (soms)

	Sheep	Annual feed sheep	Cows	Annual feed cows	Donkey/ Horse	Annual feed horses and donkeys	Goats	Annual feed goats	Total animals	Percentage of land affected	Total costs
F01	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
F03/F08	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
F04	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
F05	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
F06	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
F07	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W01	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W02	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W04	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W05	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W06	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W09	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W11	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W07	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W18	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W12	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W13	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W14	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W15	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W16	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
W17	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

### 8.13 Transitional support to move the impacted structures

The owners of the impacted structures (F01 and F05) and the three workers, one worker that predominantly uses the movable trailer (W13) and two that use the cabin owned by F01 (W02,W06), will be provided with transitional support for the movement of the structures to a new location. This has been determined as 5% of the cost of the asset. This cost was determined using national standards, which are also in line with Lender requirements. During the disclosure of the Compensation Agreements, specific details on an agreed time for moving the structures, the new location and any other preferences of the owners will be discussed and added to the CA.

### 8.14 Compensation for In-Kind Payment of Sheep

PAPs that rent livestock from LRH receive payment in kind in the form of animals from the herd that they rent. Should PAPs no longer be able to herd sheep belonging to the LRH, then they will lose access to the in-kind payment.

In order to compensate the in-kind payment, PAPs will be eligible to receive an animal (calculated at the rate of 1 sheep – as sheep are the prevalent animal that is grazed on the Project site), or compensation equivalent to the cost of one sheep.

In 2025 a sheep cost between UZS 35,485.13 and UZS 79,535.63 per kilogram<sup>55</sup>. An adult sheep weighs between 45-100kg. The average cost and average weight have been used to obtain the rate of UZS 4169502.55 per sheep.

No LRH have been identified as being impacted by the Project, as they are all renting animals to herders, who will not need to reduce the number of animals that they herd. Therefore, no workers have been identified that will lose in-kind payments related to renting sheep from LRH<sup>56</sup>.

### 8.15 Payment of penalty for taxes, loans or harvest agreements

According to a phone consultation with the Cadastral Department, harvest contracts were not made with farmers in 2024 due to low harvests caused by a lack of rainfall over the past three years. Therefore, no impacts are expected for PAPs who do not meet quotas for the delivery of crops or payments as a result of the Project.

Should, during monitoring, it be found that PAPs have defaulted on their loans, as a result of impacts on harvests, then the Project will pay any penalties that result from such a default. The Project intends to pay compensation to PAPs before the time they would have received payment for their crops, which should mean that PAPs will not need to default. This item has been included as a failsafe, in case the situation arises that PAPs do go into default.

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<sup>55</sup> <https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uzbekistan/live-sheep/> (accessed January 2025).

<sup>56</sup> Some workers did not wish to disclose who they rent animals from. If monitoring finds that this impact is triggered, then this compensation will be provided. At that point, the number of livestock paid in-kind by the LRH will be identified and calculated and compensation costs will be taken from the contingency budget.



PAPs F04, W07 and W18 will be permanently impacted, and will therefore have trouble repaying the loans they have. Therefore, the Project will include the payment of their loans in the Project compensation.

- PAP F04 did not disclose the amount of their loan, therefore it has been estimated based on the other loans taken by PAPs at █████ som
- PAPs W07 and W18 each have loans estimated at █████ som
- The total required is █████ som (or USD █████) <sup>57</sup>

This loan relief payment will also be made to any additional PAPs that are identified as being permanently impacted (such as the workers of F07, should they decide to stop farming). However, at the time of writing this report, F04, W07 and W18 were the only PAPs expected to be permanently impacted.

## 8.16 Support to Vulnerable Households

Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households (Table 25) in the form of six months payment of the Uzbek minimum wage. This will be in addition to compensation for any other losses and will be available to assist with any additional payments of transportation etc that occur during the LRP process.

Houses with vulnerable PAPs will be provided additional assistance by the Project Social Manager, including face-to-face meetings at a location that is accessible for them. They will also be provided assistance in gaining employment for themselves or their household members (through assistance, such as assistance to prepare CVs and advice on how to participate in a work interview) and if necessary additional assistance on how to use the auction process (a qualified advisor will be hired if the Social Manager does not have the required skills to undertake these tasks). As noted above, if they are successful in obtaining new land under the auction process, they will be able to reclaim auction costs (typically 5% of the land value) with the first instalment.

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

At all times through the monitoring and evaluation process the determination made as to the status of vulnerable PAPs will be reviewed and monitored and any necessary actions will be recorded in the quarterly monitoring reports and actioned as needed. Masdar commits to supporting additional vulnerable PAPs if new information becomes available.

## 8.17 Compensation Packages

Compensation packages have been identified for farmers F01-F09, workers W01-W23 and herders H01-H04 and will be disclosed/notified to each PAP (initial disclosure consultations were completed in June 2025). The written compensation agreements (CAs) will include an explanation as to how the calculations were determined in the form of a “Guide to Land Compensation Agreement – GLAC” and PAPs will be given two weeks to review the CAs before agreeing to sign, negotiate or other. At the time of disclosure all PAPs will be informed that they have the option to conduct their own valuation survey if they wish. The CA's and GLAC will be tailored to each PAP and include specific information their package.

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<sup>57</sup> The total amount of the loans will be checked during the disclosure of the compensation packages.

The CAs will also provide an overview of the additional support in the form of livelihood restoration activities available to all PAPs. These are discussed in the next section.

Table 50 provides the summary of compensation required for each PAP.

Table 50: Project Compensation (som)

ID No.	Compensation for lost land leases (pasture and agricultural)	Temporary loss of land	Compensation for lost assets	Transitional costs for owned livestock (workers, LRH)	Compensation for unforeseen transitional impacts (workers, herders)	Compensation for lost income (permanent)	Compensation for loan payments	Compensation for fines as a result of unpaid tax, or unfulfilled harvest agreements.	Compensation for lost trees	Compensation for lost crops	Relocation/ Transitional costs	Vulnerability allowance	Total Compensation Required
F01													
F02													
F03													
F08													
F04													
F05													
F06													
F07													
F09													
W01													
W02													
W03													
W04													
W05													
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W11													
W12													
W13													
W14													
W15													
W16													
W17													
W18													
W19													
W20													
W22													
W23													
H01													
H02													
H03													
H04													
Total													

## **9 Livelihood Restoration Activities**

### **9.1 Overview**

Livelihood restoration programs are not required under Uzbek law however, they are required under Lenders' requirements. Livelihood restoration activities have been 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.

The PAPs' livelihoods will be impacted in the following ways:

- F04 – will lose all of their land and access to livelihood
- W07 and W18– will lose their employment as they work for farmer F04
- F01-F03 and F05-F09 – will lose some of their land and access to livelihoods
- W01-W06, W08-W17, W19-W20 and W22-W23 – will be temporarily impacted by the construction of the Project.
- H02 – will lose the majority of their grazing land
- H01 and H03-H04 – will lose some of their grazing land.

When asked about their choices of livelihood restoration activities farmer PAH discussed increasing land productivity (including irrigation and wells), training courses, employment opportunities, and road upgrades. They also said that improving their tomorka land would be useful.

Masdar is identifying the possibility of road upgrades and construction of wells and irrigation as part of the CSR activities for the Project.

Possible livelihood activities have been discussed below.

### **9.2 Increasing Land Productivity**

When questioned during the September 2024 site visit, all but one of the leaseholders (except F04 who will lose 100% of their land) stated that, should the Project assist PAPs to increase the productivity of their land, they would wish to continue using their remaining land.

The potential to increase land productivity through implementing a drip irrigation system was considered but was determined to be nearly impossible due to the nature of these rainfed lands, which face severe water scarcity.

A more viable approach to enhancing productivity involves allowing the land to rest every five years. During this period, no crops are planted, giving the soil time to recover naturally. Additionally, enriching the soil with fertilizers and specific nutrients during this rest period would help restore essential soil vitamins, significantly improving productivity in subsequent years. However, in Uzbekistan, this practice of periodic land rest is rarely implemented, despite its benefits. Most farmers hesitate to forgo income for an entire year, leading to continuous planting that exhausts the soil. As a result, much of the land becomes overused, lacking proper nutrients and yielding lower productivity over time.

Lessons learned from previous projects show that the hiring of an agronomist is beneficial to get the best results in improving land productivity. Therefore, an agronomist will be hired, and a study will be completed by Masdar to identify the best ways to increase land productivity for implementation by each PAP at their own discretion with training or administrative support

form Masdar t. This study will emphasize the Project's objective to identify opportunities for improvement that will be long-term and sustainable and will not make the PAPs reliant on the Project.

Training in agricultural practices (including the benefits of leaving the land fallow for one year) and the benefits of fertilizers, therefore, may be one way the PAPs can use their compensation to apply a practical solution to improve land productivity. Furthermore, by ensuring that the soil receives necessary nutrients, even without fallow periods, productivity can be supported and prolonged, potentially addressing the ongoing issue of soil depletion in the area (see section 9.4 below).

. This livelihood restoration support will only be relevant to impacted farmers F01-F03 and F05-F09 (however the improved land productivity training will be available to benefit all PAPs and their wider families).

### 9.3 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.

All the PAPs (including household members) will be informed about the available Project employment opportunities and guided on how to apply.

Farmers F01-F09 and herder H02 consulted during the September 2024 site visit all stated they had at least one, and up to three household members that would be interested in being employed by the Project.

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.

### 9.4 Training

PAPs considered in September 2024 were asked if there were any training they would like to have as part of the livelihood restoration package and the results related to livestock care, financial training and agricultural training.

Previous Project implemented by Masdar have found that training that is related to agricultural processes and the existing livelihoods of PAPs have had the best feedback and have been found most useful by PAPs. These include particularly agricultural enhancement training and veterinary training. Positive feedback has also been provided by PAPs on other projects in Uzbekistan in relation to financial awareness training and assistance for PAPs to capitalize on their compensation money by making investments in their farmland that can provide greater returns. Therefore, the following training has been proposed:

- **Financial awareness/ monetary management training:** This training will provide assistance to PAPs on their options to invest or better allocate/manage the compensation money that they will earn and help to increase returns from the compensation money they will receive from the Project.
- **Business management training:** (particularly for F04 who plans to set up a business). This will be provided to PAPs that want to change their profession, from agricultural to business, and will help PAPs to understand what running a business will entail, it will focus on financial management, and legal requirements, but can be tailored to the specific types of businesses the PAPs wish to undertake.

- **Veterinary health, livestock breeding and management training:** training to enhance or improve income from livestock production.
- **Entrepreneurial training on animal husbandry:** Developed to provide diversification of income in relation to potential income streams from animal husbandry.
- **Agricultural production enhancement training:** to improve agricultural output from remaining land
- **Management of Overgrazing training:** Discussions on the benefits of leaving land fallow and the use of fertilizers etc.
- **Land auction training:** Training for PAPs on how to use the land auction e-portal.
- **Trades:** Provision of training in trades related to project work (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates. In Uzbekistan there are legal requirements for training that workers need to complete to undertake specific types of work. Official training will be supplied to PAPs that wish to attend, such as welding, brick laying etc. PAPs will be consulted to determine the type of training they wish to attend and will be encouraged to participate in training in trades where there are known gaps in the local community (the EPC Contractor – when hired – may provide input into trades they need the most).

PAPs will be encouraged to participate in the types of training that have shown to be most effective (based on PAP's responses in previous projects), for livelihood restoration. All training can be attended by all genders and the wider family members.

Past experience shows that the following items can improve the benefits of training for PAPs. The Project will implement the following:

- Training will be scheduled so that any persons employed by the Project (short term) can also attend so as to benefit from the longer-term livelihood benefits the training can support.
- Training will be held locally and within 2km of the PAPs (if possible).
- The training will be held in single sessions however there was an interest expressed for further training on the same topics. (we should include for 2 or 3 rounds of training on each topic in the text and budget).
- Provide food during training (if possible).
- Provide training in topics for women that can be worked on locally as women typically do not move away for work.
- Training should include practical demonstrations where possible
- There should be a feedback form following training

Each PAH will be able to select **at least** one male and one female member to participate in each of the training sessions one training session usually lasts one day, with the possibility of additional courses if the PAPs find them worthwhile (with 20-25 participants in the group – therefore two course each will be required accommodating all of the PAPs). PAPs can nominated other family members to attend if they wish. Training topics can be discussed and adjusted to the needs and requirements of participants. Once the PAPs have determined the training, they wish to attend a training schedule will be prepared and will be shared with the lenders for approval and it will include details on the contents of training and duration/session including how many PAPs have expressed interest to attend.



This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.

## 9.5 Livelihood Restoration

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

- Provision of seeds and saplings for PAH to improve the productivity in their remaining land, or “tomorka” land (in the case of workers and herders) – estimated at two saplings and 3kg of seeds (tomorka plots are generally 0.05-0.1ha 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 the existing land or “tomorka” land or use in animal husbandry (to be determined in consultation with the PAH) – estimated as two tools per household.

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.

The following actions will be relevant to only specific PAPs on a request basis:

- Administrative assistance to use the land auction portal (expected to be provided by a member of Masdar or other Project staff). This is expected to involve technical assistance to enter the e-portal, select land lease options, make payments and file the relevant documentation. This will be most appropriate for PAPs that are not computer literate, or do not have the necessary access to computers and the internet<sup>58</sup>. Relevant to farmer PAPs that wish to use the auction system.
- Assistance for farmer F04 to receive a loan from a reputable financial institution to receive a loan to set up a small business. F04 intends to open a store to sell goods and clothes. They are early in the planning process for this. PAPs will be supported by a member of Masdar or other Project staff to prepare business plans for their proposed businesses, to determine if they have viable business ideas before they take the loan. Masdar staff (or a business expert if the relevant expertise is not available in-house) will be involved to determine which measures are appropriate including those that will not leave the PAPs further in debt.

## 9.6 Livelihood Restoration Programme

Masdar has piloted programs on other Projects where PAPs can participate in “controlled grazing” of smaller animals within the Project site. It has found that the vegetation grows better under and around the solar panels than in the surrounding area (due to the shade and water from cleaning activities). The animals are also a method of controlling the vegetation without the need to use pesticides or other types of sprays. While the pilot project is still currently ongoing, it will be complete, with relevant lessons learned available by the time the Project reaches operations.

Preliminary findings show that only sheep can be used for controlled grazing. Approximately 2,000-3,000 sheep could be grazed in an area the size of the Project. This is equivalent to approximately half of the sheep that are grazed by the PAPs, 4,415 sheep were reported by PAPs (sheep are the most grazed animals in the Project area), and 5,638 head of livestock reported in total. However, it is important to note that these animals are being grazed on all of

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<sup>58</sup> None of surveyed PAHs own a personal computer,

the land available to the PAPs, not just the impacted Project land. Therefore, “controlled grazing” could benefit a large percentage of the impacted livestock, in addition to the remaining land which will continue to be used by farmers.

In order to optimize the benefit from “controlled grazing” within the solar panels, and to protect the solar panels from damage, an agrivoltaics expert will be hired and will be responsible for undertaking a study to identify the productivity, the number of head of sheep that can be herded in what frequency and preparing a standard operating procedure (SOP) to undertake the controlled grazing. The grazing programme will likely not function during the winter months, when vegetation will be dormant, but this correlates to the time when the animals would normally be on site (based on the baseline situation). There will also need to be restrictions to the frequency of the grazing, to maintain healthy vegetation.

Within the SOP, or in parallel, the legal, insurance-related and occupational health and safety risks and requirements, among others, will be assessed and measures put in place to mitigate risks. The SOP will also consider security access and ensure that no child labour will be allowed on the Project site. An SOP and plans and procedures are being developed for Masdar’s pilot project, and these will be used as a basis to prepare the plans and procedures for the Project.

The implementation of this programme will not start until 1.5 years after the completion date of the Project, at a point where vegetation has regrown. In the pilot project, vegetation had sufficiently regrown within 1- 1.5 years of site clearance<sup>59</sup>. However, the hiring of the agrivoltaics specialist and the study and the preparation of the SOP will start during the construction phase. PAPs have been provided with alternative compensation and livelihood activities that will serve to bridge the gap between the commencement of potential livelihood impacts (at the commencement of the Project) and the implementation of the controlled grazing activities (see the Entitlement Matrix for more details).

PAPs with livestock will be hired as a priority to undertake the controlled grazing, and if there are large numbers of applicants, Masdar will schedule grazing activities on rotation, so that the largest number of PAPs can benefit from this programme.

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.

## **10 Stakeholder Engagement**

### **10.1 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

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<sup>59</sup> This information has been provided as an indication, the type of soil and location of the Project may cause the time for regrowth of vegetation to differ.

concerns have been incorporated in the LRP. Census surveys undertaken and valuation completed by independent valuer (July 2024).

Table 51: Summary of stakeholder consultation

Name of receptor	Date and place of meeting	Person met	Summary of discussion	Concerns raised/ comments	Responses provided	Follow up required	Information disclosed
Guzar District Municipality	11 September 2023	Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Construction	Provided information on the Project, shared Project leaflet. Discussed Project site use matters.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Kamashi District Municipality	11 September 2023	Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Construction	Provided information on the Project, shared Project leaflet.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Guzar District Power Grids Department;	11 September 2023	Head of the department	Provided information on the Project, shared Project leaflet.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Guzar District Power Grids Department	11 September 2023	Head of Guzar District Power Grids Department	Provided information on the Project.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Guzar District Cadastral Department;	11 September 2023	Head of Guzar District Cadastral Department	Provided information on the Project. Consultation regarding land use was conducted	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Guzar District Construction Department	11 September 2023	Head of Guzar District Construction Department	Provided information on the Project.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Kamashi District Cadastral Department	11 September 2023	Head of Guzar District Cadastral Department	Provided information on the Project. Consultation regarding land use was conducted	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Kamashi District Agricultural Department	11 September 2023	Representative of Kamashi District Agricultural	Provided information on the Project.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet

Name of receptor	Date and place of meeting	Person met	Summary of discussion	Concerns raised/ comments	Responses provided	Follow up required	Information disclosed
		Department					
Guzar 500 Substation	12 September 2023	Worker and guard of the Guzar 500 Substation	Consultation regarding land use was conducted	n/a	n/a	n/a	Project leaflet
Heads of nearest communities: Aynakul, Batosh, Khalkabad, Yangiabad;	12 September 2023	Community Heads	Information on Project was provided and consultations regarding Project site use was conducted	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry	Letter sent on 27 September 2023	n/a	The letter with request of information on Project site use.	n/a	No response received yet	n/a	Information on the Project was provided in the letters
Kashkadarya regional Cadastral department	Letter sent on 27 September 2023	n/a	The letter with request of information on Project site use.	n/a	Information on Project site use and details of land users (registered on official database of Cadastral department) was provided	n/a	Information on the Project was provided in the letter
Kashkadarya Region Cadastral Department	Letter sent on 12 March 2024 Response received on 23 March 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on land use was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Guzar District Cadastral Department	Letter sent on 12 March 2024 Response received on 23 March	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on land use was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter

Name of receptor	Date and place of meeting	Person met	Summary of discussion	Concerns raised/ comments	Responses provided	Follow up required	Information disclosed
	2024						
Kamashi District Cadastral Department	Letter sent on 12 March 2024 Response received on 23 March 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on land use was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry	Letter sent on 12 March 2024 Response received on 25 March 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on land use was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Forestry Agency	Letter sent on 12 March 2024 Response received on 19 April 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on the absence of land related to the Agency	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Guzar District Municipality	Letter sent on 11 July 2024	n/a	Provided information on the changed project site	n/a	No response received	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Kamashi District Municipality	Letter sent on 11 July 2024	n/a	Provided information on the changed project site	n/a	No response received	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Kashkadarya Region Municipality	Letter sent on 11 July 2024	n/a	Provided information on the changed project site	n/a	No response received	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter



Name of receptor	Date and place of meeting	Person met	Summary of discussion	Concerns raised/ comments	Responses provided	Follow up required	Information disclosed
Kashkadarya Region Cadastral Department	Letter sent on 9 July 2024 Response received on 17 July 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on land use was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Development of Sericulture and Wool Industry	Letter sent on 8 July 2024 Response received on 23 July 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on land use was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
Forestry Agency	Letter sent on 26 July 2024 Response received on 8 August 2024	n/a	Request for information on Project site use	n/a	Information on the absence of land owned by the Agency was provided	n/a	Information on the updated Project site was provided in the letter
PAHs/PAPs	July – August 2024	27 PAP households	Socio economic and census survey	n/a	n/a	Updated in the LRP	n/a
PAHs/PAPs	Letter sent on July 11, 2024	n/a	Notification letter on the inventory of assets and the cut-off date	n/a	Confirmation of attendance was received	n/a	Information on the updated Project site, cut-off date and inventory date were provided in the letter
PAHs/PAPs	From October 15 to 17 at the Batosh community office	Head of the PAHs	Notification to PAPs about affected land plots, advising them not to plant crops this season, and conducting a survey to identify the types of livelihood support and opportunities they are	n/a	Responses about the preferred livelihood support was received	n/a	Information on the updated Project site, On the affected land of PAPs, Project schedule

Name of receptor	Date and place of meeting	Person met	Summary of discussion	Concerns raised/ comments	Responses provided	Follow up required	Information disclosed
			considering.				
PAHs/PAPs	From 11-13 June	All PAPs including one female family member (except for F2 and F6)	Disclosure of the GLAC and the individual compensation packages	W08 stated that they are a poor household. No other concerns raised.	W08's case has been reviewed and they have been considered vulnerable	Additional signing of CAs expected.	GLAC, Individual CAs.

## 10.2 Key Stakeholders Identified

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

- State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Development Industry;
- Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC
- Bobur Murodaliyevich Private Enterprise
- Pachkamar Karakulchilik LLC (F03)
- Yortepa Qorakuli PE (F02)
- Farmers (F01, F04-F09);
- Herders (H01-H04);
- 22 workers of farmers (F01, F04 – F09);
- Local community leaders
- Guzar district khokimiyat (municipality)
- Kamashi district khokimiyat (municipality)
- NGOs or other interested parties (note, no NGOs were identified as being present in the Project area at the time of writing this LRP)
- “National Electricity Grids of Uzbekistan” JSC; and
- State Committee for Roads of the Republic of Uzbekistan

A full stakeholder mapping exercise has been prepared for the Project. The stakeholder matrix can be found in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ESIA Volume VI).

## 10.3 Public Consultation and Disclosure Activities

A scoping site visit was undertaken in September 2023. During the visit key informant interviews (KIs) were undertaken with local community members, land users and community leaders. A preliminary consultation was also undertaken with the two herders who unofficially use the land of the original Project layout for grazing livestock.

During the LRP walkover in March 2024, we identified four independent herders on the Project site and provided them with leaflets containing Project information and the site location.

Between July and August 2024, we conducted socio-economic and asset inventory surveys with 27 PAPs, including seven farmers, 14 permanent workers, two seasonal workers (at the time, their worker type was not confirmed), and four independent herders. During this period, we provided each PAP with a leaflet that outlined Project information and the new Project layout.

During the LRP preparation site visit on September 5-6, 2024, information about the affected land plots, the project location, and schedule was disclosed to eight<sup>60</sup> farmers individually at the Guzar municipality.

Pre-disclosure LRP site visit with nine PAPs (8 farmers, 1 herder) during the 15- 17 October 2024 at the Batosh community office. Information about affected land plots was provided and a high-level discussion of compensation. PAPs were also advised not to plant crops this season, and the PAPs were questioned to identify the types of livelihood support and opportunities they are considering. These were discussed with each PAPs separately.

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<sup>60</sup> There are a total of 9 farms (F01-F09), but the owner of F03 and F08 is the same person. Therefore, eight participants were engaged.

Information on the updated Project site, on the affected land of PAPs, Project schedule was provided to the PAPs.

From 11-13 June 2025 the LRP CAs were disclosure via face-to-face consultations. All herders and workers, except for W22, W23, F02 and F06 attended the meeting at the Batosh community building with at least one female family member.

A general meeting was held during which the PAPs were informed that the CAs would be disclosed individually. PAPs were given individual CA details in the presence of the Project Company representative. Each PAP was provided with a copy of the CA and the GLAC, (including contact details for grievances).

In addition to the public consultations, local government agencies have been consulted about the preparation of the LRP, throughout the LRP preparation

#### **10.4 Impacts on the Project as Perceived by the PAPs**

PAPs consulted during focus group discussions and public hearings were most concerned about losing farmland and grazing land. During the census survey, PAPs expressed their main concerns about the Project development and its impacts on their households. A summary of their responses is provided below:

- Loss of income due to the land acquisition for the Project;
- Concerns about finding alternative land for continuing farming/herding activities;
- Unemployment of farm workers: The farmers expressed concern that they would have to reduce or lay off all their permanent and/or temporary farm workers.

##### **10.4.1 PAPs Expectations on Livelihood Restoration Measures and / or Support**

The PAPs and other community members consulted during the scoping site visit raised the following requests:

- Prioritise employment for construction stage from their community;
- Provide financial support to set up small businesses;
- Improve the water supply system and provide the centralized water supply; and
- Assist with the construction and improvement of local road.

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. The other items have been addressed in the livelihood restoration section (Section 11.1).

#### **10.5 LRP Disclosure**

Consultation to disclose the LRP summary (a leaflet that outlined the LRP) and compensation packages will be disclosed to PAPs (preliminary disclosure was completed in June 2025). It will include meeting with institutional stakeholders and PAPs. The institutional stakeholders include; the key stakeholders as identified in section 1.1. Compensation packages will be disclosed and discussed with PAPs. During the final disclosure of the compensation packages, both male and female members of the household will be consulted. PAPs will be provided two weeks to review their individual packages.

The LRP executive summary which will be included in individual compensation packages will be disclosed in Uzbek and English languages. The full LRP will be disclosed on Lender and Masdar websites in English language.

## **10.6 Gender Inclusion**

Inclusion of women in consultations, particularly in relation to livelihood restoration impacts has been encouraged. After a general meeting a separate discussion was held with women and their feedback on the Project, was collected.

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

During the LRP compensation disclosure consultations that were held in October 2024, the mother of farmer F04 was involved. Due to time constraints and cultural aspects, only the household head was engaged. Specific consultations were held with the Women and Girls' Departments of each mahalla and khokimiyat to gather insights and ensure that the livelihood programs were appropriately designed to also be relevant for women.

In future consultations, both male and female members of the household will be included. 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.

## **10.7 Vulnerable and Marginalised People**

Vulnerable peoples have been identified as PAHs with chronic illnesses or disabilities, the elderly, female headed households, poor households and those that are informal land users. Attempts have and will continue to be made to include these vulnerable or marginalized groups in general discussions, and individual consultations in-person and by telephone have been made to identified vulnerable PAPs.

The PAP's vulnerability status could make it more difficult for PAPs to attend group stakeholder meetings, due to mobility difficulties, or their needs to be attending their livestock. Therefore, more personalized forms of engagement (such as individual consultations in-person and by telephone) or using technology (such as via Telegram groups) will be required, and/or engagement at specific times.

Methods of engagement with vulnerable people will be assessed against risks and consulted with the vulnerable people themselves.

## **10.8 Future Planned Engagements**

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

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.

Table 52: Planned engagements for the LRP)

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
<b>Consultation during the ESIA phase</b>					
1	LRP compensation packages disclosure– via face-to-face consultations.	All PAH, at least one female family member to attend.	Q2 2025	Juru	<p>Consultation to disclose the LRP, compensation packages and livelihood restoration support (each household will receive their own package in Uzbek language) and LRP brochure (including contact details for grievances)</p> <p>Family members to be consulted to ensure they agree to the designated household head receiving the compensation.</p> <p>Women will be engaged in the disclosure process.</p> <p>PAPs will be given at least two weeks to review the packages before compensation is paid.</p>
2	LRP compensation packages disclosure, vulnerable groups– as determined by vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable PAH at least one female family member to attend.	Q2 2025	Juru	<p>As above, but at specific locations, or using specific methods as defined through consultation with the PAH.</p> <p>Women will be engaged in the disclosure process.</p> <p>PAPs will be given at least two weeks to review the packages before compensation is paid.</p>



No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
3	Consultations with Mahallas - face to face meetings.	Mahalla/local government leaders of affected communities,	Q1 2025	Juru/Masdar	Discussion with Mahalla to inform them of the upcoming Project activities, disclose the GRM and request that any persons (herb collectors, LRH, workers of F02 etc) that are alleging that they are impacted by the Project, to inform the Project through the GRM (for internal review).
4	LRH focus group meeting	LRH	Q1 2025	Juru	Focus group discussion with LRH to discuss project implementation and disclose the GRM.
5	LRP disclosure – via website.	All stakeholder groups, focusing on community leaders, and local community members	Q1 2025	Masdar and the Lenders	Disclosure of final ESIA package (including the LRP) on Masdar's website and the Lender websites (after it is finalised and updated following Lender comments).
6	Notification of upcoming consultation – via phone call or telegram channel	Designated household heads/point of contact	Two weeks before the payment of compensation	Masdar CLO	This meeting will be to prepare PAPs for the upcoming compensation payments, to ensure they are available to attend, and provide any relevant information about how it will be completed.
7	Payment of compensation – in person meetings	Designated household heads, and at least one female family member.	Q1-Q2 2025	Masdar CLO	This will be the date that compensation is paid to PAPs, through their designated household head. At least one female representative will be required to attend,
8	Notification and implementation of the livelihood restoration training – via phone call or telegram channel	Designated household heads, or members of household selected for training.	Two weeks before each training is implemented – expected April 2025	Masdar CLO	Notification of the upcoming start of the livelihood restoration training. This will be a different date for each training session. Notification only relevant to those PAPs that have elected to attend.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
9	Notification of the -start of construction – via phone call or telegram channel	Designated household heads/point of contact	Two weeks before the start of construction - expected to be July 2025	Masdar CLO	Disclosure of the dates the land ownership will be transferred to Masdar, and the date construction of the perimeter fence will start.
<b>Information disclosure after the ESIA Phase</b>					
10	Disclosure of commencement of construction - Public meetings	All stakeholders with specific attention to PAPs, community leaders, and local community members	Prior to commencement of construction (expected to be Q3-Q4 2025)	Masdar CLO	<p>Disclosure of the NTS (including Grievance Mechanism) plus supporting leaflets in publicly accessible locations (e.g., for 2 weeks before the meetings and 2 weeks after the meetings).</p> <p>Meetings in AOI communities.</p> <p>The materials will be translated in Uzbek language.</p> <p>NTS to be disclosed online (<a href="https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects">https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects</a>)</p>
9	Disclosure of commencement of construction – as determined by vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable groups	Prior to commencement of construction (expected to be Q3-Q4 2025)	Masdar CLO	As above, but at specific locations, or using specific methods as defined through consultation with the PAH.
11	Information disclosure – telephone, telegram, or in-person	All PAPs	At key milestones during construction, but at least monthly	Masdar CLO	Depending on the type of information and the PAP information will either be provided virtually or in-person. Information such as, implementation of livelihood restoration activities, disclosure of monitoring results and KPIs, key project achievements (such as reaching construction milestones etc). -

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
12	Quarterly monitoring – face-to-face meetings with PAPs and Mahallas	All PAH and Mahalla/local government leaders	Quarterly	Masdar CLO	Consultations and surveys undertaken to check KPIs and inform the quarterly monitoring reporting.
13	Notification of upcoming consultation – via phone call or telegram channel	Designated household heads/point of contact	Two weeks before the payment of compensation	Masdar CLO	This meeting will be to prepare PAPs for the upcoming compensation payments, to ensure they are available to attend, and provide any relevant information about how it will be completed.
14	Payment of compensation – in person meetings	Designated household heads, and at least one female family member.	Q1-Q2 2026 and Q1-Q2 2026	Masdar CLO	This will be the date that compensation is paid to PAPs, through their designated household head. At least one female representative will be required to attend,
15	Mid-term audit – in person consultations.	All PAH and Mahalla/local government leaders	At the mid-point of implementation of livelihood restoration (expected Q1 2026)	External consultant	Consultations and surveys undertaken to check KPIs and inform the quarterly monitoring reporting.
16	Completion audit – in person consultations.	All PAH and Mahalla/local government leaders	Following the completion of livelihood restoration activities (expected 2028)	External consultant	Consultations and surveys undertaken to check KPIs and inform the quarterly monitoring reporting.
17	Disclosure of completion of livelihood restoration activities - Public meetings/in-person consultations	All stakeholders with specific attention to PAPs, community leaders, and local community members	Following the completion of activities and conclusion of the completion audit (expected to be 2028)	Masdar CLO	Disclosure of the findings of the completion audit findings, informing the PAPs that the livelihood restoration activities have now been completed and re-disclosing the GRM.
18	Disclosure of completion of livelihood restoration activities – as	Vulnerable groups	Following the completion of activities and conclusion of the	Masdar CLO	As above, but at specific locations, or using specific methods as defined through consultation with the PAH.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
	determined by vulnerable PAH		completion audit (expected to be 2028)		

For further information on future stakeholder engagement for the entire Project, please see the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (2025).

## **11 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

### **11.1 Overview**

The aim of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) 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 GRM can identify issues and address them before they escalate.

Grievances will be managed by the CLO. At the scoping and ESIA stages of the Project, Juru will be responsible for the receipt of grievances (resettlement related or other) 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 GRM 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.

In addition, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up by the Project Company (CLO) at the outset of the Project (but after the ESIA phase of the Project). It will include members of the key entities responsible for livelihood restoration, local community members and representatives of the PAPs. The GRC will be responsible for reviewing and responding to grievances (resettlement related and other) that cannot be easily resolved by the CLO. The GRM will address community complaints, GBVH complains and resettlement related complaints with specific response mechanisms defined for each tailored to the nature of the complaint.

### **11.2 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 CLO 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.



Juru 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 the ESIA consultant will be responsible for the receipt and monitoring of grievances during the ESIA phase of the Project.

All comments and complaints will be responded either verbally or in writing, in accordance with preferred method of communication specified by the complainant in the grievance form. Comments will not be considered as complaints and may not, therefore, be responded to unless the commenter requests a response.

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.

### 11.3 Contact Details

Contact details of Juru representatives that will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the ESIA stage are provided in Table 53 below:

Table 53: Contact details

Company	Contact Details
<b>Juru</b> Oleg Khegay– Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: <a href="mailto:o.khegay@juru.org">o.khegay@juru.org</a> Telephone: +99890 9414371
<b>Juru</b> Zarina Gafurova –Social Consultant	Email: <a href="mailto:z.gafurova@juru.org">z.gafurova@juru.org</a> Telephone: +998 90 935 74 48
<b>Project Company CLO:</b> Namoz Akhmedov	Email: <a href="mailto:nakhmedov@masdar.ae">nakhmedov@masdar.ae</a> Cellphone: +998948418983
Project Company Gross Plaza Business Center, 21A, Taras Shevchenko Street, Mirobod District, Tashkent, 100060, Republic of Uzbekistan	
Phone number: +998978686860	

#### 11.3.1 Statutory Grievance Redress in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, any citizen has several channels to submit their complaints regarding the actions or activities of local government bodies. In general, all citizens can raise grievances as follows:

At the National level:

- Telephone the President's virtual reception line (Tel number is 1000 or 0-800-210-00-00) or send a message to the President's Virtual reception online ([www.pm.gov.uz](http://www.pm.gov.uz))



- Telephone hotlines were established at each district or regional Khokimiyat
- Attend meetings with district/regional Heads of Sectors on integrated socio-economic development of the regions (4 sectors established in each district)
- Attend meetings with the leadership of line ministries and agencies that have to meet with citizens in rural areas regularly
- Write a complaint letter to the regional Khokim/ line Ministry/President
- Visit public reception offices under the President's virtual reception, established in each regional centre nationwide

At the village (mahalla) level):

- Visit the Mahalla Citizens' Assembly Office to meet with the Chair
- If a citizen is not satisfied with the reply to the Mahalla Chair provided or has received an incomplete response, the citizen can address their concern to the District Khokimiyat.

At the District level:

- Visit the Khokimiyat on 'citizens reception days' to meet with the district Khokim or deputy Khakis.
- Visit the Public reception offices under the President's Virtual reception, established in each district nationwide.
- If a citizen is not satisfied with the reply provided at the district level or has received an incomplete response, the citizen can apply to the Regional Khokimiyat.

The Project Company CLO will be the main focal point for receiving grievances raised via these existing external mechanisms. All grievances raised via these routes will be managed following the Project's external grievance mechanism as defined in section 11.5 below.

## **11.4 Grievance Responsibilities**

### **11.4.1 Juru**

During the scoping and ESIA phase of the Project, stakeholder engagement and grievance management is being undertaken by Juru. Therefore, Juru 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 Juru and/or Masdar will respond to the grievance.

### **11.4.2 Masdar**

Masdar will be responsible for managing the Grievance Redress Mechanism through the Social Manager and the CLO. The CLO will be supported by female nominated counterpart for specific issues raised by women (and GBVH grievances<sup>61</sup>). Masdar will also provide relevant information and training 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.

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<sup>61</sup> The SEP provides further information on wider roles of the GRM beyond resettlement matters.

### **11.4.3 Contractors/Subcontractors**

The EPC Contractor will be responsible for monitoring its subcontractors, reporting to Masdar any grievances it or its subcontractors receives, relating to the LRP. It will pass the grievances on directly to the Social Manager/CLO.

### **11.4.4 Grievance Review Committee**

The Grievance Review Committee (GRC) will be convened by the Social Manager or CLO after the completion of the ESIA phase of the Project and will include members of the key entities responsible for livelihood restoration, local community members and representatives of the PAPs. Where possible, its members will be different from those involved in the LRP Committee to avoid conflict of interest. Women, vulnerable groups and all genders will be appropriately represented in the GRC. The committee will also work with local community organisation to coordinate grievance redress measures. Informal elections may be held to identify the relevant local representation.

The GRC will be convened upon receipt of a grievance that cannot be resolved by the Social Manager or should a PAP not be happy with the grievance response provided to them. For specific grievances, additional representatives may be added to the GRC depending on the type of grievance.

### **11.4.5 Confidentiality and Anonymity**

The GRM 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. In all relevant correspondence and during consultations the PAPs 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.

## **11.5 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 54 provides the timeframes for response to grievances.

Table 54: Grievance Processing Timeline

Stage	Timeline
Receipt and registration of grievance	Day 0-
Providing acknowledgement of grievance receipt to the complainant	Maximum three working days after submission of grievance
Assessment/investigation of the received grievance by the GRC	Maximum 30 calendar days after acknowledgement of grievance provided.
Providing the complainant with a response	Maximum three working days after assessment has been completed
Reassessment of grievance in case the complainant is not satisfied with the previously provided response	Maximum 30 calendar days 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.

If the complainant is not satisfied with the response to their grievance, they can inform the Project which will automatically trigger another investigation where additional specialists can be called in, such as members of the LRP Committee, Khokimiyat and/or Mahalas. If the Project GRM is unable to resolve the grievance even after the second investigation, the complainant may utilise other external channels to resolve their grievance, such as:

- Raising an official complaint with the Khokimiyat;
- Contacting the Project lenders directly through their independent accountability mechanisms (discussed further below); or
- Seeking legal resource through the national legal system

The Project lenders have their own Independent Accountability Mechanisms (IAMs). These provides alternative methods for complainants raise their Project-related grievances, should the Project GRM not meet the needs or expectations of the complainant.

## 11.6 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.

## 11.7 Grievances Received

Three livelihood restoration related grievance have been received as of the writing of this report. The PAPs, F04, F07 and F09 have raised the following grievances:

- He has faced challenges due to bad weather and drought over the past three years. This has led to a shortfall in tax payments, amounting to 150 million sums. The farmer seeks advice on whether he can plant wheat in October-November 2024 to repay the debt or if the project developers can assist in paying it. Juru responded by indicating that it was recommended not to plant and that the valuation calculations and

entitlement review are ongoing<sup>62</sup>. Once the outcomes are available, the issue will be addressed appropriately.

- Requested information on the timeline for payment of compensation of the Project. Juru informed the PAP that the timing is dependent on financial close of the Project. However, they will be informed 1-2 weeks before compensation will be paid.
- Requested that someone comes to the site to identify the Project location, so that PAPs can plant crops on their remaining land. Juru replied that Masdar cannot currently undertake this task and recommended that PAPs contact SWID and continue to plant crops on all of the land.

## **12 Costs and Budget**

### **12.1 Budget**

The Project Company will be responsible for payment or compensation for resettlement or livelihood restoration to Project affected persons as required by Environmental & Social Laws and International E&S Standards (as defined in the PPPA). The cost for Livelihood Restoration is included in Table 55 below.

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<sup>62</sup> PAPs have subsequently been recommended to plant crops as normal. However, any lost planting season will be compensated per the LRP.

Table 55: Estimated Livelihood Restoration Cost

Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Som)	Total (Som)	Total (USD)	Installment 1 (prior to works commencing)	Installation 2 (+ one year)	Installment 3 (+ one year)
Compensation for private land	Ha							
Compensation for leased land (Kamashi District)	Ha							
Compensation for leased land (Guzar District)	Ha							
Financial support to recoup auction costs <sup>63</sup>	Lump sum							
Compensation for temporary land loss	Ha							
Compensation for lost asset (fixed - camp)	Lump sum							
Compensation for lost asset (fixed - stable)	Lump sum							
Compensation for lost asset (movable)	Lump sum							
Relocation costs & Transitional costs	Lump sum							
Compensation for unforeseen transitional impacts	Lump sum							

<sup>63</sup> Budget assumed in the first installment, but will be paid based on receipts of any actual outlay within 30 days of submission of evidence by PAP.

Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Som)	Total (Som)	Total (USD)	Installment 1 (prior to works commencing)	Installation 2 (+ one year)	Installment 3 (+ one year)
Compensation for permanent loss of income	Lump sum							
Compensation for impact on grazing (not expected at this time)	Lump sum							
Transitional support for workers and LRH that lost grazing land	Lump sum							
Compensation for lost trees	Tree							
Compensation for lost crops.	Ha							
Compensation for fines as a result of unpaid tax, or unfulfilled harvest agreements. <sup>64</sup>	Lump sum							
Loan payment F04, W07 and W18	Lump sum							
Vulnerability allowance (6 months minimum wage)	Lump sum							

<sup>65</sup> LRP committee assumed US\$200 for training and US\$100 per meeting. Meetings are quarterly for the first year, then biannually for two years.



Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Som)	Total (Som)	Total (USD)	Installment 1 (prior to works commencing)	Installation 2 (+ one year)	Installment 3 (+ one year)
Livelihood restoration - Financial awareness training, business management, entrepreneurship training and overgrazing.	Program							
Livelihood restoration - Agricultural training / veterinary health/ construction work training (welding, brickwork etc.)	Program							
Livelihood restoration provision of saplings and seeds	2 saplings and 3 kg of seeds							
Livelihood restoration provision of hand tools for agriculture	Two tools							
Livelihood restoration (Agricultural study)								

Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Som)	Total (Som)	Total (USD)	Installment 1 (prior to works commencing)	Installation 2 (+ one year)	Installment 3 (+ one year)
LRP Committee costs <sup>65</sup>	Program	Lump sum						
Hiring the agronomist and undertaking the study on the land.	Fees	Lump sum						
Hiring the agrivoltaics expert	Fees	1 year						
External audit reports	Fees	2						
Monitoring costs	Fees	3 years						
Administration costs (5%)								
Contingency (10%)								
Contingency for inflation (2%)								
<b>Total</b>								

Note: Som - US\$ conversion rate was calculated as 12,650 som = \$1 in July 2025

<sup>65</sup> LRP committee assumed US\$200 for training and US\$100 per meeting. Meetings are quarterly for the first year, then biannually for two years.

## **12.2 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. The Contingency is sufficient to cover the associated costs if additional workers are identified for F02, if all LRH are considered impacted, if all workers lose their jobs and all loans default.

## **13 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.

### **13.1 Key responsible parties**

#### **13.1.1 Juru**

Juru will be responsible for the preparation of the LRP (this document), and negotiation of compensation with PAPs on behalf of Masdar. Juru'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.

#### **13.1.2 Masdar/Project Company**

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;
- Monitor and manage implementation and monitoring of LRP (or hire a contractor to undertake this task);
- Ensure implementation of livelihood programs/training.
- Ensure construction does not start until compensation has been paid; and
- Oversee and act on grievances that are raised in relation to the LRP.

##### **13.1.2.1 Masdar Social Manager**

Masdar will identify a Social Manager to manage the livelihood restoration activities once the ESIA phase has been completed. The Social Manager will manage the implementation of this LRP and will be the focal point for PAPs. The Social Manager's responsibilities will be to:

- Provide overall responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the compensation process.
- Oversee the work of the CLO (and Grievance Manager)
- Gather monitoring and evaluation data on the implementation of the LRP to be shared with Masdar.
- Identify any need for amendments to the LRP based on information identified during Project monitoring.
- Identify required training for the LRP to undertake their tasks and undertake the training.

#### **13.1.2.2 CLO**

Masdar will identify a CLO to undertake stakeholder engagement activities once the ESIA phase has been completed. The CLO will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities. The CLO will also be responsible for the closure of grievances. The CLO's responsibilities will be to:

- Manage the compensation process, including issuing payments
- Communicate with PAPs about upcoming activities, meetings and trainings.
- Maintain the stakeholder engagement plan and database including minutes of meetings and store all confidential information.
- Prepare posters, press releases, media release and other external engagement for the LRP where appropriate.
- Manage the project grievance mechanism, respond to the complainant in the first instance and maintain contact with complainant throughout the process.
- Receive and in file grievance forms and prepare grievance reports

#### **13.1.3 Main Contractor/EPC 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; and
- Forward any LRP related grievances to the Project Company.

#### **13.1.4 NEGU**

NEGU will be responsible for the OHTL and the underground cable, once it is constructed. Therefore, any impacts to land, crops or property as a result of maintenance works on the OHTL will be the responsibility of NEGU<sup>66</sup>.

NEGU will need to compensate any operational impacts for the OHTL per the Entitlement Matrix (Section 7)

#### **13.1.5 Lenders' role**

Lender responsibilities are expected to include:

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<sup>66</sup> The land of the underground cable wholly owned by SWID, and the land underneath the OHTL is minor. Therefore, this risk of such impacts is low.

- Review and approve LRP (where on board prior to LRP implementation);
- Disclose executive summary LRP and/or full 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.

### **13.1.6 Ministry of Energy**

As the final landowner of the Project land to be leased to the Project the government entity will take on the following responsibilities:

- Undertake internal processes to reallocate land from SWID to the Ministry of Energy.
- Sign Land Lease Agreement with Masdar to hand over site for the Project; and
- Support Masdar in providing information on activities of the Ministry and its subordinate structures as required to assess the level of impact from Project construction and land acquisition.

### **13.1.7 State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development**

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

- Undertake internal processes to reallocate land from SWID to the Ministry of Energy; 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.

#### **KASHKADARYA REGIONAL KHOKIMIYAT (MUNICIPALITY)**

Kashkadarya regional khokimiyat will make adjustments to the boundaries of the selected land plots and submit a corresponding proposal to the Government Commission for the consideration of land category changes in the Agricultural and Forestry Land Fund. Its responsibilities include:

- Allocate the selected land plots to the Ministry of Energy for permanent use based on the Project documentation submitted by the Masdar.
- Ensure that the Ministry of Energy leases the aforementioned land plots to the Masdar for a period equal to the Project implementation period.;
- Equate the rental payment for the land plots, paid by Masdar, to the amount of the land tax.

### **13.1.8 LRP Committee**

The LRP Committee will be convened by the Social Manager or CLO after the completion of the ESIA phase of the Project. The LRP Committee will include:

- Social Manager
- The CLO
- The Project Site Manager (as required)
- The local Mahalla leader(s)
- Male and female representatives from the local mahalla.
- Male and female representatives of the PAPs

- Local authorities (as relevant)

The responsibility of the LRP Committee will be to:

- Oversee implementation of the LRP and assist in the provision of compensation and livelihood restoration.
- Review the LRP monitoring reports and evaluate the ongoing progress of the LRP using the internal and external monitoring and evaluation indicators. The objectives of the review will be continual improvement of performance and the preventions of the reoccurrence of issues and challenges.
- Indicate when the LRP Completion Audit should be conducted
- Verify that all expenditure is fully accounted for which will inform future financial auditing.
- Assist in the resolution of grievances where required.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism.

The LRP Committee will also be responsible for community development activities which will be undertaken as part of a community development plan to be prepared and implemented in the construction phase (and not considered part of the LRP budget).

The LRP Committee will meet every quarter during the implementation of the livelihood restoration initiatives. Once all initiatives have been implemented and all compensation has been paid the LRP Committee will meet every six months until the LRP Completion Audit is undertaken. After this time the LRP Committee will be dissolved.

For data privacy reasons, the members of the LRP Committee should sign a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) before they can access the private data of PAPs. This would be provided in the language they are most comfortable in, and they should be given a copy of the NDA for their records.

### **13.1.9 Grievance Review Committee (GRC)**

The Grievance Review Committee (GRC) will be convened by the Social Manager or CLO after the completion of the ESIA phase of the Project and will include members of the key entities responsible for livelihood restoration, local community members and representatives of the PAPs (see section 11.4 for more details) .

- Review and resolve all appealed grievances.

If a grievance cannot be resolved at the Project level, or if the complainant is not happy with the response provided the GRC will be convened to address the concern. Women, vulnerable groups and all genders will be represented appropriately, and will investigate grievances. Where relevant, the committee will also work with local community organisation to coordinate grievance redress measures.

### **13.1.10 Independent E&S Consultant**

An 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.

### **13.2 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 the first compensation payment in compliance with this LRP has been completed (livelihood restoration activities may continue into the construction phase). There is a risk that failure to complete livelihood restoration activities in time, could affect the schedule of the construction works.

Table 56: Current Project implementation schedule

	Weeks																																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33-52	1-52	1-52
Disclosure of compensation to PAPs and discussions/confirming package with PAPs																																							
Completion of LRP																																							
Approval of LRP by EBRD/IFC/ADB/Masdar																																							
Disclosure of the LRP on lender and Masdar websites																																							
Set up and training of LRP Committee																																							
LRP Committee meetings during LRP implementation - quarterly																																							
LRP Committee meetings - bi-annually until Completion Audit																																							
Provision of entitlements (seeds and tools)																																							
1st installment of compensation																																							
2nd installment of compensation																																							
3rd installment of compensation																																							
Assitance to use the land auction portal available																																							
Business planning and loan assistance (for PAPs who start businesses)																																							
Hiring of the agronomist																																							
Study to confirm land productivity enhancement measures																																							
Hiring of the agro-voltic specialist																																							
Preparing SOP and prosedures for controlled grazing activities																																							
Controlled grazing commences																																							
LRP training schedule prepared																																							
Training for PAPs undertaken																																							
Assistance to vulnerable PAPs to prepare CVs etc for employment.																																							
Set up and implementation of Telegram channel to disclose employment opportunities to PAPs																																							
Internal monitoring -quarterly																																							
Detailed design completion																																							
Site demarcation of affected lands																																							
Financial close																																							
Internal compliance report																																							
Start of construction																																							
Interim Audit																																							

## **14 Monitoring and Reporting**

### **14.1 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 Juru on behalf of Masdar. There are various activities that require monitoring and reporting as part of this LRP. They are discussed in the following sections.

### **14.2 Monitoring**

#### **14.2.1 Internal Monitoring**

Implementation of the LRP will be monitored by a consultant, assisted by the Project Social Manager and CLO. During the process of LRP implementation quarterly livelihood restoration monitoring and evaluation reports will be prepared for the first year of implementation up to three years following the start of implementation. Once the first instalment of compensation is paid (expected Q1 2025) a compliance report will be prepared to confirm that all compensation has been paid prior to the economic displacement occurring (at the start of construction).

Ongoing monitoring actions defined during the LRP due diligence process will also be reported on in the quarterly monitoring reports.

Internal monitoring will focus on progress on livelihood restoration activities, progress on key performance indicators (KPIs – discussed further in section 14.4), 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. Where possible the monitoring will also seek to confirm information gaps related to PAPs to confirm assumptions made and the stability of the competition defined.

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.

#### **14.2.2 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 consultancy firm, qualified non-government organization (NGO)<sup>67</sup>, 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.

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<sup>67</sup> Note: No NGOs were identified as working in this region. Therefore, it is unlikely that an NGO would be chose. This would only be feasible if the NGO was from another region or moved into the region.

A mid-term audit will be commissioned to check if the LRP's objectives are being met, and if re-calibration of the proposed livelihood restoration programs is needed. This Interim Audit will be completed based on the timelines for the implementation of the livelihood restoration activities and expected to be implemented in approximately Q1 2026.

At the end of the implementation of the LRP (following the provision of all entitlements, expected to be at the end of 2027), the EMA will undertake a completion audit 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 monitoring of additional PAPs:** Reporting on the identification of any additional displaced persons not covered in the LRP.
- c) **Institutional evaluation:** An evaluation of LRP implementation stakeholder institutions will be conducted and reported.
- d) **Post 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.

### 14.3 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 57 provides an overview of the types of reporting that will be required throughout the LRP implementation process.

*Table 57: Reporting Requirements*

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	Recipient
<b>Quarterly progress reports</b>	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	Masdar Social Manager/CLO	Masdar
<b>Compliance Report</b>	Confirmation that all compensation has been paid per the LRP, prior to the actual displacement occurring and prior to giving the go ahead to the EPC Contractor to start construction.	Once, following completion of first instalment of compensation	Masdar Social Manager	Masdar and Lender(s)
<b>Mid-term audit</b>	check if the LRP's objectives are being met, and if re-calibration of the proposed livelihood restoration programs is needed.	Once at the midpoint of livelihood restoration activities.	External consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)
<b>Completion Audit</b>	Overall narrative of the livelihood restoration process, outputs and outcomes of KPIs, key variations/changes, and lessons learned	Once following the completion of LRP payments and livelihood restoration activities.	External consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)

## 14.4 Indicators / KPIs

The Project will use the key performance indicators (KPIs) in Table 58 for tracking livelihood restoration activity on an ongoing basis.



Table 58: KPIs and targets for livelihood restoration activities

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility <sup>68</sup>
LRP-01	Capacity building and training activities have been completed on schedule	100% of planned capacity building activities are completed 50% of the attendees at courses are women	Quarterly	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets/ training feedback forms (see Annex J),	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	Masdar
LRP-03	Funds have been disbursed according to the LRP	100% of funds disbursed	Annually	Payment schedules / evidence of payments	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	Masdar
LRP-05	Farmers report that their remaining land is more productive.	100% of farmers respond that their land is more productive.	Quarterly	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets/ valuation by a valuer.	Masdar/Valuer
LRP-06	PAPs receive assistance to obtain replacement land.	100% of PAPs that require assistance	Quarterly	Training logs/ meeting minutes/ photographs / attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-07	Workers are employed	100% of workers are employed	Quarterly	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-08	Herders are able to herd the same number of animals or more	All herders are able to herd the same number of animals	Quarterly	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-09	PAPs that modify their livelihoods (i.e. F04) have a sustainable alternative livelihood	All PAPs whose livelihoods have been modified have a viable livelihood.	Semi-annual	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar

<sup>68</sup> Note: some of the items listed are currently the responsibility of Juru, these will change as the Project progresses and the responsibilities will be passed to Masdar or a consultant. These changes will be reflected in future versions of this report.

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility <sup>68</sup>
LRP-10	Number of participants in livelihood restoration activities.	At least 70% of eligible PAPs attend activities At least half of these are women	Quarterly	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-11	Vulnerable households are included in consultation, and livelihood restoration activities.	100% of PAH with vulnerable PAPs have been involved in LRP activities	Quarterly	Attendance sheets, meeting minutes, training feedback forms, photos.	Masdar
LRP-12	Women participate in livelihood restoration activities.	100% of PAH have at least one female member participate in the livelihood restoration activities.	Quarterly	Attendance sheets, meeting minutes, training feedback forms, photos.	Masdar
LRP-13	Training participants report that training is useful for restoring livelihoods	100% of training participants	Quarterly	Responses from feedback form following training	Masdar
LRP-14	Number of PAPs know how to use the GRM	All PAPs report they know how to use GRM	Semi-annual	Minutes of meetings	Juru/Masdar
LRP-15	Number of grievances that have been satisfactorily resolved.	100% of grievances resolved within timeframe stipulated in GRM	Quarterly	Grievance log	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-16	Grievances and resolutions have been documented	100% of grievances documented	Quarterly	Grievance log	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-17	Number of cases that have been taken to court	No cases taken to court	Semi-annual	Legal documents received	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-18	All processes have been documented	100% of processes documented	Quarterly	LRP documentation	Juru/Masdar
LRP-19	Sufficient herbs and dung are available for collection outside the site	Mahalla representatives confirm sufficient availability of herbs and dung No grievances received relating to herb or dung collection	Semi-annual	Minutes of meetings Grievance log	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-20	LRHs are not negatively impacted by the Project	All animals owned by LRHs are being herded (on or close to the site). Surveys identify that LRH have not had to reduce their number of animals	Quarterly	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets/ payment sheets.	Masdar

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility <sup>68</sup>
		Number of claims raised by LRH and amount of compensation paid.			
LRP-21	Number of consultations undertaken with PAPs as part of the LRP implementation	Consultations held at least monthly until completion audit.	Quarterly	Meeting minutes, attendance sheets, photos.	Juru/Masdar
LRP-22	Women participate in LRP consultation	At least one female family member per PAH is present during LRP consultations	Quarterly	Meeting minutes, attendance sheets, photos.	Juru/Masdar
LRP-23	Vulnerable households incomes have improved.	100% of vulnerable households incomes have improved.	Quarterly	Survey results, meeting minutes, consultations with vulnerable PAPs.	Masdar
LRP-24	Vulnerable households have received additional assistance	100% of vulnerable PAPs have received additional assistance (CV writing etc, per the Entitlement Matrix)	Quarterly	Meeting minutes, stakeholder engagement logs, photos.	Masdar
LRP-25	Monitoring reports are completed	100% of reports required in the LRP are undertaken	Annually	Monitoring reports	Masdar
LRP-26	All PAPs with loans that need additional support have been provided support	100% of PAPs with loans have been monitored and checked to see if they need additional support. 100% of PAPs that need support have been provided it.	Quarterly	Monitoring reports. payment schedules / evidence of payments	Masdar
LRP-27	No PAPs have to pay to update their existing leases with the Cadastral Department	100% of PAPs report that they did not have to pay to update their leases. Leases have been modified due to reduced land	One-off following change of leases.	Survey results, meeting minutes, consultations with vulnerable PAPs.	Masdar

## **14.5 LRP Updating**

The LRP is a live document and will be updated to reflect consultations and compensation disclosure activities once they have been completed. Any updates will need to be disclosed to the affected communities. Following the disclosure of the compensation packages, Juru will undertake a handover of the LRP tasks to Masdar and from then on Masdar will be responsible for any further updates to the LRP.

LRP will be updated if there are additional land takes due to project components and activities that will result to physical and economic displacement, and the affected people will be compensated according to the LRP's entitlement matrix. In the case that any other potential or actual unanticipated impacts are identified, an addendum to the LRP will be prepared and submitted to the Lenders for approval. This addendum will be prepared, where possible, before the impacts occur, or as soon as possible, following the identification of impacts.

## Annex A: Grievance Form

a) English version

<b><u>NUR-KASHKADARYA SOLAR PV GRIEVANCE FORM</u></b>	
Reference number	(To be filled in by JURU representative) 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"> <li>- Directly to Juru</li> <li>- By email to:  <a href="mailto:z.gafurova@juru.org">z.gafurova@juru.org</a>  <a href="mailto:o.khegay@juru.org">o.khegay@juru.org</a> </li> </ul> <p>Phone Number:  +998 90 935 74 48  +998 90 941 43 71</p>
Full Name (Optional)	First Name:
	Last Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously (You can remain anonymous if you prefer but we may not be able to contact you with a response to your concern)
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance confidentially (You can remain confidential in all reporting if you prefer)
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone: Please provide:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By email: Please provide:
Preferred Language of Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Uzbek
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh
	<input type="checkbox"/> English
Description of Incident/Grievance What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem? Nature of project information requested.	
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

SHIKOYAT MUROJAATNOMASI SHAKLI	
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"> <li>- To'g'ridan-to'g'ri Juru ga</li> <li>- Elektron manzil orqali: <a href="mailto:z.gafurova@juru.org">z.gafurova@juru.org</a> <a href="mailto:o.khegay@juru.org">o.khegay@juru.org</a></li> <li>- Telefon orqali: +998 90 935 74 48 +998 90 941 43 71</li> </ul>
F.I.Sh (Ixtiyoriy)	<p>Ismi:</p> <p>Familiyasi:</p> <p><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 )</p>
Aloqa ma'lumotlari Murojaatga javob olish shaklini ko'rsating (pochta, telefon, e- mail).	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Pochta orqali: <i>Iltilmos, manzilni ko'rsating:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Telefon orqali:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E-mail orqali:</p>
Afzal ko'riladigan aloqa tili	<p><input type="checkbox"/> O'zbek</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rus</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Qozoq</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ingliz</p>
Murojaat/shikoyat mazmuni	<p><i>Nima sodir bo'ldi?</i> <i>Qayerda?</i> <i>Kim buni boshidan o'tkazdi?</i> <i>Natijada nima sodir bo'ldi?</i> <i>So'ralgan loyiha ma'lumotining tabiati.</i></p>
Murojaat/shikoyat sanasi	<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>


Muammoni hal qilish uchun qanday chora-tadbirlar qo'llanishini xohlaysiz?	
Imzo:	
Sana:	

## Annex B: Grievance Log

Grievance Ref.No.	GRM submission date	Applicant full name	GRM type	Grievance Description/Text of application	Acknowledgement on receipt	Provided response	Date of response	Requested follow up	GRM status
1	09.08.2024	F09	Request for information	Due to bad weather and drought over the past three years, I was unable to achieve the planned harvest. This resulted in a shortfall in tax payments to the state. I hope to repay these debts by growing crops on my farm this year, but I am unsure if this is still possible because of implementation of your project. Can I plant wheat in October-November this year and	Responded on 09.08.2024 by Murodjon Berdimurodov	We are still waiting for the valuation calculations and entitlement review to be completed. We expect this to take no more than 2 weeks. Once we acquire the outcomes from the valuer, we can review the options and make our decision to address your issue in a proper way. Please be assured that we are taking your request seriously. <sup>69</sup> Follow-up telephone calls have been made with this PAP to inform them of the progress in	Responded on 23.08.2024 by Murodjon Berdimurodov	2 weeks	Open

<sup>69</sup> Note: Any loss of planting season, as a result of the Project will be compensated per the LRP.

Grievance Ref.No.	GRM submission date	Applicant full name	GRM type	Grievance Description/Text of application	Acknowledgement on receipt	Provided response	Date of response	Requested follow up	GRM status
				harvest it in May-June? If not, can the project developers help me pay my debt?		agreeing the entitlements.			

Grievance Ref.No.	GRM submission date	Applicant full name	GRM type	Grievance Description/Text of application	Acknowledgement on receipt	Provided response	Date of response	Requested follow up	GRM status
2	10.01.2025	F04	Request for information	 and serving as a community leader of the Batosh community. I have been receiving many concerns from farmers regarding the compensation date. Therefore, this is not only my request but also a request on behalf of other affected farmers to receive an official response from the Project Developer about the exact date when the compensation will be provided.	Responded by Mokhinur Zokirova on 10.01.2025 during the phone call.	<p>Thank you for reaching out and voicing the concerns of the farmers in the Batosh community. We appreciate your proactive role as a community leader and your commitment to ensuring transparency and clarity on this matter.</p> <p>In response to your inquiry regarding the compensation date, we would like to inform you that Juru, on behalf of the Project Developer, has stated that the exact date of compensation disclosure will depend directly on the financial close of the project. The compensation disclosure date</p>	Responded by Mokhinur Zokirova on 24.01.2025 during the phone call	2 weeks	Closed

Grievance Ref.No.	GRM submission date	Applicant full name	GRM type	Grievance Description/Text of application	Acknowledgement on receipt	Provided response	Date of response	Requested follow up	GRM status
						<p>will be communicated to you at least 1-2 weeks in advance.</p> <p>We recognize the importance of timely information for the farmers and remain committed to providing updates as soon as new developments arise. Should you have any further concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.</p>			



Grievance Ref.No.	GRM submission date	Applicant full name	GRM type	Grievance Description/Text of application	Acknowledgement on receipt	Provided response	Date of response	Requested follow up	GRM status
3	21.01.2025	F07	Request for information	The government has terminated my land lease agreement, so I am requesting exact information about the site boundary to ensure I can plant on my remaining land. Can the project developer send a technical team to the site to mark the boundary so I can proceed with planting?	Responded by Mokhinur Zokirova on 21.01.2025 during the phone call	<p>Thank you for reaching out. At this time, the Project company does not have ownership of the land and, therefore, cannot confirm the exact boundaries. We recommend that you coordinate with SWID or the relevant local authorities (Khokimiyat/Cadastral department) to obtain precise information on the land boundaries that have been returned. The Project company does not have access to this information.</p> <p>In the meantime, we suggest that you continue cultivating your land as usual or based on discussions with the authorities</p>	29.01.2025	2 weeks	Closed

Grievance Ref.No.	GRM submission date	Applicant full name	GRM type	Grievance Description/Text of application	Acknowledgement on receipt	Provided response	Date of response	Requested follow up	GRM status
						while the finalization of the compensation process is ongoing <sup>70</sup> . Should you have any further concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.			

<sup>70</sup> Note: Any loss of planting season, as a result of the Project will be compensated per the LRP.

## **Annex C: Evidence of Disclosure of LRP**

## Annex D: Socio-economic survey questionnaire

Q1|\_\_\_\_\_|

*No  
questionnaire*

### DRAFT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR Nur Kashkadarya 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 Kashkadarya 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 analysed 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**

Guzar district	1
Kamashi district	2
Other (Please indicate) _____	3

**Q3. Mahalla<sup>71</sup>**

**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)

### 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.

---

<sup>71</sup> Mahalla is local self-governing community

INTERVIEWER: FILL IN THE TABLE STARTING FROM THE RESPONDENT SERIAL number	Relation to the household head	Nationality	Gender	Age	Education	Occupation (ONLY 1 ANSWER OPTION)	Disability status
	1 - Household head (HHH)	1 - Uzbek	1 - male		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)	<b>Student</b> 1 - full-time student (up to high school) 2 - college student, lyceum, university student etc. <b>Working</b> 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 <b>Does not work</b> 10 - registered disabled person 12- due to the health problems	1- Not disabled 2- Physical disability 3- Mental disability
	2 - Father or mother of HHH	2 - Other peoples of Central Asia (Kazakhs, Tajiks, Turkmen, Kyrgyz)	2 - female				
	3 - Spouse or partner of HHH	3 - Other Asian Nations					
	4 - Son or daughter of HHH	4 - Slav (Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians)					
	5 - Sister or brother of HHH or the spouse of sister or brother	5 - Other (please specify)					
	6 - Other relative						
	7 - Non relative household member						



						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)	
	<b>A1</b>	<b>A2</b>	<b>A3</b>	<b>A4</b>	<b>A5</b>	<b>A6</b>	<b>A7</b>
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 go to **B1**)

**A11. How many school year children?** \_\_\_\_\_

**A12. Do your children attend school?**

Yes	1
No	2

**A13. Do your children work?**

Yes, they work for free on the family farm/business	1
Yes, they are in paid employment	2
Yes. other (please specify)	3
No	4

**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 months 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?

B4-2. In which region is this other house located?

**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?**

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

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

	<b>B14_1. For heating the home (ONE ANSWER ONLY)</b>	<b>B14_2. For cooking food (ONE ANSWER ONLY)</b>
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 (Go to D1)

**C3. The total area of the farmland owned \_\_\_\_\_ 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
-----------------------	---

Male family members	2
Both equally	3

#### **D. PROJECT SITE USAGE**

##### **D1. Do you use the Project site?**

Yes	1
No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> D6

##### **D2. For what purposes the Project site is used?**

Grazing	1
Cultural and/or recreation	2
Farming	3
Collecting herbs	4
Other (please specify) _____	

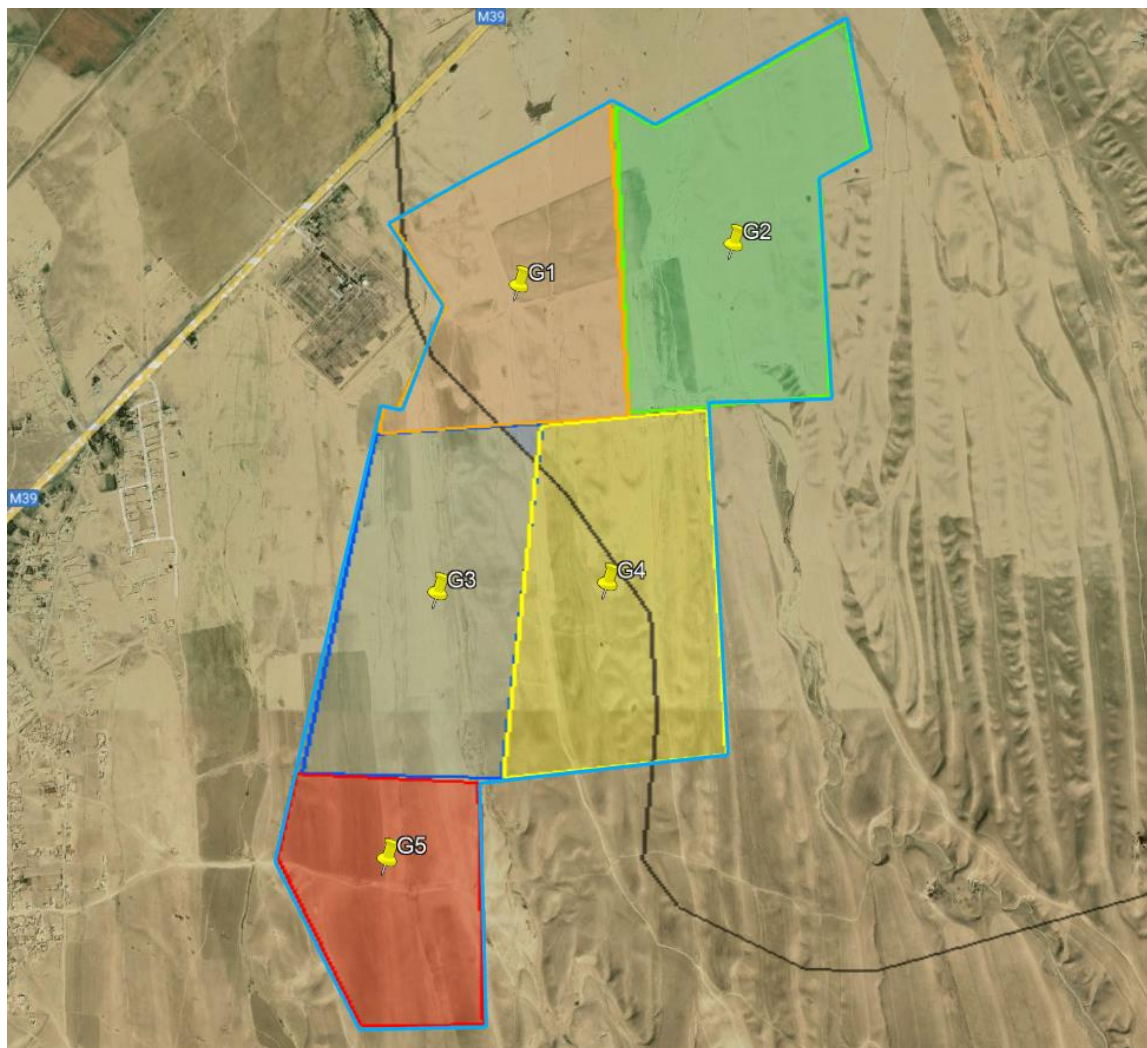
##### **D3. If you use the Project site for GRAZING, what parts do you use? (please, choose the areas from the figure below MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

---

##### **D4. If you use the Project site for OTHER PURPOSES, what parts do you use? (Please choose the areas from the figure below MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

---





**D4.1. If you use the Project site for grazing, do you have an agreement with the hokimyat or the Committee of Sericulture and Wool Development for that?**

Yes	1
No	2

**D4.2. If yes whom do you have an agreement (can you specify?)**

**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 (M39) located close to the Project site?**

Daily	1
Monthly	2
Seasonally	3
Once or twice per year	4
Other (please specify) _____	

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

Yes	1
No	2

If yes, please state \_\_\_\_\_

**D9. Do you use any roads that cross the Project site (see the map above)?**

Yes, I use it daily	1
Yes, I use it once or twice per month	2
Yes, I use it seasonally	3
Yes, I use it once or twice per year	4
No, I do not use any roads that cross the Project site.	5
Other (please specify) _____	

**D10. Is there any alternative road to the one that you use to cross the site, that you can use?**

Yes	1
No	2

If yes, please state \_\_\_\_\_

**D11. 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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 centres 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
Oncological diseases	9
Difficult to answer	10
Other (please specify)	99

**F4. How many educational organisations are there 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 basic facilities	2
No, schools are poorly 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 the 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 som)
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 som)
1	From the sale of livestock, poultry and agricultural products, including livestock products produced on own farm.	
2	<b>14.5.1.1 From non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity</b>	
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 labour 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	99

**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
Economic shocks	5
Unemployment	6
Difficult to answer	7
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 labour from other places	7
The project will not harm anyone	8
Traffic due to the moving heavy machinery	9
Reduced grazing areas	10

Difficult to answer	99
Other (please specify)	

**I5 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)	

**I6. 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

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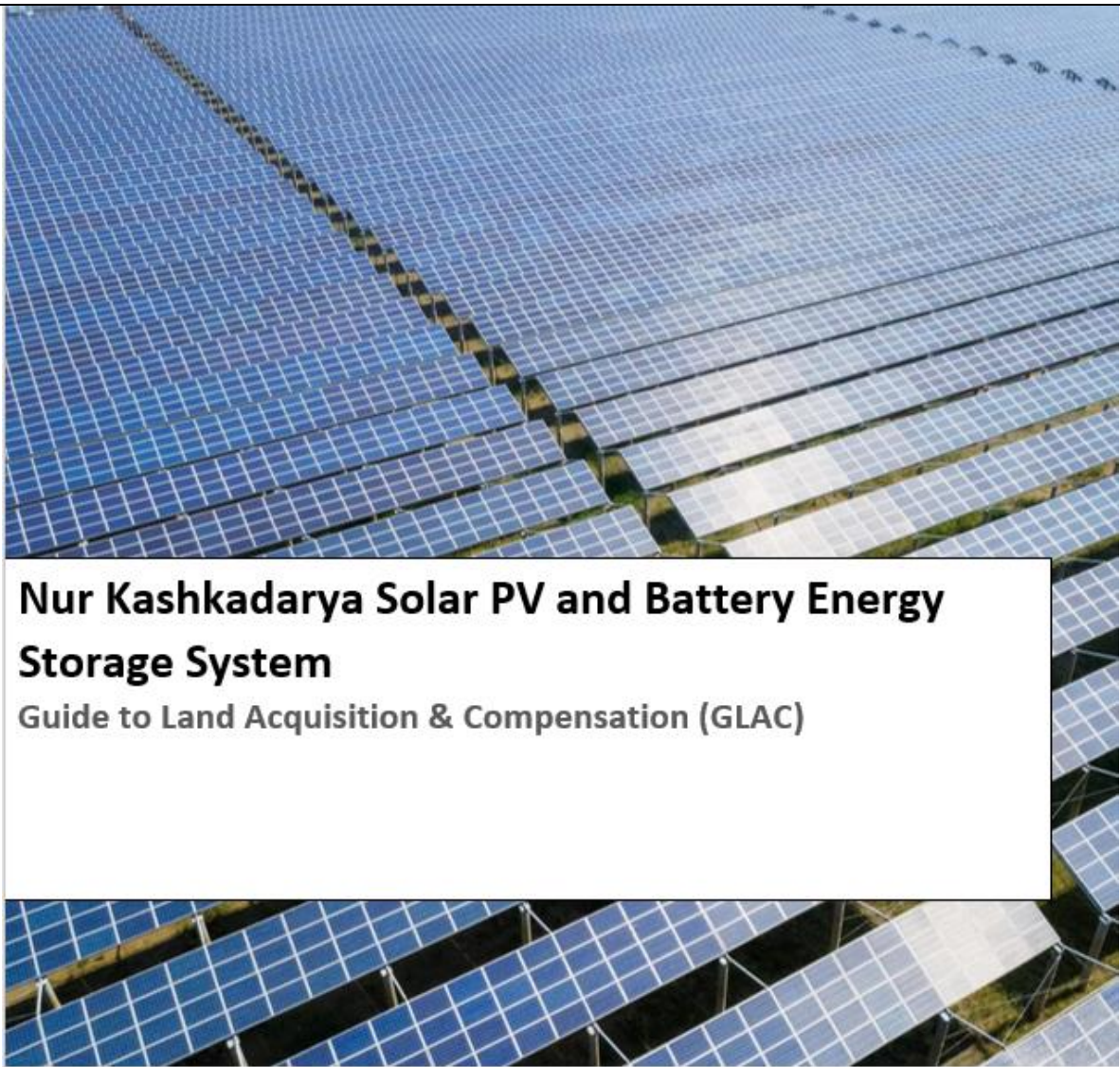
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## Annex E: Compensation package form and GLAC



### Nur Kashkadarya Solar PV and Battery Energy Storage System


#### Guide to Land Acquisition & Compensation (GLAC)

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Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) – Nur Kashkadarya Solar and Battery Energy Storage System project

Project Background

The Government of Uzbekistan plans to develop a 300MW Solar photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant project with a 75 MWh battery energy storage system. The Project will be constructed in the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 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 the Project.

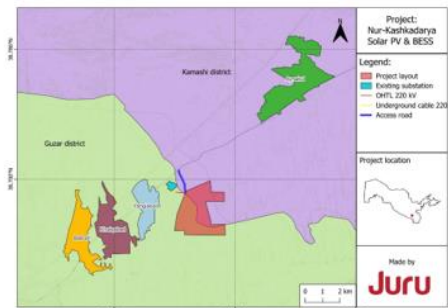
This document is a summary of the prepared Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) which shall be implemented during construction phase of the project.

Masdar has appointed Juru Ltd. (Juru) to perform an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project, which includes the assessment of land acquisition impacts and the preparation of a livelihood restoration plan (LRP)



This Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) aims to provide details on the land acquisition and livelihood restoration implementation and processes for the Nur-Kashkadarya PV and BESS Project.

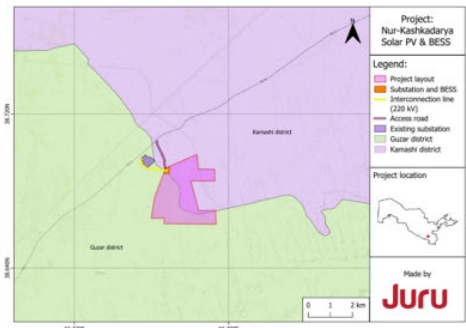
Project Description: The total land allocated to the Project is 733.09 ha and is spread across two districts - the Kamashi and Guzar Districts of the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is located 8 km northeast of Guzar city. The nearest communities are Yanchibad, Khalaabad, Batosh from the Guzar district and Ayvarkul from Kamashi district.



The Project consists of the following main components:

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- Solar PV modules and battery energy storage system (BESS) (27 containers<sup>1</sup>), a substation and various operations buildings located within a 731ha site.
- Access road (1.7 ha) – a new paved access road (1700 m x 10 m) from the main road (M-39) to the Project site.
- Grid connection (1.578m) – Combination of
  - 658 m of an overhead line (3 towers)
  - 915 m underground cable



<sup>1</sup> Should the Project identify that it needs to convert the power generated from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC), an additional 14 containers will be required for a power conversion system (called a PCS Skid)

Construction Program

Construction works will only start once all the required compensation has been paid and permits and licences have been received.

A timetable of key activities is provided below. Construction and commissioning of the Project is expected to take approximately 12 to 18 months to complete.

Activity	Date
Finalise ROW and land agreements/compensation payments	May 2025
Demarcation of affected land/relocation of movable structures (with agreement of affected PAPs).	May-June 2025
Site mobilisation and early site clearance works, construction of the access road	June 2025
Main Contractor Proceed with Full Construction Works	August 2025
Operation Date	December 2026
Expected Lifetime	25 years for PV; 10 years for BESS

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### Objectives of the LRP

A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) was developed to manage the land acquisition process and mitigate the remaining displacement-related impacts on affected people. The LRP has the following objectives:

- Define national and international requirements for economic displacement.
- Outline land acquisition and compensation procedures by State parties.
- Identify affected people and understand their socio-economic characteristics.
- Assess socio-economic activities within the Project Site.
- Set appropriate compensation for losses per National Law and Lender standards.
- Identify additional assistance to help affected households restore and improve their livelihood.
- Define the roles and responsibilities of key Project parties.
- Propose a grievance resolution mechanism.
- Address disclosure and consultation requirements by Project lenders.

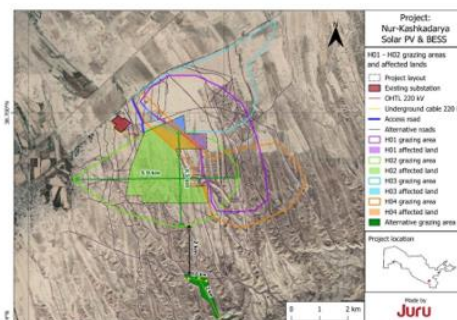
### Project impacts

**Permanent land take:** The solar PV site will require 731 ha; the land area for the access road is 1.7 ha, the land area for the cable is 0.362 ha, and the area for using the OHTL is 0.028 ha. All are considered permanent land take.

**Temporary land take:** The Project requires temporary access for 1.67 ha of land to construct the OHTL.

For Herders H01, H03 and H04, the Project area only impacts a small proportion of their grazing land (between 3 and 9%). Herder H02's grazing area covers almost the entire Project site and will, therefore, be the most impacted by the Project, losing 39% of their grazing land. SWID has identified alternative grazing

land in the Guzar District, shown in the figure below. This land is allocated for public use so that it can be used without needing a land lease.



### Physical Displacement Impacts

There will not be any physical displacement impacts due to the Project. No households or people will need to relocate from their permanent residence.

### Economic Displacement Impacts

The LRP evaluated the economic displacement impacts of the Project on affected households (PAH) and people (PAPs). Overall, 9 farms were identified (owned by 8 farmers, F01-F09) along with their workers and the herders that herd animals on the farms, that will be economically displaced by the Project.

They are summarised as follows:

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- 7 farms, 1 PE and 1 LLC (F01-F09), are all considered farms (two farms, F03 and F08, are owned by the same PAH);
- 22 workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23), including 8 seasonal workers and 14 permanent workers who graze their own and other people's livestock on the land.
- 4 herders (H01 – H04) who use the land for grazing owned and rented livestock at the Project site; and
- 22 livestock rental household (LRH01-LRH22) are considered to be indirectly affected as the herders that graze their livestock are considered to be impacted<sup>2</sup> and 22 LRH households will be indirectly affected<sup>3</sup>.
- Overall, 165 people from 28 households will be impacted by the Project<sup>4</sup>.

Impacts were avoided where possible, and alternatives and compensation were provided when avoidance was not feasible. Livelihood restoration benefits were also identified for those affected. The following table summarises the outcome of this evaluation.

No.	Type of loss	Potentially affected parties	Impacted?	
			Yes	No
1	Loss of owned land	State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID)		X
2		Guzar and Kamashi Municipalities		X

<sup>2</sup> There are a group of PAPs that graze animals on behalf of a livestock owner (or livestock rental household – LRH). The LRH rent livestock (for in-kind payments of livestock) to herder PAH. As the LRH are renting to herders, and herders will not need to reduce the number of animals they herd, because alternative land has been identified for them. Therefore, LRH are considered indirectly affected.

<sup>3</sup> Should LRH find themselves impacted by the Project, the Project will review their claims on a case-by-case basis, and if found to be impacted, compensation will be provided per the entitlement matrix.

No.	Type of loss	Potentially affected parties	Impacted?	
			Yes	No
3	Loss of income from leased land	Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC and Bobur Murodalievich Private Enterprise (PE)		X
4	Permanent loss of leased land	Seven farms "PAHs" (F01, F04-F09), one private enterprise (PE) farm (F02) and one farm business (limited liability company - LLC) (F03);	X	
5	Temporary loss of leased land <sup>5</sup>	Farmer F05 will have some land temporarily impacted by the construction of the overhead line only.	X	
6	Loss of income	22 workers (4 are permanent, and 8 are seasonal);	X	
7	Loss of assets	Farmers F01 and F05 with a total of three structures that will require relocation (herder shelter, a stable for livestock and a mobile trailer)	X	
8	Loss of trees	Farmer F01 with two trees on the property	X	
9	Loss of access to grazing land	Farmers F01-F09 and workers W01-W20 W22-W23 who use the land for grazing animals.	X	
10		Livestock owners that rent animals to the workers (none identified to date).	X	

<sup>4</sup> Note, this number of PAH is an estimate, as 2 PAH were not able to, or did not wish to be consulted.

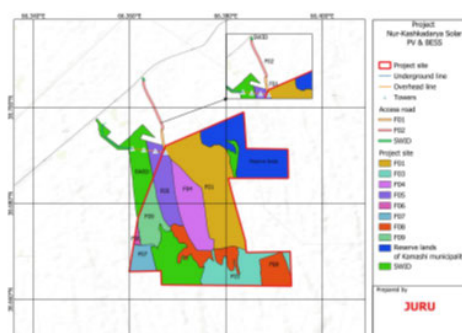
<sup>5</sup> Temporary land take requirements may not be fully known at this time. Should there be any physical or economic displacement due to temporary land use or additional land during construction and operation, affected people, if any, will be entitled to provisions based on the type of loss and according to the entitlement matrix.



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No.	Type of loss	Potentially affected parties	Impacted?	
			Yes	No
11		Livestock owners rent animals to the herders.		X
12	Loss of access to informally used grazing land	Herders (H01-H04) that graze their animals on the Project site	X	
13		Herb and dung collectors		X

In addition, a vulnerability analysis has been conducted to identify context-specific groups of vulnerable people affected by the Project. The categories of PAPs identified include chronically ill or disabled, elderly, informal land users, female-headed households, poor households and significantly impacted households<sup>6</sup>.



The following table provides additional information on which impacts are expected to occur per PAH type:

Type of PAP	Key impacts
Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of some (7 PAH) or all (1PAH) of their leasehold</li> <li>Temporary loss of land use concerning the construction of the OHTL (1 PAH) Loss of crops (all PAH)</li> <li>Loss of land for grazing (all PAH)</li> <li>Loss of non-residential structures (2 PAH)</li> <li>Loss of trees (1 PAH)</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Under ADB requirements, the vulnerability of households that are severely affected (who lose more than 10% of their landholdings) need to be assessed. There are five farmers that will lose more than 10% of their land (F01, F04, F05, F07 and F09). However, assessment has shown that PAPs F01, F05, and F07 have remaining land, income and **tomorrow** land that will help the PAH to adapt to changes or survive shocks that may occur

during the Project construction. Therefore, only farmers F04 and F09 have been considered vulnerable as a significantly affected PAH (Farmers F01 and F05 have been considered vulnerable for other reasons).

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Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of land for grazing (15 PAH)</li> <li>Loss of employment (2 PAH)</li> <li>Potential transitional impacts to employment related to noise and dust from construction (20 PAH)</li> <li>Transitional impacts related to relocation of the non-residential structures (3 PAH).</li> </ul>
Herder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of informally used grazing land (4 PAH)</li> </ul>
LRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No impacts are expected, but their livestock is being grazed by herders (see above).</li> </ul>

Four PAHs are deemed to be significantly impacted. Farmer F04 will lose 100% of their land; farmer F09 has significant loan debt against the agricultural activity on the property; and two workers, W07 and W18 (employed by farmer F04), will lose their income.

The overall impacted households and persons per type are summarised in the following table.

	Total PAH	Total PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAPs in vulnerable PAH	Significantly impacted PAHs	Significantly impacted PAPs	Indirectly impacted PAH
Farmers	8	46	5	32	2	9	0
Workers	22 <sup>7</sup>	96	10	47	2	14	0
Herders	4	23	4 <sup>7</sup>	23	0	0	0
LRH	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Total	28	165 <sup>7</sup>	15	101	3	23	22

<sup>7</sup> Note, this number of PAPs is an estimate, as some PAH were not able to be consulted.

### Minimising Displacement

Following extensive stakeholder engagement and the completion of an archaeological survey, the Project design was changed and modified several times to avoid the need to lease land or impact existing servitudes that included public, private and government infrastructure and reduce the impact on cultural heritage features.

A thorough analysis of alternative grid connection options, including options routing to the north and south of the existing Guzar SS site, has reduced the impact on land leased northeast of the existing substation, overhead line, and pipeline servitudes.

### Project Requirements

National laws applicable to land acquisition for the Project are described in detail in the LRP and have been followed.

Beyond Uzbek legal requirements, the project financiers also have environmental and social policies and standards that the Project must follow. These include:

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Safeguard Policy Statement, – Involuntary Resettlement
- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) - Environmental and Social Policy 2019 and supporting Performance Requirement (PR) 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
- The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (PS5): Involuntary Resettlement

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The above standards all have similar requirements, which include:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible.
- Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to the pre-project levels or national standards where these are not already met.
- Improve the standards of living of vulnerable groups.
- Engage directly with affected persons through meaningful consultation.
- Apply compensation rates at "full replacement value"<sup>8</sup>.

#### Valuation principles

The following valuation principles were used to determine compensation amounts:

- **Compensation for permanent loss of land (land lease)** – Following replacement cost principles, the cost of land was determined using an average value of 1 ha of land in the Guzar (20,445,654 som) and Kamashi (12,891,359 som) Districts as calculated from review of e-auction transactions in the district and a study undertaken by the valuation company of the cost of a replacement piece of land of the same size if it was to be purchased through the e-auction. This will be paid in three installments, based on the three annual payments required on the e-auction system.
- **Compensation for agricultural production** - Calculated based on the income from 1 hectare of wheat, determined using the market rate for 1 hectare (without deducting costs). The annual net income has been multiplied by four years to determine the total loss of income from agricultural production following Uzbek law. A further two years of

income has been added to cover existing agricultural debts, improve the agricultural productivity of remaining land to achieve equivalent crop yields or assist in acquiring alternative land through auction.

- **Compensation for agricultural production on temporarily affected land plots** (i.e., OHTL corridor, excluding tower footprint area) – Calculated based on the actual annual net income applied for a total of one year, reflecting the expected disruption period when the PAP cannot cultivate crops due to construction of the overhead line infrastructure.
- **Compensation for assets** – This is calculated using the direct comparison method, applying comparative and cost approaches. Depreciation of the asset has not been considered in the calculation. The figure includes all taxes and transfer fees as applicable. The Owner will also be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before the start of construction
- **Transitional support to move the impacted assets** - This has been determined as 5% of the asset's cost and will be scheduled in consultation with the Owner to minimise disruption to ongoing activities.
- **Compensation for affected trees** - The cost-based approach considers the following factors to determine the compensation amount:
  - Type and value of the land where the affected tree is located.
  - Restoration or replacement cost of the impacted tree
  - The potential income that the Owner might have generated from using the tree.
- **Compensation for permanent income loss** - This will be provided based on the affected person's reported income over six months, reflecting the estimated time needed to secure alternative employment or livelihood

<sup>8</sup> Full Replacement Value refers to the amount sufficient to replace lost assets (land, structures, crops, trees, etc.) at current market prices, without any deduction.

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restoration options. If the reported income is below the Uzbek minimum wage, compensation will be calculated using the minimum wage rate.

- **Compensation for transitional impacts** - Compensation will be provided at the rate of the worker's or herder's reported income for two months. Should the worker or herder have a reported income lower than the Uzbek minimum wage, the minimum wage will be used.
- **Loss of Income due to Impacts on Grazing Land, due to Temporary laydown areas, Underground Cable Construction, etc. (livestock feed)** - Land users will be either provided with alternative land for grazing or cash compensation for losing the ability to use land or access to land for the period that the land will be unavailable (it will be paid at the rate of three months of feedstock for animals) or the equivalent cost of livestock feed<sup>9</sup>.
- **Loss of Grazing Land for farmers, workers, and LRH that own their livestock. (livestock feed)** - Transitional assistance in the form of 12 months' worth of livestock feed, or the equivalent cost of livestock feed, for farmers, workers and LRH to buy their feed will be provided to cover the transitional period until land productivity is increased. The valuer has identified the cost of animal feed for sheep, goats, cattle, horses and donkeys.
- **Re-payment of penalties for taxes, agricultural loans or harvest agreements** - All payments will be made based on documentation showing the loan's total amount or the default<sup>10</sup>.
- **Support to Vulnerable Households** - Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households in the form of six month's payment of the Uzbek minimum wage. This will be in addition to compensation for any other losses.

Unexpected losses will be considered in good faith by the Project Company following the principles outlined above.

#### Entitlements

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, 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 before the cut-off date (see the next section), they will be considered project-affected and eligible for compensation and entitlements.

The main entitlements include:

- Compensation related to permanent or temporary loss of access to the land.
- Compensation for all assets, crops and trees
- Compensation for lost income
- Livelihood restoration for all displaced households
- Additional safeguards and support for vulnerable households and individuals

These entitlements are outlined in greater detail in the Entitlement Matrix on the following five pages and in the explanatory text below.

#### Eligibility Cut-off date

A cut-off date is when new losses will no longer be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date for PAPs is 26 July 2024. It was disclosed by letter to the municipalities and individually to each PAP on 11 July 2024. It was calculated two weeks before

<sup>9</sup> The Project is not currently expecting any temporary loss of income, but has provide this valuation, as a contingency if it should occur during construction.

<sup>10</sup> It is the Project's intention not to let PAPs reach the situation that they default. However, if they do, this item has been included as a contingency.



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the date of the census survey, as required by Uzbek legislation (which is also in line with Lender requirements).

**Entitlement Matrix**

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Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Land	Permanent (loss of the use of the Project footprint, access road, OHTL and underground cable)	Landowner /Entities responsible for managing the land (SWID, Guzar Municipality, Kamashi Municipality and the land management companies)	This land will be transferred to the Project, without the need for compensation, per the Presidential Decree dated March 14, 2024, № 125, or other legislative agreement.
		Formal land users	Monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the piece of land that is impacted <sup>11</sup> . The Cadastral Department has confirmed that no payment is required to update the land lease agreements of the farmers to reflect the change in their land size.  Advice and assistance in using the auction process to identify another land lease (if needed) and a separate financial support to recoup auction costs (typically 5% of the land fee) based on the final cost of the land.  The Project will facilitate and support the PAPs who will need to update their lease documents to reflect the new boundaries of their leased land.  Assistance to make the remaining land more productive, through access to livelihood restoration activities.  Priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users (herders) / Workers who graze their own animals on farmer land	Continued formal/informal grazing on unaffected grazing land. If not available, identification of an alternative grazing site with similar or better characteristics as the original site (site identified is designated for public use <sup>12</sup> ).  Compensation for the loss of income (see income section below) Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (see section 10).

<sup>11</sup> Agricultural compensation is undergoing review with third party valuation company and may change.

<sup>12</sup> The alternative land is owned by SWID and designated for public use by the Yangiabad and Khaloabad communities, so it can be used without registration.

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	Temporary (loss of land as a result of construction works outside project footprint <sup>13</sup> )	Formal land users (farmers)	Monthly rent for the use of the land based on the valuation of an independent valuer and a negotiated agreement with the leaseholder and the Project.
		Informal land users (herders) / and workers who graze their own animals on farmer land.	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 (at the rate of one month salary per month used – or the Uzbek minimum wage, whichever is higher). With a limit of three months.
Servitude <sup>14</sup>	Permanent	Landowners	This servitude will be given, without the need for compensation, per the Presidential Decree dated March 14, 2024, № 125, or other legislative agreement. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition will be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>1</sup>
		Formal land users	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition will be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>1</sup> Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users (herders/ workers who graze their own animals on leaseholder land)	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition will be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>15</sup> Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project. (see section 10)
Structures	Permanent and temporary	Structure owners	Replacement cost of the structures will be paid at present market rate as determined by an independent valuer, including all taxes and transfer fees, if relevant.

<sup>13</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness

<sup>14</sup> Servitude is the legal right to use part of someone's land for specific purpose (public utilities such as water and electricity; in the case of Project OHTL and underground cable). The size for the OHTL permanent use area of 0.028381 ha and a temporary use area of 1.2238 ha while the size of the cable requires 0,362373 ha for permanent use and 0.869 ha for temporary use.

<sup>15</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness

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			Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
Loss of income	Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of a reduction of usable land	Leaseholders (LH) (F01 to F09)	Compensation of six times the PAP's annual salary (to include the 4 years required by law, plus 2 years to cover loans, secure a new land plot, or increase the production of their existing land) as calculated using the cost of agricultural production based on cultivation of wheat (see section 9.2 below). Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (as relevant) (see section 10) Preferential selection for Project related employment.
		Employees of LH (or workers)	Compensation of the PAPs salary or minimum wage (whichever is highest) for 6 months or more based on the level of impact. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (as relevant) (see section 10). Preferential selection for Project related employment
	Loss of land due to permanent loss of access to grazing area provided by farmers to workers	Farmers and workers who graze animals on leaseholder land and LRH who rent animals to workers <sup>16</sup> (In this case eligible animals may be owned by the herder or grazed on behalf of a third party (LRH's)).	Provision of 12 months' worth of feed for livestock or an allowance equivalent to 12 months' worth of feed to cover period up until farmers begin to identify land productivity improvements. A percentage of the farmers' livestock will be provided with feed. This will be based on the amount of land that is impacted. All worker animals will be considered. Support to find alternative grazing options with other farmers.
	Unforeseen transitional impacts due to construction nuisance and/or temporary land use	Employees of LH (or workers)	Compensation of the PAPs salary or minimum wage (whichever is highest) for 2 months or more based on the level and duration of the impact. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (as relevant) (see section 10). Preferential selection for Project related employment

<sup>16</sup> No LRH that rent animals to workers were identified at this time. This item has been added for completeness in the event that this group is identified during ongoing monitoring exercises. If this is the case, the entitlement is already defined.

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		Herders (H01 to H04)	Compensation of the PAPs salary or minimum wage (whichever is highest) for 2 months or more based on the level and duration of the impact. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project (see section 10). Preferential selection for Project related employment
	Loss of Income due to Impacts on Grazing Land, due to Temporary Laydowns areas, Underground Cable Construction etc <sup>17</sup>	Herders (H01 to H04)/ Farmers (F01-F09) /Workers (W01-W20 and W22-W23) (In this case eligible animals may be owned by the herder or grazed on behalf of a third party (LRH's)).	Provision of three months' worth of feed for livestock or an allowance equivalent to feed for temporary construction impacts with the provision of adding feed or its equivalent amount up to a total of nine months depending on the duration of the impact.
Loss of in-kind payments	Loss of in-kind payments from LRH	Workers that rent animals from LRH and lose access to in-kind payment <sup>18</sup> .	Provision of one sheep, or compensation to the equivalent of one sheep <sup>19</sup> .
Loss of trees	Permanent	Tree owner	Replacement of the cost of the tree, based on the size of the tree and national legislation (as per an independent valuation) Owner of the tree will be allowed to harvest it or cut the wood free of cost prior to construction.
Loss of crops	Permanent	Crop owner	Provision of seeds to replace any lost crops (F04 will not continue farming and can select alternative goods to the same cost as the replacement seeds). Loss of income from crops to be provided as income (see above) <sup>20</sup> .
Relocation/transitional	One off payment	Owners and users of the structures.	Relocation/transitional costs to move the structure to a new location including any costs for alternative accommodation, or transportation of property, if needed (5% of the total cost of the structure).

<sup>17</sup> This impact is not currently expected, but is included in case temporary land use is required.

<sup>18</sup> This impact is not currently expected, but has been included for completeness.

<sup>19</sup> The assumption that one sheep is sufficient will be reviewed, should this impact be realized. It is not currently expected.

<sup>20</sup> All crop owners have remaining land and ~~tomorrows~~ land that could be used to grow these seeds (except for F04)

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Vulnerable Households	Either permanent or temporary	PAHs (i) headed by women; (ii) with low income; (iii) with elderly or disabled household members.	Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 6 months of minimum wage, in addition to other compensations. They will also be provided assistance in gaining employment for themselves or their household members (through assistance, such as assistance to prepare CVs and advice on how to participate in a work interview) and if necessary additional assistance on how to use the auction process.
Payment of penalty for taxes, loans or harvest agreements	Payment of penalties or taxes as a result of not completing requirements of the farmers' harvest agreements, or default on loans as a result of the Project.	Leaseholders	Masdar will cover the cost of any penalty resulting from non—payment of taxes because crops are not being planted as a result of the Project, defaults on loans as a result of the Project, or any fines that the farmer may face as a result of non-completion of harvest agreements. For farmer F04, who has lost all of their land, and their two workers W07 and W18, the total loan payment for any loans directly related to agriculture will be paid, as the PAPs have no way other way of paying off their agricultural loans.
Unexpected losses	Other losses	All affected persons	As per the LRP principles and similar provisions in this Entitlement Matrix.

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**Provision of compensation**

Following national and international requirements, temporary and permanent impacts on leaseholds, such as loss of crops or damage to assets, will be compensated in cash at full replacement value, which includes the market value of losses and any other transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional cost without any deductions for taxes, depreciation or materials which can be salvaged.

All affected people with crops, assets or structures that the Project impacts will be entitled to compensation, irrespective of their legal tenure in the project area.

A local government-approved valuation company, SIRDARYO MUSTAQIL BAHOLASH VA EKSPERTIZA LLC, performed the valuation process. The valuation took place on 22 July 2024, and the cut-off date, after which no additional losses will be compensated, was 26 July 2024.

Each PAH will be invited to a meeting to receive a written and verbal explanation of their specific compensation package, including a description of the identified Project impacts or losses and the amount of compensation determined for their households based on a combination of the applicable entitlements defined in the entitlements matrix above. The compensation package will also include a description of applicable livelihood restoration activities. Each PAH will have **two weeks** to review and, if desired, negotiate the compensation package before signing with the Project. If the PAP wishes to negotiate the package, they should provide additional information within those two weeks to support their claim, or they may commission an alternative valuation if they disagree with the valuation provided.

The bulk of the compensation payments will be made in the first instalment, which will be paid **before the commencement of construction**. As farmer PAPs are encouraged to purchase alternative land leases through the land auction, compensation for the land lease will be provided in three instalments to mirror the three annual payments required by the e-auction system. The split of payments into instalments will be described in the compensation packages.

**Livelihood restoration and support**

**Livelihood restoration activities have been identified to assist ALL PAPs and their extended families** in restoring, if not improving, their livelihoods to pre-project levels (and at least minimum national standards). Livelihood restoration activities have been identified and modelled based on lessons from previous Uzbekistan projects. Mechanisms to access the programs will be designed to enable vulnerable households to take full advantage of the programs on offer.

The following programs have been identified for PAPs:

Activity	Description
Increasing the land productivity of remaining land	An agronomist will be hired, and a study will be completed to identify the best ways to increase land productivity for each PAP at the implementation stage of the Project. This study will emphasize the Project's objective to provide improvements that will be long-term and sustainable and will not make the PAPs reliant on the Project. Training will be provided by the agronomist to any PAPs involved in the use of the improved land (farmers and workers) in improved agricultural practices.
Agricultural and business-based training	The following training has been proposed to capitalize on PAPs compensation money by making investments in their farmland that can provide greater returns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Financial awareness/ monetary management training:</b> This training will provide assistance to PAPs on their options to invest or better allocate/manage the compensation money that they will earn and help to increase returns from the compensation money they will receive from the Project.</li> <li><b>Business management training:</b> (particularly for F04 and F07 that wish to set up businesses). This will be provided to PAPs that want to change their profession, from agricultural to business, and will help PAPs to understand what running a business will entail, it will focus on financial</li> </ul>

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Activity	Description	Activity	Description
	management, and legal requirements, but can be tailored to the specific types of businesses the PAPs wish to undertake. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Veterinary health, livestock breeding and management training:</b> training to enhance or improve income from livestock production.</li> <li><b>Entrepreneurial training on animal husbandry:</b> Developed to provide diversification of income in relation to potential income streams from animal husbandry.</li> <li><b>Agricultural production enhancement training:</b> to improve agricultural output from remaining land.</li> <li><b>Management of overgrazing training:</b> Discussions on the benefits of leaving land fallow and the use of fertilizers etc.</li> <li><b>Land auction training:</b> Training for PAPs on how to use the land auction e-portal.</li> <li><b>Trades:</b> Provision of training in trades related to project works (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates.</li> </ul> Training topics can be discussed and adjusted to the needs and requirements of participants. Once the PAPs have determined the training, they wish to attend a training schedule will be prepared and will be shared with the lenders for approval. Each affected household will be able to select at least one male and one female member to participate in each of the training sessions.	the land auction portal	
Provision of seeds and saplings	Two saplings and 3kg of seeds per affected household.	Assistance to receive a loan from a reputable financial institution (Relevant to F04 only)	PAPs will be supported to prepare business plans for their proposed businesses, to determine if they have viable business ideas before they take the loan)
Assistance with provision of hand tools	Two tools per household.	Controlled grazing	An agrivoltaics expert will be hired and will be responsible for undertaking a study to identify the productivity, the number of head of sheep that can be herded in what frequency and preparing a standard operating procedure (SOP) to undertake the controlled grazing. PAPs with livestock will be hired as a priority to undertake the controlled grazing, and if there are large numbers of applicants, Masdar will schedule grazing activities on rotation, so that the largest number of PAPs can benefit from this programme. Preliminary findings show that only sheep can be used for controlled grazing. Approximately 2,000-3,000 sheep could be grazed in an area the size of the Project.
Administrative assistance to use	This is expected to involve technical assistance to enter the e-portal, select land lease options, make payments and file the relevant documentation.	Priority employment in Project jobs	Masdar has confirmed that PAPs will be given priority in the employment process. All the PAPs (including household members) will be informed about the available Project employment opportunities and guided on how to apply.

Along the overhead and underground pipeline servitude, once construction works have been finalised, herders, workers and farmers can re-start grazing activities within these servitudes.

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Each PAP household will be able to select at least one male and one female member to participate in each of the training sessions, but all extended family members are welcome to participate.

Further information on the PAH/PAPs-specific livelihood restoration activities will be included in the individual compensation packages and explained in detail during the compensation package disclosure meeting. All household members, specifically women, will be encouraged to join these meetings.

**Project Implementation (Project Resources)**

Masdar will identify a Social Manager to manage the livelihood restoration activities once the ESIA phase has been completed. The Social Manager will manage the implementation of the LRP and will be the focal point for PAPs.

Masdar will also identify a community Liaison officer (CLO) to lead stakeholder engagement activities once the ESIA phase has been completed. The CLO will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities on all matters, including topics covered in this GLAC. The CLO will also be responsible for the closure of grievances.

The Project will also assemble an LRP Committee to assist in implementing and monitoring the LRP. The composition of the LRP Committee is expected to include:

- Social Manager
- CLO
- Project Site Manager (as required)
- Local Mahalla leader(s)
- Male and female representatives from the local mahalla.
- Male and female representatives of the PAPs
- Local authorities (as relevant)

The Project lenders will have a role in monitoring the timely and accurate implementation of LRP and will undertake an independent audit of how the LRP has been implemented, per their organisation's requirement.

*Implementation Arrangements*

**LRP Implementation schedule**

The LRP implementation schedule is below (subject to change):

Activity	2025										Year		
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026	2027	2028	
Disclosure of compensation and discussions/ confirming package													
Provision of entitlements (seeds and tools)													
1st instalment of compensation (majority of compensation payments)													
2nd instalment of compensation (compensation for permanent loss of land (land lease))													
3rd instalment of compensation (compensation for permanent loss of land (land lease))													
Assistance to use the land auction portal													
Business planning and loan assistance (for PAPs who start businesses)													
Study to confirm land productivity enhancement measures													
Implementation of land productivity measures													
Controlled grazing commences (target)													
LRP training schedule prepared													
Training undertaken													
Assistance to vulnerable people in preparing CVs, etc., for employment.													
Telegram channel to disclose employment opportunities.													
Site demarcation of affected lands													
Site mobilization and early site clearance works							z						
Start of full construction													

#### Project Grievance Mechanism

Project 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.). Grievance boxes with grievance forms will also be installed in the following locations:

- Khokimiyat Offices in Guzar and Kamashi Districts
- Offices of the nearest communities
- Guzar 500kV substation

Grievances can be raised anonymously through many of the above methods, and all information provided as part of a received grievance will be kept confidential.

Contact details of representatives that will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the ESIA stage and the pre-construction stage are provided in the table below:

Company and name	Contact details
Juru Oleg Khegay – Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: o.khegay@juru.org Telephone: +99890 9414371
Juru Zarina <del>Gafurova</del> – Social <del>Consultant</del>	Email: z.gafurova@juru.org Telephone: +998 90 935 74 48
Project Company CLO <del>Namoz</del> Akhmedov	Email: nakhmedov@masdar.ae Telephone: +998948418983
Project Company Gross Plaza Business Center, 21A, Taras Shevchenko Street, <del>Mirobod</del> District, Tashkent, 100060, Republic of Uzbekistan	

Phone number: +998978686860

Any grievance will be acknowledged by Juru (during the ESIA phase) or the Masdar CLO within 5 working days. Most grievances should be resolved within 30 calendar days of receiving the grievance.

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.

If a grievance cannot be resolved at the Project level, or if the complainant is not happy with the response provided a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be convened to address the concern. Women, vulnerable groups and all genders will be represented appropriately, and will investigate grievances. Where relevant, the committee will also work with local community organisation to coordinate grievance redress measures.

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.



Compensation package date: \_\_\_\_\_ Compensation package version number: \_\_\_\_

PAP name:

PAP code:

Role in Household:

Contact number:

Other Household members (above 18):	Relationship to PAP

**Summary of compensation and livelihood restoration activities for the Nur Kashkadarya 300 MW Solar PV and 75MW BESS Project.**

Below is a map showing the location of the affected land of xxx, which is xxx ha (purple area)



The following table provides a summary of the area of land that you currently lease that will be permanently and temporarily affected by the Project.

**Table 1: Land affected by the Project**

PAP ID	Total leased land area	Permanently affected land size (ha)	Temporarily affected land size (ha)

As a Project affected household (PAH) this is a copy of your compensation package, which includes the amount of compensation determined for your household. You will be given two weeks to review the package before signing with the Project.

Should you disagree with the valuations provided, you can provide additional information, or you can commission an alternative valuation. Alternative information could include bank statements, valuation reports, or pay slips, that refute the information included in this package. Once received the Project Company will review this information and create a new version of this Compensation Package for your review. Please bring any additional information to the Compensation Package signing meeting which will be held in two weeks' time or email it directly to the Project staff at the below email addresses.

If you wish to commission an additional valuation, please inform one of the Project staff listed in the table below. Please make sure you inform them in advance of the Compensation Package signing meeting which will be held in two weeks' time.

As a reminder, the cut-off date for asset inventory was 26 July 2024 after which new losses will not be eligible for compensation. This date was following the valuation that was carried out by Sirdaryo Mustaqil Baholash Va Ekspertiza LLC on 22 July 2024.

The cut-off date was disclosed by letter to the local community and individually to each PAH on 11 July 2024.

Any additional question or comments can be addressed to:

Company and name	Contact details
Juru Oleg Kheday – Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: o.kheday@juru.org Telephone: +99890 9414371
Juru Zarina Gafurova –Social Consultant	Email: z.gafurova@juru.org Telephone: +998 90 935 74 48
Project Company CLO Namoz Akhmedov	Email: nakhmedov@masdar.ae Telephone: +998948418983
Project Company Gross Plaza Business Center, 21A, Taras Shevchenko Street, Mirobod District, Tashkent, 100060, Republic of Uzbekistan Phone number: +998978686860	

### Valuation process

In accordance with national and international requirements, temporary and permanent impacts on leaseholds, such as loss of crops or damage to assets will be compensated in cash at full replacement value which includes the market value of losses and any other transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional cost without any deductions for taxes, depreciation or materials which can be salvaged.

All affected people who have crops, assets or structures that are impacted by the project will be entitled to compensation, irrespective of their legal tenure in the project area.

The valuation process was carried out by a local government approved valuation company; in Uzbekistan. The name of the valuation company is Sirdaryo Mustaqil Baholash Va Ekspertiza LLC. For additional information on the valuation process and entitlements, please see the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC), which will have been issued with this package. For further information on the valuation process, a copy of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) can be made available on request (to any of the people listed in the table above).

The following is a list of impacts that have been identified for your household.

Table 2: Project impacts

ID No.	Total land area (ha)	Project affected land (ha)	% of affected land	Total land remaining (ha)	Total land remaining (%)	Area of affected crops (ha)	Temporary land impacts	Structures impacted	Trees impacted	Unforeseen transitional impacts	Permanent loss of income	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable

Based on the impacts identified, Table 3 provides a summary of eligible compensation for PAP below at the cut-off date

Table 3: Project compensation

ID No.	Compensation for lost land leases (pasture and agricultural)	Temporary loss of land	Compensation for lost assets	Transitional costs for owned livestock (workers, LRH)	Compensation for unforeseen transitional impacts (workers)	Compensation for lost income (permanent)	Compensation for loan payments	Compensation for lost trees	Compensation for lost crops	Relocation/Transitional costs	Vulnerability allowance	Total Compensation Required
FX X												
WX X												

The majority of compensation payments (payment for lost assets and lost income etc) will be made in the first instalment. However, compensation for lost land (leasehold) will be provided in three instalments to mirror the three annual payments required by the e-auction system. The instalment payments are included as follows.

Table 4: Compensation payment instalments

Total Amount	Instalment1 (2025)	Instalment 2 (2026)	Instalment 3 (2027)

### Livelihood restoration activities

Livelihood restoration activities will be identified to assist PAPs to restore, if not improve their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. Livelihood restoration activities have been identified and modelled based on lessons learned from previous projects. The following programs have been identified for PAPs:

Table 5: Livelihood restoration activities

Activity	Description
Increasing the land productivity of remaining land	<p>An agronomist will be hired, and a study will be completed to identify the best ways to increase land productivity for each PAP at the implementation stage of the Project. This study will emphasize the Project's objective to provide improvements that will be long-term and sustainable and will not make the PAPs reliant on the Project.</p> <p>Training will be provided by the agronomist to any PAPs involved in the use of the improved land (farmers and workers) in improved agricultural practices.</p>
Agricultural and business-based training	<p>The following training has been proposed to capitalize on PAPs compensation money by making investments in their farmland that can provide greater returns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Financial awareness/ monetary management training:</b> This training will provide assistance to PAPs on their options to invest or better allocate/manage the compensation money that they will earn and help to increase returns from the compensation money they will receive from the Project.</li> <li>• <b>Business management training:</b> (particularly for F04 and F07 that wish to set up businesses). This will be provided to PAPs that want to change their profession, from agricultural to business, and will help PAPs to understand what running a business will entail, it will focus on financial management, and legal requirements, but can be tailored to the specific types of businesses the PAPs wish to undertake.</li> <li>• <b>Veterinary health, livestock breeding and management training:</b> training to enhance or improve income from livestock production.</li> <li>• <b>Entrepreneurial training on animal husbandry:</b> Developed to provide diversification of income in relation to potential income streams from animal husbandry.</li> <li>• <b>Agricultural production enhancement training:</b> to improve agricultural output from remaining land.</li> <li>• <b>Management of overgrazing training:</b> Discussions on the benefits of leaving land fallow and the use of fertilizers etc.</li> </ul>

Activity	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Land auction training:</b> Training for PAPs on how to use the land auction e-portal.</li> <li>• <b>Trades:</b> Provision of training in trades related to project works (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates. Training topics can be discussed and adjusted to the needs and requirements of participants. Once the PAPs have determined the training, they wish to attend a training schedule will be prepared and will be shared with the lenders for approval. Each affected household will be able to select at least one male and one female member to participate in each of the training sessions.</li> </ul>
Provision of seeds and saplings	Two saplings and 3kg of seeds per affected household.
Assistance with provision of hand tools	Two tools per household.
Administrative assistance to use the land auction portal	This is expected to involve technical assistance to enter the e-portal, select land lease options, make payments and file the relevant documentation.
Assistance to receive a loan from a reputable financial institution (Relevant to F04 only)	PAPs will be supported to prepare business plans for their proposed businesses, to determine if they have viable business ideas before they take the loan)
Controlled grazing	<p>An agrivoltaics expert will be hired and will be responsible for undertaking a study to identify the productivity, the number of head of sheep that can be herded in what frequency and preparing a standard operating procedure (SOP) to undertake the controlled grazing.</p> <p>PAPs with livestock will be hired as a priority to undertake the controlled grazing, and if there are large numbers of applicants, Masdar will schedule grazing activities on rotation, so that the largest number of PAPs can benefit from this programme.</p> <p>Preliminary findings show that only sheep can be used for controlled grazing. Approximately 2,000-3,000 sheep could be grazed in an area the size of the Project.</p>
Priority employment in Project jobs	<p>Masdar has confirmed that PAPs will be given priority in the employment process.</p> <p>All the PAPs (including household members) will be informed about the available Project employment opportunities and guided on how to apply.</p>



**To be signed upon receipt of the Compensation Package**

The compensation package was communicated to me verbally and by way of this document on the _____ (date)	(Tick) <input type="checkbox"/>
I _____ [PAP] was given until the _____ [minimum of 2 weeks from provision of version 1 of the compensation package] to review the compensation package and provide feedback.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The livelihood restoration opportunities have been explained to me and are understood by me.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The payment schedule has been explained to me and is understood.	<input type="checkbox"/>
My household vulnerability status and payment has been explained to me and confirm this is an accurate reflection of my status.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I _____ confirm that I have been given a copy of the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) and understand the content.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I _____ acknowledge that I need to provide the following information on or prior to the final signing of the Compensation Package: i) Bank account details, ii) additional information that refutes the information provided in this Compensation Package, iii) results of the additional valuation <sup>1</sup> where relevant.	<input type="checkbox"/>
PAP: _____ (name) : _____ (signature) : _____ (date)	
Witness: : _____ (name) : _____ (signature) : _____ (date)	
Project Company: _____ (name) : _____ (signature) : _____ (date)	

**To be signed upon agreement of the Compensation Package (two weeks after receipt of the Compensation Package)**

I _____ acknowledge that I have read and accept the proposed compensation provisions	(Tick) <input type="checkbox"/>
I confirm that <i>I did not provide any additional information for consideration by this agreement / I have provided the following information for consideration in the compensation agreement</i> and agree with the outcomes of the final package (cross out one statement as relevant).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional information 1: _____	
Additional information 2: _____	
Additional information 3: _____	

<sup>1</sup> Results of the valuation may not be available at the time of the compensation package signing, if not please notify the Project staff when the results will be made available.

I confirm to this date I \_\_\_\_\_ have not incurred any additional costs specifically, although not exclusively land taxes, agricultural loan default charges, not currently reflected in the CA / I have incurred additional costs as follows which all parties agree are included into this compensation agreement (cross out one statement as relevant):

☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Full name and Position in household)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

The following signatories act as household witness to the signing of this agreement (if present).  
*One of the signatories of this document must a female household member, the household head, the spouse of the signatory, or another female family member (over the age of 18).*

	Witness full name	M/F	Relationship to main signatory	Signature
Witness 1				
Witness 2				
Witness 3				
Witness 4				

The following signatories act as countersignature on behalf of the Project Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Full name and Position )






\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

I \_\_\_\_\_ nominate the following bank for all payments:

Name on account:		
Relationship to PAP/PAH		
Bank address:		
Account number		
XXXXXX		



## Annex F: Non objection letters of both management companies

Guzar Korakul Cluster LLC	Bobur Murodaliyevich Private Enterprise (PE).
<p> <b>РЕСПУБЛИКА «ҚОРАҚҮЛЧИЛИК» УЙУШМАСИ</b>  <b>КАШКАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИ «ҚОРАҚҮЛ» УЙУШМАСИ ҒУЗОР ТУМАН «ҒУЗОР ҚОРАҚҮЛ КЛАСТЕР» МАЪСУЛИЯТИ ЧЕКЛАНГАН ЖАМИАТИ</b> </p> <p>  </p> <p> <b>RESPUBLIKA “QORAKO'LCHILIK” UYUSHMASI</b>  <b>QASHQADARYO VILOYATI «QORAKO'L» UYUSHMASIG'UZOR TUMAN «G'UZOR QORAKUL CLUSTER» MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIATI</b> </p> <p>         2025 -йил «15»январь      №      Ғузор тумани       </p> <p> <b>Ипакчилик ва жун саноатини ривожлантириш қўмитасига</b> </p> <p>         Ушбу хат билан “Ғузор Қоракўл Кластер” МЧЖ раҳбари қуввати 300 МВт эга бўлган Ғузор фотоволтаик қуёш панеллари лойиҳаси ва 75 МВт қувватга эга бўлган батарея саклаш тизими қурилишига эътирозимиз йўқлиги ва лойиҳадан ҳеч қандай таъсир қўрмаслигимизни тасдиқлаймиз.       </p> <p>         Ушбу маълумотнома тегишли жойга тақдим этиш учун берилди.       </p> <p> <b>«G'uzor qorakul cluster» МЧЖ раҳбари</b> </p> <p>  <b>Ш.Т.Тўраев</b> </p> <p>  </p>	<p> <b>“BOBUR MURODALIEVICH” хусусий қархонаси (Яйлов Кластери)</b>  <small>п.и. 180500. Қашқадарё вилояти Қамати шаҳри «Мангит» МФЙ телефон рақам 90-666-44-34</small> </p> <p>         № 02 20.01.2025 йил       </p> <p>         Қамати тумани Ғаллақор ҳудуди кишлоқ ҳўжалиги харитасининг 1174, 1177, 1173-контурларидаги 19,2 гектар яйлов ер майдони Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ипакчилик ва жун саноатини ривожлантириш қўмитаси томонидан “Бобур Муродалиевич” хусусий қархонаси Яйлов Кластерига ижарага берилган ер майдони ҳисобланиб, ҳозирги кунда иккиламчи ижарага берилмаган заҳарадаги яйлов ер майдони саналади.       </p> <p>         Ушбу билан “Бобур Муродалиевич” хусусий қархонаси Яйлов Кластери заҳирадаги яйлов ер майдонида келажакда қуввати 300 МВт га бўлган Ғузор фотоволтаик қуёш панеллари лойиҳаси ва 75 МВт қувватга эга бўлган батарея саклаш тизими қурилишига эътирозимиз йўқлиги ва лойиҳадан ҳеч қандай таъсир қўрмаслигимизни тасдиқлаймиз.       </p> <p> <b>“Бобур Муродалиевич” хусусий қархонаси яйлов Кластери раҳбари</b> </p> <p>  <b>Ғ.Худоев</b> </p> <p>  </p>

## Annex G: Translation of resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 14, 2024 No. PP-125




<p><i>Unofficial translation</i></p> <p>Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 14, 2024 No. PP-125</p> <p><b>On measures for the implementation of the project and management of a 300 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and a 75 MW electric energy storage system in the Kashkadarya region based on public-private partnership conditions</b></p> <p>In order to diversify sources of electricity production and meet the needs of the population and economic sectors for energy resources, to increase the use of natural gas in electricity generation, and also attract wider investment to expand the scale of use of renewable energy sources:</p> <p>1. Take note that, based on the results of the international tender for the financing, design, construction, launch and testing of the project and management of a 300 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and a 75 MW electric energy storage system in the Kashkadarya region based on public-private partnership conditions" (hereinafter referred to as the Project) and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On public-private partnership conditions" (hereinafter referred to as the Law), the financial and technical support of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) as ownership, maintenance and operation, supply (sale) of electricity, construction of overhead power lines and other electrical equipment connecting the solar photovoltaic power plant to the unified power grid system:</p> <p>a) Abu Dhabi Future Company PJSC — Masdar (UAE) is the winner of the tender (hereinafter referred to as the Tender Winner);</p> <p>b) The winner of the tender for the implementation of the Project is the partner in the Republic of Uzbekistan established the individual legal entity "Kashkadarya Solar PV LLC" (hereinafter referred to as the Private Partner);</p> <p>c) between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan represented by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Private Partner</p>	<p>Winner of the tender on November 30, 2023, an Agreement on the implementation of the Project was concluded, in accordance with which the Private Partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carries out the design, financing, construction and operation of a 300 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and a 75 MW electric energy storage system in the Kashkadarya region throughout the entire period of the Project;</li> <li>• attracts foreign direct investment in the amount of a project of US\$250.5 million, assuming possible risks;</li> </ul> <p>d) between JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the State Partner) and the Private Partner, an Electricity Purchase Agreement was concluded on November 30, 2023, in accordance with which the Private Partner assumes obligations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guaranteed sale to the State Partner of the produced electricity throughout the capacity of the electrical energy storage system;</li> <li>• provision of a bank guarantee from a first-class foreign bank in the amount of 60 million US dollars as security for the fulfillment of its obligations during the construction period at the proper level;</li> <li>• construction of overhead power lines to connect the solar photovoltaic power plant to the unified power grid and their transfer to the unified power grid under the Project.</li> </ul> <p>• The state partner undertakes to guarantee the purchase of electricity for 25 years;</p> <p>e) the volume of emissions of reduced greenhouse gases generated by the solar photovoltaic power plant within the framework of the Project (green attributes) is fully controlled by the State Partner of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>2. Approve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement on state support signed between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan represented by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Private Partner;</li> <li>• Electricity Purchase Agreement concluded between the State Partner and the Private Partner.</li> </ul>
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<p>3. To establish fixed tariffs denominated in foreign currency of 0.03 US dollars per 1 kilowatt/hour of electric energy and in the US dollars for each megawatt (hour) used in the electric energy generated within the framework of the Agreement on State Agreement on the Purchase of Electric Energy.</p> <p>4. Grant the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of the Public Partner the right to conclude agreements on the distribution of the rights of the Private Partner and the Winner of the Tender to participating in the financing of the Project, in the event of the Private Partner to fulfill its obligations under the agreements within the framework of the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>5. Allow the State Partner to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• involvement, together with the Private Partner, independent engineering companies and other consultants in the implementation of the Project by concluding direct contracts in accordance with defined in the Agreement on the Purchase of Electric Power;</li> <li>• opening of a foreign bank's confirmed, revolving letter of credit in favor of the Private Partner as security for the obligations to purchase produced electric energy within three months.</li> </ul> <p>6. Grant the Private Partner, within the framework of the implementation of the Project, after payment of all taxes and fees, the following rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open bank accounts in foreign banks abroad to receive foreign currency (including credit receipts in foreign currency);</li> <li>• directly make payments to foreign contractors, suppliers and creditors located outside the Republic of Uzbekistan, without payments through bank accounts in the Republic of Uzbekistan.</li> </ul> <p>7. To the khokimiyat of the Kashkadarya region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• together with the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Private Partner, to select land plots in the territory of the Kashkadarya region for the</li> </ul>	<p>a solar photovoltaic power plant, an electric energy storage system, transmission networks and electrical infrastructure facilities within the framework of the implementation of the Project, clarify the boundaries of the land plots and submit a corresponding proposal to the Government Commission for consideration of issues of changing the categories of the land fund, the land and the forest fund;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allocate to the Ministry of Energy selected land plots for the purpose of the implementation of the Project on the basis of the design documentation submitted by the Private Partner;</li> <li>• The Ministry of Energy shall ensure the lease of the above-mentioned land plots to the Private Partner for a period equal to the duration of the implementation of the Project.</li> <li>• In this case, equate the amount of rent for land plots paid by the Private Partner to the amount of land tax.</li> </ul> <p>8. Establish that within the framework of the Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Energy is exempt from compensation for agricultural production (compensation payments) for the use (change) of agricultural land;</li> <li>• the norms and rules for the execution of construction works related to the construction of a solar photovoltaic power plant and an electric energy storage system, as well as the design of foundations for structures are regulated by international standards;</li> <li>• Payments for the use of electric energy and electric energy storage are made in national currency at a fixed rate denominated in foreign currency.</li> </ul> <p>9. At the request of the Private Partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall ensure the issuance of visas in accordance with the established procedure for foreign specialists for the implementation of the Project, if necessary, at the Islam Karimov International Airport;</li> <li>• The Ministry of Internal Affairs shall ensure the issuance of visas and the validity of multiple-entry visas, as well as registration at</li> </ul>
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<p>temporary residence and its extension for foreign special Private Partner and contractors within the framework of the members of their families;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction shall issue (extension) in the established manner of confirmation carry out labour activities in the territory of the Republic of specialists.</li> </ul> <p>10. The Khokimiyat of Kashkadarya Region, the Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, the Cadastre Agency, Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change shall ensure the implementation of the Project the following is not allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construction of objects within a radius of 500 meters could block it from sunlight;</li> <li>• together with the Ministry of Mining and Geology shall ensure new industrial facilities, the extraction of minerals or the implementation of management work that leads to air pollution (which is the cause of radiation levels), as well as the cause of a reduction in the water in the territory within a radius of 5 kilometers from the objects.</li> </ul> <p>11. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, together with the Ministry of Energy, shall establish permanent control over the implementation of the Project as well as the fulfillment by the parties of their obligations under the State Support and the Agreement on the Purchase of Electricity.</p> <p>12. The Ministry of Justice shall issue legal opinions on the State Support and agreements signed in accordance with the Agreement, within the framework of the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>13. To authorize the Minister of Economy and Finance of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an agreement shall be opened a letter of credit on reimbursement of its expenses to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the event of the obligations of JSC National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan to</p>	<p>bank under the guarantee of the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.</p> <p>14. The Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change shall ensure that an environmental assessment of the Project shall be carried out in accordance with the established procedure and protection legislation is observed during the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>15. To assign personal responsibility for the effective implementation of this resolution to the Minister of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change Mirzamakhmudov.</p> <p>The implementation of coordination and control over the implementation of the Project by the ministries and departments responsible for the implementation shall be assigned to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Aripov.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>President of the Republic of Uzbekistan</b></p>
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Annex H: Confirmation letters regarding the absence of harvest contracts with farmers for the last three years

Kamashi district	
<div><div><p><b>QAMASHI TUMANI HOKIMLIGI</b></p><p>1180500, Qashqadaryo viloyati, Qamashi shahri, Amir Temur ko'chasi, 1-uy. Tel: (375) 53-24-490, t.qamashi@xvat.uz</p><p>2025-yil " " -sonli</p><p><b>MA'LUMOTNOMA</b></p><p>G'allakor xududidagi <b>"Mansur"</b> fermer xo'jaligi va <b>"Yortepa qorakuli"</b> MChJlari lalmi maydonlarda g'allachilik yunalishida faoliyat yuritib kelayotgan fermer xo'jaliklari bo'lib, 2022-yil, 2023-yil, 2024-yillarda tumandagi tayyorlov tashkilotlari va g'allachilik klasterlari bilan shartnomalar tuzmagan hamda maxsulot topshirmagan.</p><div><div>Tuman hokimining o'rinbosari</div><div></div><div>H. Azizov</div></div></div></div>	

## Annex I: Training Feedback Form

Course title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Attendee name: \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)

### Attendee gender

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

### Attendee considered vulnerable?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

### Overall experience of training

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor

Please rate the following aspects (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent):

Category	1	2	3	4	5
Relevance of course content to you/your family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ease of implementation of information provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trainer's knowledge on the subject	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interaction & engagement of the trainer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Course materials provided (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What did you find most useful or valuable in the training?

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What could be improved or done differently?

**5. Do you feel that the training will be useful to restore/improve your livelihood?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ No