



Jambyl Wind Farm and Overhead Transmission Line

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment: Volume VI - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Consulting Firm:

Juru

Juru Ltd

Suite 1, One George Yard, London,
United Kingdom, EC3V 9DF
www.juruenergy.com

Prepared for:

MASDAR 

Masdar Clean Energy

Khalifa City A,
Abu Dhabi, UAE, P.O.
Box 54115
www.masdar.com

Document Information

Project Name	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment for Jambyl 500 MW Onshore WPP
Document Title	Volume VI – Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Juru’s Project Reference	KAZ-MAS-E&S Site Survey Jambyl 1 GW MW Onshore WPP
Client	Masdar
Juru’s Project Manager	Mark Grundy
Juru’s Project Director	Jushkinbek Ismailov

Document Control

Version	Date	Description	Author	Reviewer	Approver
1.0	May 2024	Volume VI – SEP	Various	Marianne Lupton	Mark Grundy
1.1	Aug 2025	Volume VI – SEP	Various	Amy Sexton	Mark Grundy
1.2	Oct 2025	Volume VI – SEP	Various	Amy Sexton	Mark Grundy
1.3	Jan 2026	Volume VI – SEP	Various	Amy Sexton	Mark Grundy
1.4	March 2026	Volume VI – SEP	Various	Amy Sexton	Mark Grundy

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Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AOI	Area of influence
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institution
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GBVH	Gender-Based Violence & Harassment
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoK	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAP	Project Affected Person
PSs	Performance Standards
ROW	Right of Way
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SS	Substation
WPP	Wind Power Project
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

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1 Introduction

1.1 This Document

This document is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for a proposed Wind Power Project (WPP), including a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs), together, the 'Project', in the Jambyl and Turkestan regions of Kazakhstan. The Project is being developed by Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC (Masdar).

The 1 GW "Jambyl" Wind Power Plant (WPP) (the "Project") consists of 140 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), each with a capacity of 7.5 - 9 MW, as well as a Battery Energy Storage System ("BESS") with 300 MW of power capacity / 600 MWh, within a total available site area of 41,211 ha.

The Project also includes the construction of two 220 kV Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL), as follows:

- 130 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing 220/500 kV Jambyl substation, crossing Sarysu, Talas, Zhualy and Jambyl districts of Jambyl region.
- 162 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing Opornaya 220 kV substation, and then onto to existing Kentau 220 kV substation, crossing Sarysu, Sozak and Kentau districts.

This SEP identifies key stakeholders and presents the broad approach and key steps to be undertaken to plan and manage stakeholder engagement activities throughout various stages of the Project implementation. It provides an overview of the national legislation, Lender requirements and good international industry practices that will be applied by the Project, as well as the approach the Project takes on stakeholder engagement, information disclosure and grievance management.

This SEP has been prepared on behalf of Masdar to maintain and guide stakeholder engagement over the lifetime of the Project. The SEP is a live document, which is reviewed periodically throughout the life of the Project. It will be updated in line with new or changed activities, with changes in Project design or as new stakeholders are identified. This version focuses on engagement during the preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project, as described further in this document.

The Project Developer will accept questions, comments and complaints concerning the Project from any person or organisation, in writing or verbally, at any time.

To raise any issues about this Project, Project representatives can be contacted:

ESIA Preparation Company, Juru:

Oleg Khegay – Senior Environmental Consultant

Email: o.khegay@juru.org

Telephone: +998 712020440

Zukhra Sultanova – Social Consultant

Email: z.sultanova@juru.org

Telephone: +7 778 817 63 64

Project Developer, Masdar:

Nauryzbek Zhumagazin -CLO

Email: nk.zhumagazin@gmail.com

Telephone: +7 747 271 14 69

This document contains the following sections:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction and Project Description
- Chapter 2 – Stakeholder Engagement Requirements
- Chapter 3 – Stakeholder Identification and Engagement
- Chapter 4 – Stakeholder engagement and disclosure undertaken to date
- Chapter 5 – Future stakeholder engagement
- Chapter 6 – Grievance mechanism
- Chapter 7 – Responsibilities and Implementation
- Chapter 8 – Monitoring and reporting

1.2 Objectives of the stakeholder engagement plan

This SEP is a public document, which sets out the process for undertaking engagement and consultation with stakeholders for the Jambyl Project. The company responsible for development of this Project, Masdar, will ensure this SEP is accessible and available to members of the public in Kazakh, Russian and English languages.

The goal of this SEP is to establish how stakeholder engagement will be conducted for the project and how long-term relationships between the Project team and local communities will be maintained throughout the project life cycle, through defining technically and culturally appropriate consultation and disclosure. The SEP aims to ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to Project-affected people and other stakeholders, to allow groups to have sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns, and to ensure that these concerns influence Project decisions.

Stakeholder engagement assumes the process of identifying, mapping and prioritizing stakeholders that might be impacted due to the Project activities or have a certain interest or decision-making status.

The purpose of this document is to:

- outline the applicable standards with regards to effective stakeholder engagement
- identify stakeholders and their interests and/or issues of concern
- define the consultation methods and requirements for stakeholder engagement
- describe engagement that has been carried out to date and present a specific action plan for stakeholder engagement going forwards
- provide a grievance mechanism for stakeholders
- define roles and responsibilities; and
- define monitoring and reporting requirements.

The specific objectives of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan are to:

- Define the Project area
- Identify, map and assess potential project stakeholders and how they may be affected by or interested in the Project
- Set out stakeholder analysis undertaken to understand Project stakeholders, so that appropriate methods and tools to engage them are developed
- Describe engagement approaches with local, national and international stakeholders, to ensure that risks and mitigation measures are adequately identified, consulted, and integrated into the Project design and ESIA
- Provide an action plan for consultation that allows for meaningful engagement with stakeholders and for their input into the Project
- Establish an appropriate and suitable means of communication with vulnerable groups and women to ensure they are sufficiently consulted about the Project and to identify any risks relating to Gender-Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH) including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to raise and redress any of these risks as a result of the Project
- Record feedback, concerns, and views of stakeholders regarding the Project, including building trust-based relationships with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), understanding their concerns, expectations, and preferences regarding the Project, and addressing any issues related to wind power technology, land acquisition, and potential environmental or health impacts, in an effort to build long-term relationships between the Project team and local communities
- Ensure stakeholders have access to information about the Project in a timely manner
- Ensure information disclosed to stakeholders can be understood and locations for consultation are accessible to all who want to attend
- Ensure that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including women), are identified and that practical measures are implemented to include them in scoping and ongoing consultation
- Introduce the grievance mechanism and its objectives
- Establish clear mechanisms for managing stakeholders' questions, concerns, and grievances and provide appropriate conflict resolution processes
- Manage expectations among communities and other stakeholders, and
- Document formal consultation and disclosure activities, define stakeholder tracking and records management system.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project background

The Project is being developed in line with the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (GoK) and the Government of the United Arab Emirates, signed on 2 December 2023 in Dubai and ratified on 10 May 2025 (Law No. 187-VIII ZRK). This Agreement reflects the strategic partnership between the 2 countries in the field of renewable energy and supports the implementation of large-scale wind energy projects in Kazakhstan.

On 12 November 2024, Masdar signed an Investment Agreement with GoK represented by the Ministry of Energy in relation to developing a 1GW WPP in the south of Kazakhstan.

Masdar has established the Qazaq Wind Power LLP (the “Owner”) as the dedicated project company for the development, construction and operation of the project and its assets moving forward. The Project will be one of the largest wind power plants in Kazakhstan and will contribute significantly to the national emission reduction targets and grid stability.

In addition to being rich in natural resources, the Project area in Kazakhstan has an average wind speed expected to be around 9.6 m/s at 110 meters height (based on available satellite data). The Project falls in the “National Concept for Transition to a Green Economy up to 2050”, with an objective to bring the share of renewable generation to 50% by 2050. This Project represents an important strategic opportunity for Kazakhstan, and will support Kazakhstan to:

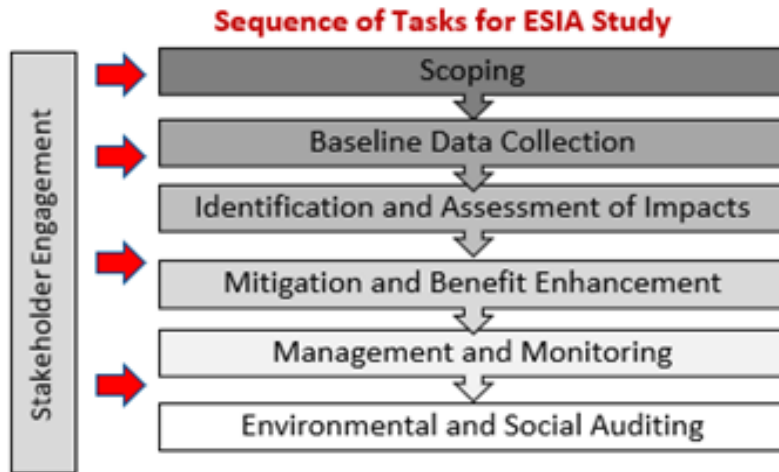
- Reduce energy dependence on carbon-based fuels; and
- Meet renewable energy targets.

Masdar has appointed Juru Ltd. (Juru or the ESIA Consultant) to conduct an ESIA for the Project, including this SEP.

The Project will seek funding from International Funding Institutions (IFIs) and therefore will be developed in compliance with international standards. The ESIA will be developed in accordance with national regulations and the requirements of International Lenders, including those of the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs) as recognised good international industry practice.

The Project is required to undergo a separate national EIA process, which Juru will perform and submit for approval as a separate document to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The sequence of steps for the EIA and ESIA studies is presented in Figure 1. The stakeholder engagement activities described in this document are underway, as shown in the figure, at all stages of the tasks involved in ESIA preparation.

Figure 1: ESIA process – sequence of steps



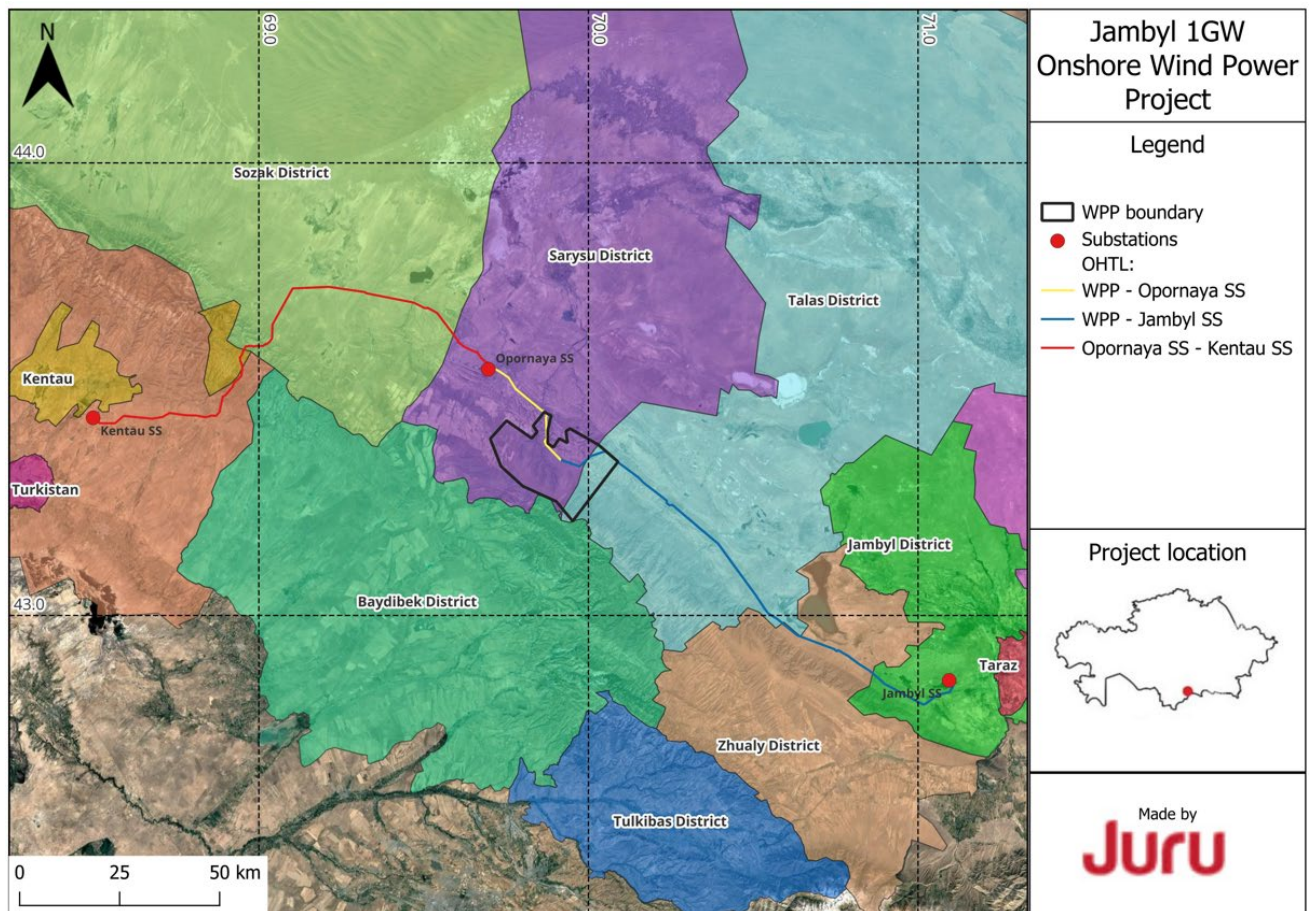
(source: Juru Ltd)

2.2 Project location

The Project is located in the Jambyl and Turkestan regions in the south of Kazakhstan (see Figure 2 below). The WPP site is in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region while the 2 OHTLs additionally pass through the following districts:

- Jambyl OHTL: Sarysu, Talas, Zhualy and Jambyl districts of Jambyl region; and
- Kentau OHTL: Sarysu, Sozak and Kentau districts.

Figure 2: Project layout and location



2.3 Project components

The 1 GW “Jambyl” Wind Power Plant (WPP) (the “Project”) consists of 140 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), each with a capacity of 7.5 - 9 MW, as well as a Battery Energy Storage System (“BESS”) with 300 MW of power capacity / 600 MWh, within a total available site area of 41,211 ha.

The Project also includes the construction of two 220 kV Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL), as follows:

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- 162 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing Opornaya 220 kV substation, and then onto to existing Kentau 220 kV substation, crossing Sarysu, Sozak and Kentau districts.

2.4 Project activities

The general development phases for large scale wind power project can be categorised as follows:

- **Mobilisation/Pre-construction:** such as site preparation, mobilisation of equipment and materials to site.
- **Construction and Installation:** including civil works, tower erection, electrical works, and equipment installation.
- **Operation:** Plant operation and routine maintenance.
- **Decommissioning:** Dismantling of equipment and associated facilities and site restoration.

The proposed total capacity of the WPP plant is 1 GW and will be built in a single phase, with a Project lifespan of 25 years. It is estimated it will take 3 years to complete construction of the Project, with early generation planned in month 18 and Commercial Operation Date (COD) in month 36.

2.5 Land take requirements

There is a possibility of both temporary and permanent land take requirements as a result of the Project, in Sarysu and Talas districts for the WPP footprint, and land plots will be subject to land acquisition and servitude impacts as a result of the OHTLs. The relevant LRPs provide full details on the location, extent and mitigation measures proposed to address these impacts.

2.6 Social receptors

The social receptors include territories and communities that may be subject to both adverse and/or positive impacts arising from the Project development. These receptors are identified based on proximity, land use, population presence, and cultural or regulatory significance. The following categories are considered as social receptors for the Project:

- Villages and communities located near the Project site — estimated as within 20 km of the WPP and within 2 km of the OHTLs — as well as the nearest population hubs.
- Individual households and properties, including isolated dwellings or farms.
- Seasonal farmer shelters or temporary (movable) summer houses used during grazing or agricultural periods.
- Sites of historical or cultural significance, such as cemeteries, burial mounds, and other culturally important places.
- Culturally or sanitarily restricted zones, such as anthrax burial sites, which require buffer zones under national legislation.
- Industrial and mining facilities, whose operations or access routes may be affected by the Project.
- Recreational or tourism areas, including natural or developed sites used for leisure by the population.

It is noted that no indigenous peoples have been identified at this stage for this Project.

Figure 3 illustrates the identified social receptors in the vicinity of the WPP. Figure 4 shows the social receptors located along the Jambyl OHTL while Figure 5 to Figure 7 indicate social receptors along the Kentau OHTL.

The scope and extent of social receptors may be further refined during the ESIA process and ongoing stakeholder engagement activities, in accordance with evolving project design and feedback from local stakeholders.

Figure 3: WPP area and surrounds

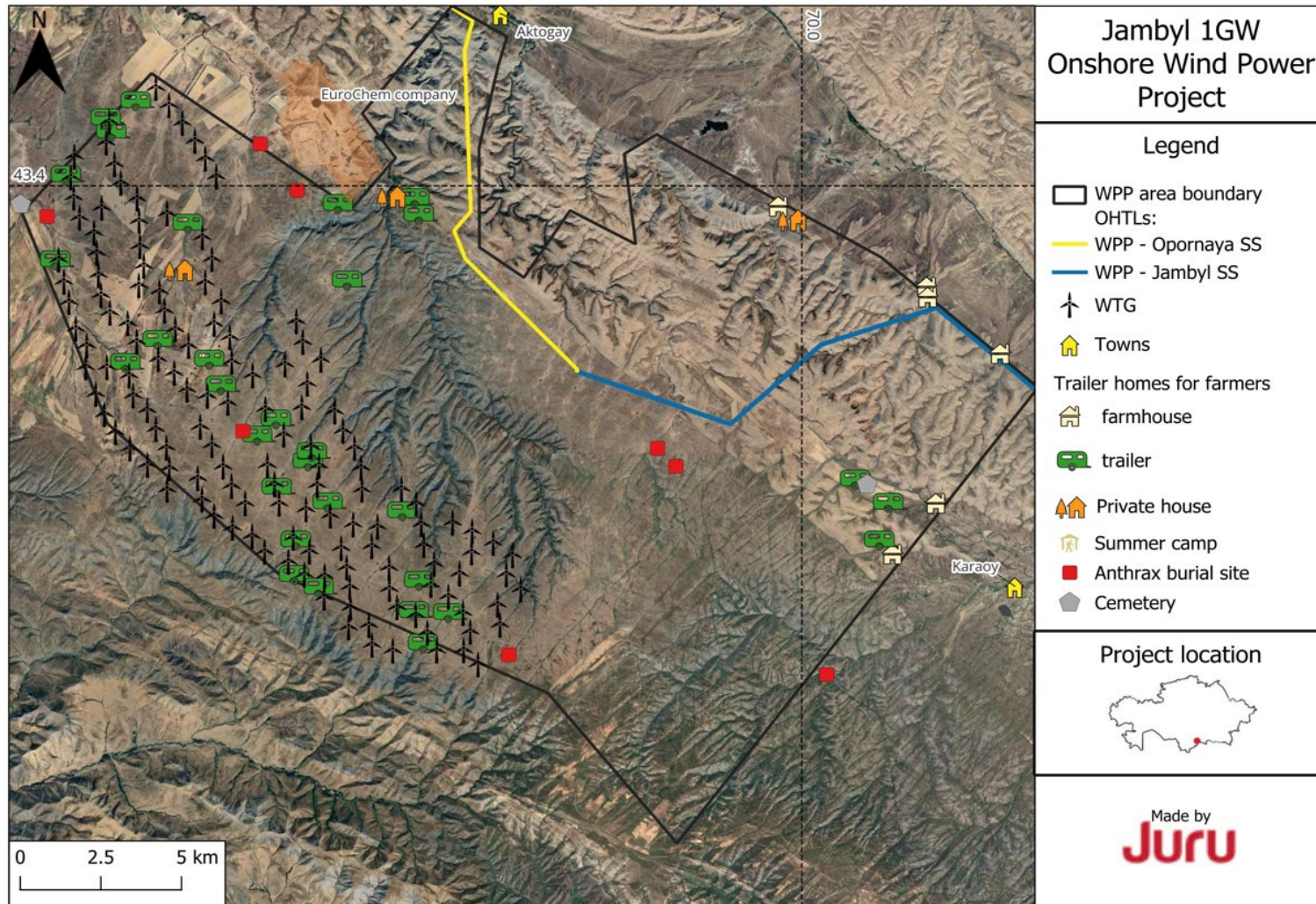


Figure 4: Receptors along Jambyl OHTL

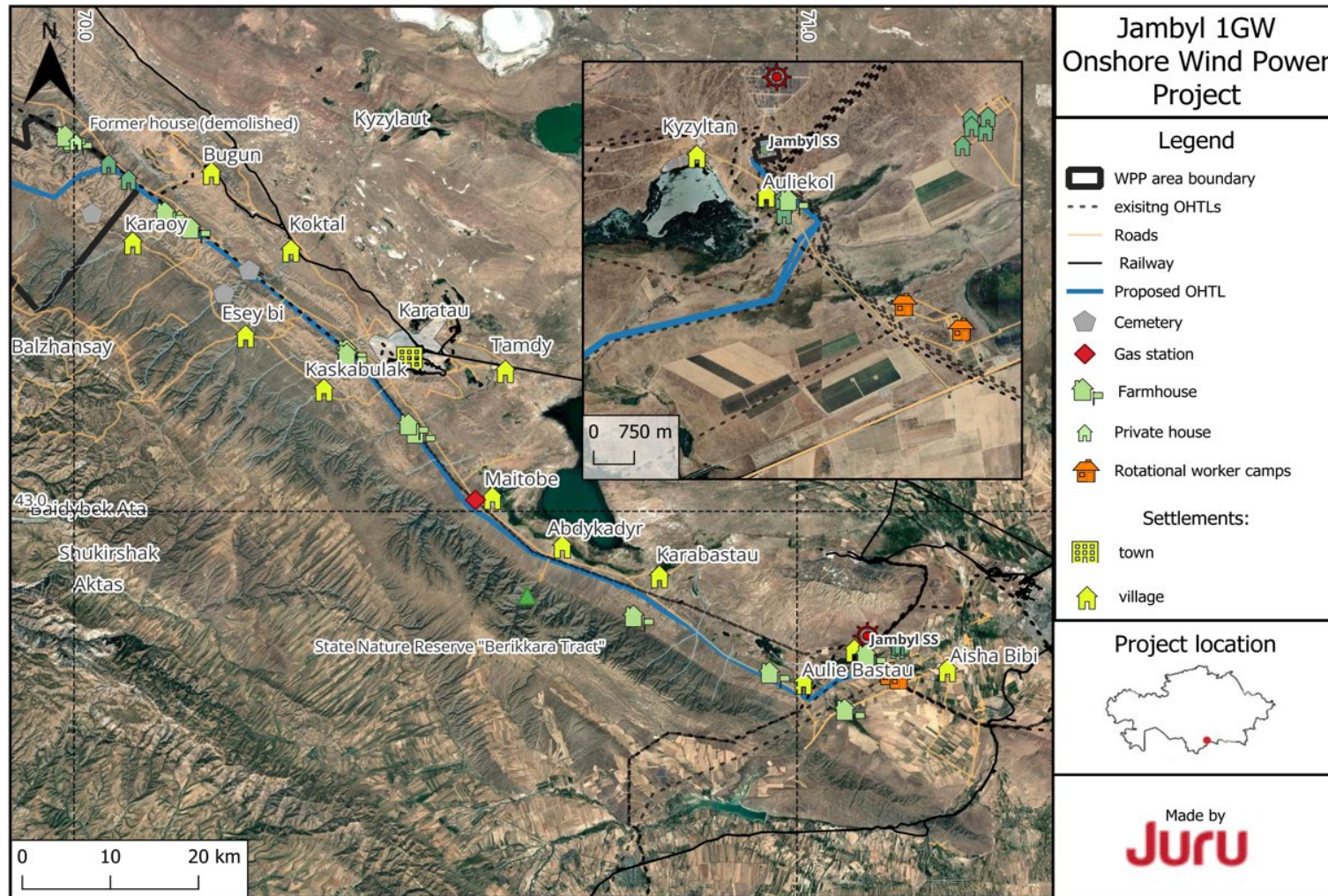


Figure 5: Receptors along Kentau OHTL (Kentau to Sholakkorgan)

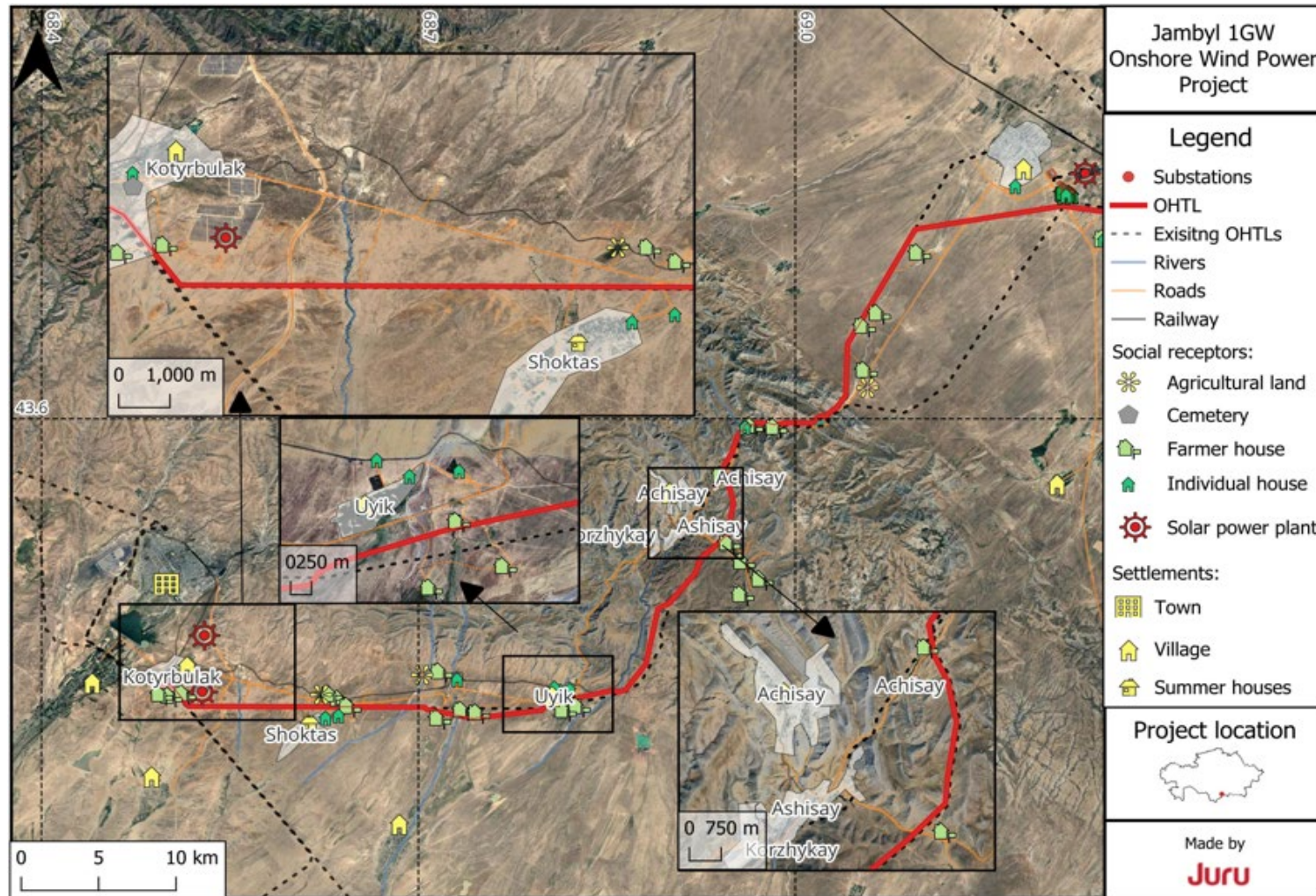


Figure 6: Receptors along Kentau OHTL (Sholakkorgan to Zhanatas)

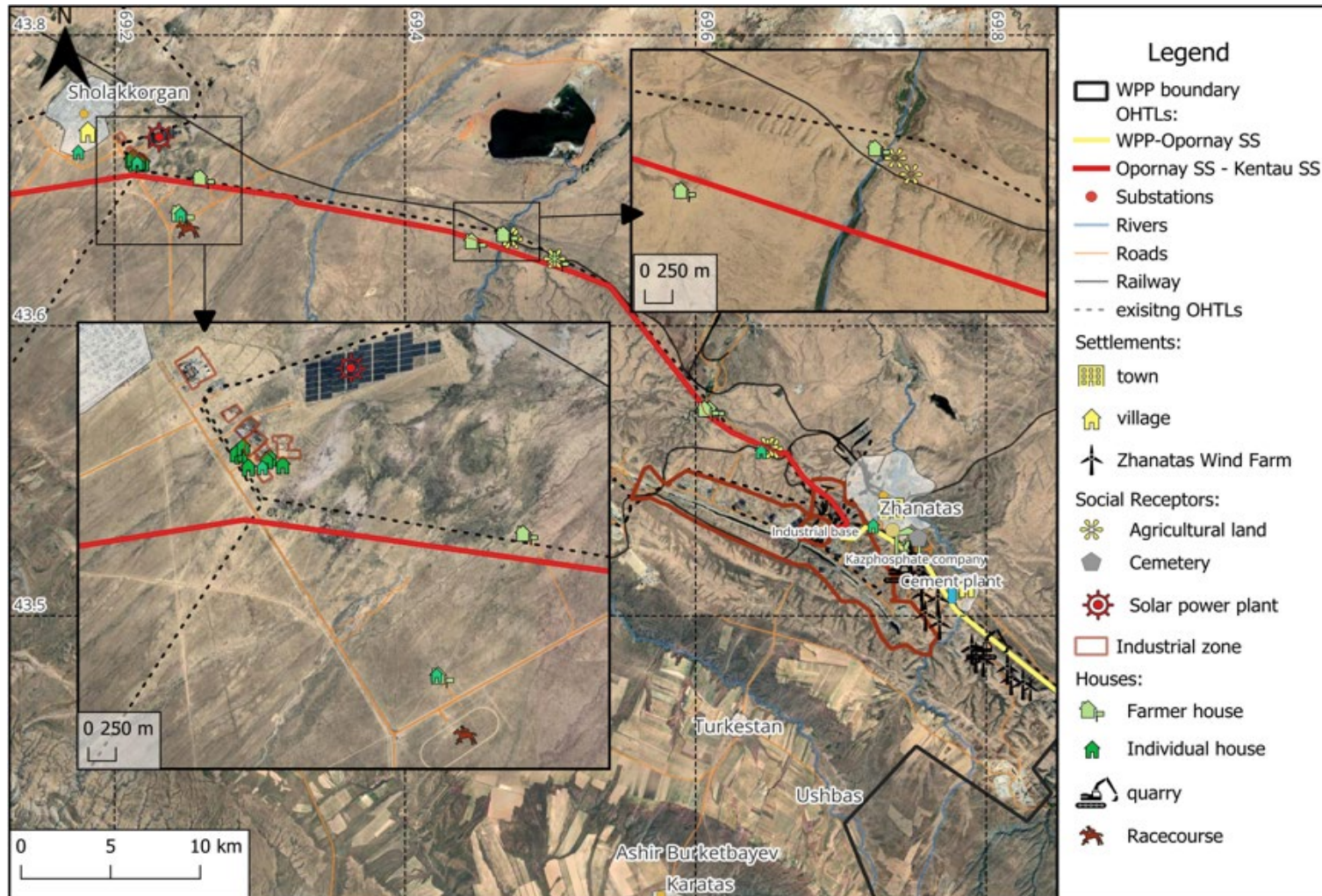
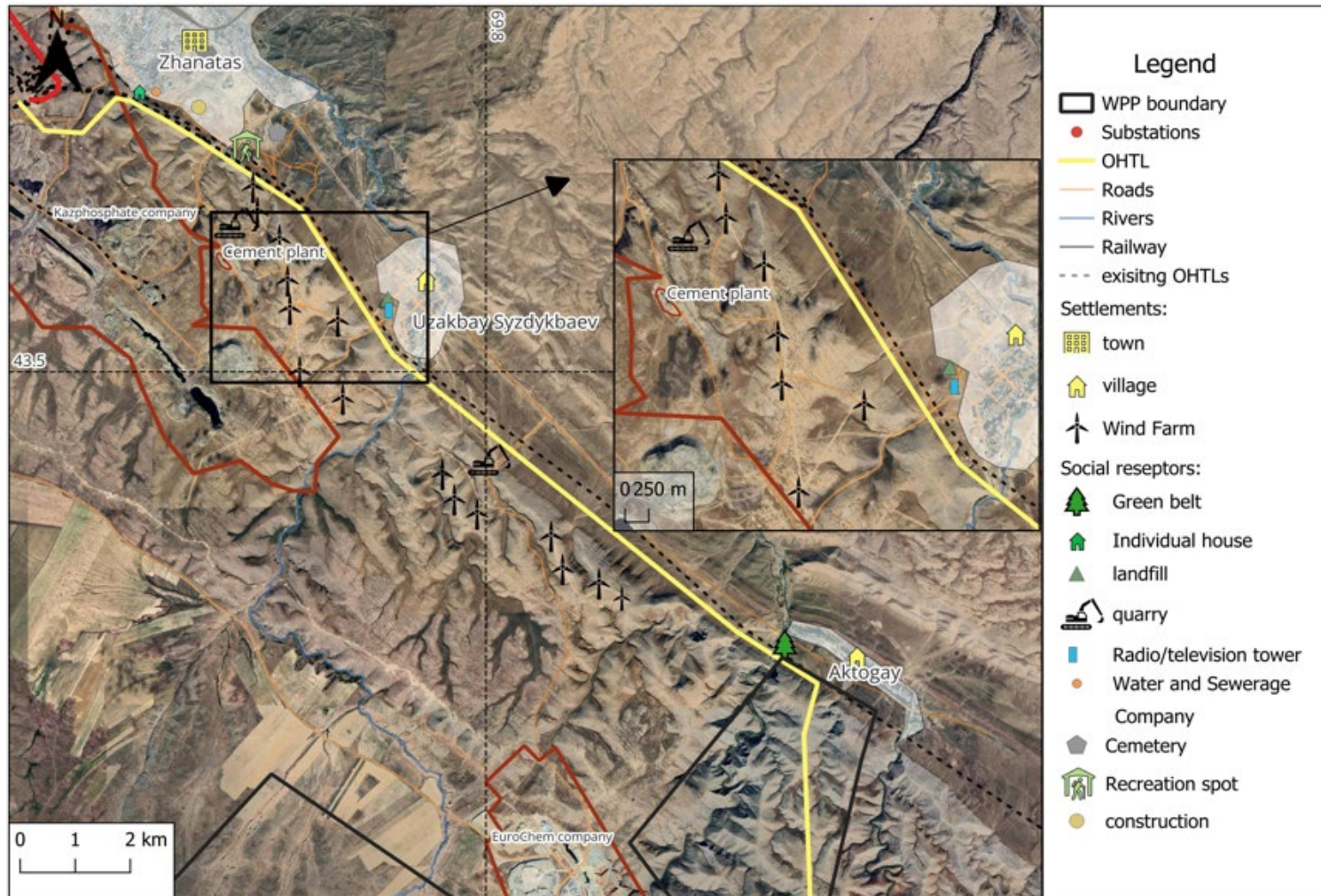


Figure 7: Receptors along Kentau OHTL (Zhanatas to Aktogay/WPP)



3 Stakeholder Engagement Requirements

3.1 Overview

The Project, including this SEP, will comply with the legal requirements and procedures of the GoK, in addition to meeting environmental and social (E&S) requirements of potential Lenders to the Project, as is summarised in the following sections. In addition, the most effective modes of engagement for each stakeholder must be considered and applied in line with good international industry practices.

3.2 National requirements

The main regulatory framework governing stakeholder engagement for the Project is the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Environmental Code), which establishes the principle of public participation as one of the key foundations of national environmental legislation. According to this principle, the public has the right to participate in decision-making processes that affect environmental protection and sustainable development in Kazakhstan, in accordance with the procedures and conditions established by the Environmental Code.

According to the Environmental Code, **affected or interested parties** are defined as individuals or groups whose interests are or may be affected by decisions related to environmental matters, or who have expressed a willingness to participate in the decision-making process.

Interested governmental bodies include state and local executive authorities whose functions may be affected by the implementation of the relevant document or project.

While Kazakh legislation does not require a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan in the form practiced by international standards (such as those of the IFC Performance Standards), it does establish a national framework for public participation in environmental decision-making. According to the Environmental Code, project developers are obliged to organize public hearings on the draft EIA report (Article 73) and ensure access to relevant project information for affected communities and interested stakeholders. The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources № 286 “On approval of the rules for public hearings” requires projects to conduct a public hearing with relevant organizations as well as local communities to receive their support regarding the Project implementation, as described in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Main Stages of EIA and Engagements

Stage of national EIA	Type of engagement with affected or interested parties
Stage 1: Screening (based on Feasibility Study)	Screening report is submitted to Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources or its regional departments (Ecology department). Local Akimat and Ecology department provide it to affected or interested parties and interested governmental bodies. Screening reports are available for affected or interested parties on official web sites and via a special portal.
Stage 2: EIA	Public hearings, initiated at the request of the Project developer, through relevant Akimats
Stage 3: Environmental Permit	Public hearings

The initiator of public hearings (hereinafter - the Initiator – in this case Masdar) is required to send a letter of request for public hearings through the Information System ecoportal.kz to the local executive bodies (akimats) indicating the proposed places accessible to the public, the date and time of the public hearings. The relevant akimats of the relevant administrative-territorial units (oblasts, cities of republican significance, the capital) are those which are fully or partially located within the territory affected by the proposed Project.

After receiving the approval from akimats the Initiator posts an announcement to the local media (newspaper and TV and/or radio) in 2 languages: Kazakh and Russian. It should be sent no earlier than 20 working days prior to the public hearings.

Then Initiator sends an application, the documents, a letter-approval from the akimat, and the previously published announcement in the media. At the same time the Initiator has to put up posters in public places (shops, sport centres, schools) and akimats to inform people about the planned public hearings.

5 working days before the start of the public hearing, another announcement has to be made to the media. The public hearing should be recorded with video and photos and documented with minutes of meeting including the participants' signatures.

Upon completion of the hearings, the minutes of meeting is signed by those present, the results of the public hearings in the form of video and photos will be posted by the akimat on ecoportal.kz and on its official website no later than 2 working days from the date of signing.

A hearing is considered to be held if 1 person or more from the public attends.

3.3 Lender requirements

Project Lenders are expected to be IFIs with their own E&S policies. For this SEP, it has been assumed that Lenders will follow the relevant requirements of one or more of the following: the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and/or the Equator Principles (EPs) which are underpinned by the IFC Performance Standards (PSs). The stakeholder engagement policy requirements related to these standards are discussed below, except for IDB which has no published policy on engagement requirements.

3.3.1 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

The AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (2024) sets clear requirements for stakeholder engagement and grievance management. Stakeholder engagement must begin early in the project cycle and continue throughout preparation and implementation. It should be inclusive, accessible, and culturally appropriate, providing timely, accurate information so that stakeholders can meaningfully influence decision-making. The Bank requires meaningful consultation proportionate to the project's risks and impacts, with more extensive processes for Category A projects. Special provisions exist for projects involving Indigenous Peoples, requiring free, prior, and informed consultation (FPIC) to secure their broad support, particularly where land, resources, relocation, or cultural heritage are affected.

Consultation must also ensure the participation of vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, youth, minorities, and persons with disabilities. The process must be free of intimidation and coercion, with deliberate efforts made to reduce barriers to participation (e.g., through women-only meetings, childcare, or accessible formats). Records of consultations and participant lists must be documented in environmental and social assessments, and project information—including the availability of grievance mechanisms—must be disclosed in appropriate local languages.

On grievance management, AIIB requires clients to establish project-level grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) as early as feasible and no later than the start of implementation. GRMs must be scaled to the project's risks, be gender-sensitive, transparent, and culturally appropriate, and remain in place for the project's duration. They may build on existing mechanisms, provided they are accessible and effective, but must not obstruct judicial or administrative remedies. GRMs must be able to handle complaints—including those related to gender-based violence—promptly, with safeguards for confidentiality, anonymity, and protection against retaliation.

Finally, where grievances cannot be resolved at the project level, affected people may submit complaints to AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM). Clients are required to inform communities about this mechanism in accessible ways, including local languages and project websites. In co-financed projects, AIIB may agree to rely on another financier's accountability mechanism. The Bank also emphasizes addressing risks of retaliation linked to stakeholder engagement, requiring clients to take protective measures where risks of intimidation or harm are present.

At all stages of the Project, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) can be reached by stakeholders, via: ppm@aiib.org, or via: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/ppm/index.html>

3.3.2 Equator Principles

The Equator Principles IV establish key requirements for stakeholder engagement through Principles 5 and 6, as described below:

Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement

For all Category A and Category B Projects (under the Equator Principles project categorization rankings), the Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFI) will require their client to demonstrate effective stakeholder engagement as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner, with affected communities, workers and, where relevant, other stakeholders.

For Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities, the client will conduct an informed consultation and participation process. The client will tailor its consultation process to the risks and impacts of the project; the project's phase of development; the language preferences of the affected communities; their decision-making processes; and the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This process should be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation.

There are also other requirements for facilitating engagement with indigenous peoples, where this is relevant.

Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B projects, the EPFI will require the client, as part of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), to establish effective grievance mechanisms which are designed for use by affected communities and workers, as appropriate, to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance.

Grievance mechanisms are required to be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project, and will seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate, readily accessible, at no cost, and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern. Grievance mechanisms should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies.

3.3.3 International Finance Corporation (IFC)

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

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

- *Stakeholder analysis and planning;*
- *Disclosure and dissemination of information;*
- *Consultation and participation;*
- *Grievance mechanism; and*
- *Ongoing reporting to Affected Communities.*

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

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

- Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise
- Be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to affected communities

- Focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected
- Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation
- Enable meaningful participation, where applicable; and
- Be documented.

4 Stakeholder Identification and Engagement Approaches

4.1 Overview

Stakeholders can be people, groups or organizations affected by or interested in a Project, either directly or indirectly. Stakeholders interested in the Project may be able to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify and prioritise Project stakeholders for consultation during the ESIA process, taking into consideration the range of engagements that have already been completed. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, and potentially new stakeholders will continue to be identified during different stages of the Project. The stakeholder identification process is dynamic and iterative, continuing throughout the life of the Project and adapting to changes in scope, impacts, or stakeholder landscapes. Spatial mapping and plotting of the Project's impact area further support the identification and engagement of geographically relevant communities.

The following categories of stakeholders have been identified using this combined approach: affected parties; interested and influential parties; community representatives; and geographically defined stakeholders.

This SEP includes a **Stakeholder Engagement Matrix** based on the outcomes of consultations during the Scoping Phase site visits (see Table 2 below). This will be updated as new stakeholder groups are identified or as stakeholders and their interest in the Project are identified or change throughout the Project lifecycle. At this stage of the Project as baseline data continues to be gathered, specific details of Project-affected people and vulnerable households are not yet available. This will be updated and made available to the Project as further information is available; confidential, identifying information will not be publicly disclosed.

4.2 Stakeholder identification

A stakeholder is defined for the purposes of the project as any individual or group who is potentially affected by or who has an interest in the Project, and/or can positively or negatively influence project outcomes. The objective of stakeholder identification is therefore to establish which organizations and individuals may be directly or indirectly affected (positively and negatively), or have an interest in the Project and its activities.

The criteria used in the stakeholder identification process includes proximity of households to the Project site; the level of potential interest and/or decision-making responsibilities in the Project among government authorities; and scientists and local/international NGOs with an interest in Project outcomes.

The stakeholder identification process for the Project follows an integrated and internationally recognized approach, combining risk- and impact-based assessment, interest–influence stakeholder mapping, spatial analysis, and a strong focus on inclusivity and adaptability¹. A risk- and impact-based lens ensures the identification of individuals, groups, and communities that may be positively or negatively affected by the Project, directly or indirectly — with particular emphasis on those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable. The interest–influence component allows for the mapping of stakeholders who may not be directly affected but have the potential to shape Project outcomes through their knowledge, expertise, or political and institutional authority.

The stakeholder identification process is an ongoing process throughout the life of the project encompassing identification of:

- i. **Affected parties** — individuals, groups, local communities, and others who may be affected positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, especially those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.
- ii. **Interested and influential parties** — a broader group of stakeholders who can influence Project outcomes through their knowledge of local conditions or their regulatory, technical, or political roles (e.g., government authorities, NGOs, civil society, and academic institutions).
- iii. **Community representatives** — including elected officials, informal leaders, traditional authorities, and elders who speak on behalf of affected communities or represent legal and customary interests.
- iv. **Geographically defined stakeholders** — identified through impact area mapping and analysis of affected territories, which supports the delineation and possible adjustment of the Project footprint.

Table 2: Stakeholder Matrix

Stakeholder Name	Role and Interest
Key Government Ministries of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Ministry of Energy	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory and policy role in strategic energy projects, issues licences
Ministry of National Economy	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for investment in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Agriculture	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for national land management and land legislation including land acquisition for state needs
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information on biodiversity and ecologically important water resources within the project-affected areas. • Execution of laws and regulations pertaining to environmental management.

¹ The methodology draws on key principles from IFC PS 1, the World Bank E&S Framework (ESS10), and guidance from IAP2 and GIZ

Stakeholder Name	Role and Interest
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of national EIA reports for planned project facilities. Issue of environmental permits for construction and operation. Follow-up monitoring of E&S compliance.
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory consultee Provision of information on planned and existing irrigational water supply facilities within the project-affected areas, and execution of laws and regulations pertaining to the operation and maintenance of related infrastructure (e.g., appropriate buffer zones)
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of laws and regulations pertaining to the labour in Kazakhstan, and provision of guidelines to implement new legal requirements.
Ministry of Transport	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory consultee Provision of information on the transport infrastructure within the project-affected areas, and execution of laws and regulations pertaining to the operation and maintenance of related infrastructure (e.g., tonnage, drainage, upgrade or extension of existing roads and traffic regulation).
Regional Government Representatives	
Akimat of Turkestan region Akimat of Jambyl region	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District-level planning and administration of development projects. Preparation of land-use proposals, approval of subsequent land-use plans, commissioning of cadastral registration of landholdings, and administration of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs). Provision of general information on the district Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on biodiversity and technical support on ad-hoc baseline surveys for specific floral species and habitats.
Local Government Authorities	
District Akimats of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkistan Sozak Sarysu Talas Zhualy Jambyl 	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District-level planning and administration of development projects. Preparation of land-use proposals, approval of subsequent land-use plans, commissioning of cadastral registration of landholdings, and administration of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs). Cadastral registration of landholdings, based on approved land-use plans Provision of general information on the district
Other Authorities and Agencies	
Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC)	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kazakhstan’s national transmission system operator Grid connections for the Project, reviewing and approving technical requirements

Stakeholder Name	Role and Interest
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing transmission of electricity, providing metering and dispatch to maintain grid stability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KazTransGasAimak KazTemirZholy QazaqGas KazakhTelecom 	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory consultees with information on existing and planned utilities
Government for Citizens (GfC)	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custodian of land reserved for governmental and pasture use
Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control of the Ministry of Ecology of RK	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on biodiversity and ecologically important water resources within the project-affected areas. Execution of laws and regulations pertaining to environmental management. Review of national EIA reports for planned project facilities. Issue of environmental permits for construction and operation. Follow-up monitoring of E&S compliance.
Institution for the Protection of Forests and Wildlife of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akkol Sarysu 	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government authority to obtain permission for research works on the territory of Forest Fund in the relevant area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of RK Information and Analytical Centre for Environmental Protection State Enterprise of the Production Association "Okhotzooptom" 	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on biodiversity and technical support on ad-hoc baseline surveys for specific floral species and habitats.
Committee of Industrial Safety of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency response to natural disasters and other contingencies, and mobilization of humanitarian aid
Committee of Culture of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on tangible and intangible cultural heritage within the project-affected areas, and execution of laws and regulations pertaining to labour in Kazakhstan.
Institute of Archaeology named A. Kh. Margulan Kazarchaology LLP	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on tangible and intangible cultural heritage within the project-affected areas, and completion of archaeological surveys for the national inventory of cultural heritage sites.
JSC 'National geological survey'	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National operator for the collection, storage, processing and provision of geological information, providing information on geologically significant objects and planned exploration
Committee of Geology of the Ministry of Industry and Construction of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Decision-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on ongoing and planned and existing mineral exploration surveys (and related exclusion zones within the project-affected areas, and any geotechnically hazardous land.

Stakeholder Name	Role and Interest
Shu-Talas Basin Inspection Jambyl Branch of Communal State Institution "Kazvodkhoz" Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of RK	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on the existing water pipelines and/or irrigation systems near the project area.
Department of Natural Resources and Regulation of Nature Management of the Akimat of Jambyl region	Interested parties:
Institute of Zoology Republic Kazakhstan Institute of Biology	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on biodiversity and technical support on ad-hoc baseline surveys for specific faunal species and habitats.
Karatau Nature Reserve	Interested parties: Provision of information on biodiversity and technical support on ad-hoc baseline surveys for specific floral species and habitats.
National and International Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK) Biodiversity Research and Conservation Center (BRCC) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Bustard specialist group Birdlife International Local Eco NGO 	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on biodiversity and technical support on ad-hoc baseline surveys for specific floral species and habitats. Engagement on avoidance of potential impacts to biodiversity and the mitigations of WPP
Service providers for GBVH prevention, response and support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jambyl Regional Centre for Social Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence Family support centres in Turkestan 	Interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information on the Project and its GBVH SOP Coordination on implementation of the GBVH SOP
Private Companies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KazPhosphate Eurochem 	Affected parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of general information on project affected areas Potentially affected neighbouring landowners/users
Communities and Community Leaders	
Village Akims	Interested and potentially affected parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives of local community members at the local level
Project-affected landowners and land users (Long leaseholders, Herders) in WPP or OHTLs	Affected parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-users subject to economic displacement as a result of land acquisition for the Project's development. Changes to business/livelihoods Local procurement and employment opportunities;
Project-affected communities or residents of towns and villages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aktogay, Ushbas, Zhanatas 	Affected and/or interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities potentially affected by and/or interested in environmental and social impacts from components of the Project. This may include: road and other construction works impacts, noise/dust or other nuisance impacts, local employment, local procurement, land use changes and impacts, community health and safety risks, perceptions of health impacts, information

Stakeholder Name	Role and Interest
	disclosure and meaningful engagement opportunities about the Project, access to a grievance mechanism.
Project-affected communities or residents of towns and villages: Karaoy, Turkestan, Uzakbay, Syzdykbaev, Karatas, Arystandy, Karatau, Koktal, Maytobe, Abdikadir, Karabastau, Aulie-bastau, Aulie-kul, Kyzyltan, Sholakkorgan, Uyuk, Ashisay, Shokts, Kotyrbulak, Kushata, Kentau.	Affected and/or interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities potentially indirectly affected by and/or interested in environmental and social impacts from components of the Project. This may include: local employment, local procurement, land use changes and impacts, community health and safety risks, perceptions of health impacts, information disclosure and meaningful engagement opportunities about the Project, access to a grievance mechanism.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households • Women • Young people and children • Elderly 	Affected and/or interested parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable people potentially unable to access project benefits and/or disproportionately affected by the Project due to their vulnerability, gender, age, ethnicity.

4.3 Social Area of Influence

The Social Area of Influence (Aoi) of the WPP and OHTL includes territories and communities that might experience adverse and positive impacts of the development. The social Aoi includes the following:

- Communities in vicinity of the WPP:
 - Aqtogai, one of the closest communities to the Wind Power Plant area, located at approximately 500 metres at R-43 public road potentially used for the Project;
 - Zhanatas, a relatively large community and the administrative centre of Sarysu district, which is located at approximately 14 km from the Wind Power Plant. Though no development of transport infrastructure (road and railroad) is anticipated in this community, the public roads crossing this community might be used as access roads for the Project;
 - Ushbas, the closest village to a WTG lying approximately 2.1 km to the east of the nearest turbine and approximately 1,700m from the WPP boundary.
- Communities and individuals in the vicinity of the WPP:
 - Residents of single structures (residential houses) located in proximity to the Plant’s facilities and along the road connecting the WPP via the OHTL to Jambyl-500 kV Substation;
 - Residents/land users who may be affected by noise impacts anticipated at the WPP;
- Landowners and land users, including:
 - Private landowners and land users (individuals and/or organisations) owning/using land on formal basis and affected by the land acquisition for the Project and associated facilities
 - Private landowners and land users (individuals and/or organisations) owning/using land on formal basis, whose land plots fall within the buffer zones (sanitary protection zones) established for the Project and/or associated facilities.
 - Informal land users (potentially using land allocated for the Project and/or associated facilities for grazing and potentially other activities);

The social AoI may be revised in the course of the Project implementation and during the process of stakeholder engagement, as necessary.

4.4 Principles of engagement

Principles of meaningful engagement are to be applied by the Project. This includes that all stakeholder engagement will be carried out in a culturally appropriate manner and languages understood by stakeholders (including Kazakh and Russian as relevant). The engagement process will be transparent, based on fact and free from retaliation or retribution of any stakeholders expressing concerns or criticisms about the Project.

Engagement will be equitable and non-discriminatory and will ensure different categories of stakeholders are represented and involved, including the participation of vulnerable groups. This means that planning for engagement activities will consider cultural and economic elements to ensure the greatest number of stakeholders can attend (for example, when women can attend or when herders are at their houses and not out grazing their animals).

All meetings will be arranged in advance and communicated via local and district leaders and other means. All meetings will include visual material and handouts in the local language.

The consultation process should be respectful of participants' time, and meetings will be held at venues easily accessible to stakeholders, and transportation will be provided when necessary.

Confidentiality of information and stakeholders should be provided where requested, or where concerns about retaliation are present, and the process will be systematically documented. All outputs will be documented (photos/video, completion of attendance registers and minutes of meetings) and relevant aspects of it should be disclosed publicly or prepared for circulation as appropriate.

4.5 Participation of Women

Considering the local culture and traditions, stakeholder engagement will include a focus on implementing measures to ensure the active participation of women, mainly from local communities and farm workers, by arranging separate consultations and meetings, where these are needed.

For gender-segregated activities, female moderators will lead meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and consultations to create a comfortable atmosphere for women to be informed about the Project and actively participate, providing their views and concerns and sharing feedback.

A Gender Action Plan will be developed as part of the ESIA package. This document will provide additional, targeted information about appropriate modes of engagement with women in the Project area and further inform this SEP in its next iteration.

4.6 Participation of Vulnerable groups

In addition to women, vulnerable groups include low-income families, the unemployed, youth, older adults, children, and people with disabilities. It can also include people with poor literacy or the illiterate. These individuals may have difficulty receiving information about the Project, providing their opinions, or raising their concerns about the Project.

To ensure the involvement of vulnerable groups, especially those who cannot attend the meetings due to physical disabilities, targeted stakeholder engagement will be held. Where possible, these consultations will be conducted in their homes or a location accessible to them, and conducted with adequate supports as relevant, to ensure that those who may be disproportionately affected by the project can share their opinions and contribute to decision-making processes.

Baseline data gathering, including specifically with potentially vulnerable Project affected households, is currently underway. This baseline data once completed will inform both the ESIA and a future update of this SEP, including the most appropriate types of engagement for the specific vulnerabilities identified.

In practice, vulnerable groups may face barriers to meaningful engagement, including limited mobility, time constraints linked to caregiving responsibilities, low literacy or confidence in formal consultation settings, language barriers, limited access to digital communication, and mistrust of external project proponents. Older people, persons with disabilities, women with domestic responsibilities, and low-income households may be particularly constrained in attending public meetings or understanding written project information. To address these barriers, the Project will apply differentiated engagement approaches, including verbal and visual communication, smaller group or one-to-one consultations, flexible timing, and the use of trusted intermediaries. Where appropriate, the Project will collaborate with local non-governmental and community-based organisations, such as social support centres, disability associations, women's or family support centres, and humanitarian organisations (e.g. Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan, Jambyl Regional Branch) to support outreach, facilitate consultations, and improve access to information and the grievance mechanism.

4.7 Consultation Activities

The following methods will be used to inform stakeholders about the stakeholder engagement process during the ESIA process:

- Face-to-face meetings (also known as key informant interviews -KIIs) - this method will be applied to directly affected and decision-making groups of stakeholders. Also, to be implemented with vulnerable groups where relevant and / or with any stakeholders who have requested face-to-face / discreet meetings due to concerns about intimidation and coercion.
- Meetings with community leaders – these will be formal and informal meetings held with community leaders to maintain good relations with the community and address any concerns the community might have.
- Visual aids and leaflet distribution – such method will be suitable to inform large groups of stakeholders, such as local communities, about the Project, and grievance mechanism process.
- Social Media – can be used for communication with stakeholder groups who are not able to meet due to long distances and/or can be used to connect with existing social information sharing and disclosure mechanisms (such as Akimat's village WhatsApp groups).
- Public meetings – these may be in the form of large group meetings and will disclose Project information at key implementation phases throughout the Project lifecycle.

- Focus groups discussions (FGDs) – they will be used to gain information for the ESIA phase as well as conduct consultations with vulnerable groups.
- Written correspondence – used to invite stakeholders to public meetings. This may be in the form of letters, or business correspondence. Also used to disclose information at key Project phases to a wider distribution of both impacted and interested stakeholders.
- Phone calls – used to contact key national and local government stakeholders and also an alternative for vulnerable groups that have difficulty accessing information in other formats. It can also be used in lockdown situations when the health or security of stakeholders or staff may be at risk, or at the request of stakeholders who have concerns about risks of intimidation and coercion during consultations/engagements.
- Media releases – may be used at key Project phases to disclose information to wider stakeholder groups.

The method for communication selected in Table 3 is based on the interest of the stakeholder group and the influence it has as explained below:

- **In-depth engagement:** regular, one-on-one meetings, task groups, committees, and updates (via letter, telephone calls or emails).
- **Focused engagement:** periodic focus groups, letters, telephone calls and emails, where practicable.
- **Informed engagement:** occasional public meetings, project information through letters, flyers, internet, and advertisements in local media.
- **Opportunity to comment:** opportunities to lodge comments with the Juru ESIA team during ESIA preparation or the Masdar Community Liaison Officer (CLO), Social GBVH Officer directly or via Feedback Forms (during construction). In each case, feedback forms will be available as well as opportunities to provide verbal feedback.
- **Information disclosure:** specific information disclosure events, flyers, advertisements in conventional media, e.g., radio and newspapers. The use of social media is anticipated to cover information disclosures/notifications via village WhatsApp groups.

Table 3: Preferred engagement methods for different stakeholder groups

Stakeholder Name	Engagement and communication approaches
Government Ministries of the Republic of Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters and senior meetings
Regional Government Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters and meetings • Phone calls with formal follow up
Local Government Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters and meetings • Phone calls with formal follow up
Other Authorities and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters and meetings • Phone calls with formal follow up
National and International NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters/emails and meetings • Online videocalls with formal follow up
Private Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters/emails and meetings
Communities and Community Leaders	
Village Akims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal letters and meetings

Stakeholder Name	Engagement and communication approaches
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone calls with formal follow up as required • WhatsApp groups
Project-affected landowners and land users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings • Public display boards/flyers • WhatsApp groups • Focus group discussions • Formal meetings
Local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings • Public display boards/flyers • WhatsApp groups • Focus group discussions • Formal meetings
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s only meetings • Public display boards/flyers • Focus group discussions • Phone calls
Young people and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted group meetings • Focus group discussions • Social media
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted group meetings • Focus group discussions • Phone calls
Other vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted approaches depending on the needs of people

5 Stakeholder Engagement Undertaken to Date

5.1 Overview

This section includes a summary of all stakeholder engagement undertaken to the date at the time of drafting this version of the SEP. To date, stakeholder engagement has been completed for the scoping phase of the Project and engagement for the ESIA preparation phase has commenced.

Scoping engagement was undertaken in 2 phases as the scope of the Project expanded from an initial 500MW project with 1 OHTL, to an expanded 1GW project with 2 OHTLs. For this reason, the period over which engagement for scoping was conducted was lengthy, commencing in spring 2024 until summer 2025. The record of stakeholder engagement has been maintained continuously, documenting letters, follow up meetings and field visit interviews.

ESIA preparation has commenced and with it, targeted engagement with various stakeholders, as described further below.

5.2 Engagement at Scoping Phase

5.2.1 Initial Scoping Engagement

The first phase of stakeholder engagement was conducted for the initial configuration of the Project, which included a 500 MW WPP and 1 220 kV overhead transmission line (OHTL) connecting the WPP

to the Jambyl substation. The initial stakeholder consultations were conducted during a site visit from 27 to 31 March 2024.

Initial scoping engagement focused on building relationships with key local authorities, including regional, district, and rural-level Akimats, as well as village administrations. The following consultations were undertaken at that time:

1. Akimat of Sarysu District
2. Cadastral Department of Sarysu District
3. Akimat of Zhualy District
4. Akimat of Jambyl District
5. Jambyl-500 Substation
6. Non-Commercial Joint Stock Organization “Government for Citizens”
7. Main Herders located along OHTL
8. Aktogay Village
9. Zhanatas Village

The main objectives of this stage of early stakeholder engagement included:

- Introducing the Project concept to government representatives and the wider public;
- Requesting relevant data to inform the baseline studies;
- Coordinating and facilitating initial meetings with local residents and land users.

Following these visits, further requests for data were sent to relevant government bodies to obtain land-related, environmental, and social information. Given that the region is of high importance for biodiversity conservation, engagement with non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and relevant government authorities also began in Spring 2024 and continued throughout that year.

Scoping engagement identified that there were some concerns and misinformation in the communities about wind farms, in addition to concerns of local communities about collaborating with project developers. It was identified that this was a result of the construction of the Zhanatas wind farm, which is located near to the Project site. Engagement with communities has kept a watching brief on this issue and has informed this project’s engagement approach.

5.2.2 Further Scoping engagement

A second phase of scoping engagement was conducted following the decision to expand the capacity of the WPP to 1 GW. This phase covered both OHTLs – the previously planned line to Jambyl and a newly added line to Kentau substation – as well as the 1 GW WPP layout.

Stakeholder engagement related to the inclusion of a new OHTL route crossing into a different administrative region – Turkestan Region – involved engagement with local authorities, state bodies, and relevant ministries. The first site visit was conducted in February 2025. The process also included requests for information on land users and the identification of key social receptors.

At this stage, engagement related to the initial components of the Project (the wind power plant and the OHTL located within the Jambyl Region) focused on more detailed information requests aimed at identifying potential social, environmental, and biodiversity-related risks, as well as clarifying previously obtained data on land plots. This process gradually transitioned into engagement activities under the ESIA phase.

During the meetings, participants were provided with leaflets that provided the key information about the planned Project as well as contact details of the ESIA Consultant.

Common themes that were discussed by all parties during scoping engagement were:

- Project introduction & general information (objectives, layout, ownership, land acquisition).
- Land ownership, acquisition and cadastral data (requests to Akimats, GfC, leaseholders).
- Livelihoods & land use (farming, grazing, housing, infrastructure).
- Experience with existing WPPs (esp. Zhanatas) (perceptions, prior compensation).
- Requests for stakeholder support/collaboration (especially from Akimats to facilitate meetings).
- Biodiversity/forest use (specifically, regarding permits required, Argali surveys).
- Infrastructure & local benefits (employment, road improvements, electricity access).

Common concerns raised by stakeholders related to the following issues:

- Land ownership & acquisition clarity (documents, data requests, lease status).
- Compensation (procedures, adequacy, timing).
- Livelihood impacts (farming, grazing, road access, security of land use).
- Local employment/job creation requests.
- Electricity access, tariffs, and reliability.
- Environmental/biodiversity impacts.
- Requests for project data/maps/coordinates.

The most common concerns or issues raised by Government representatives/authorities have related to:

- Focused on land ownership/acquisition data, cadastral accuracy, procedural requirements, permits, and coordination.
- Some also raised employment and infrastructure expectations.

For leaseholders/farmers, the most common issues raised have related to:

- Concerned mainly with compensation, livelihood impacts, grazing land, road access, electricity connections, and future project benefits.
- Environmental concerns occasionally raised (wind intensity, wildlife).

For most stakeholders, commitment has been given for further consultation during the ESIA phase, which is already underway at the time of drafting this version of the SEP. Additional information has been provided to other stakeholders on request or where clarifications have been necessary (e.g. on land rights, technical explanations, grievance mechanism).

The Annexes to this SEP contain:

- Annex A – Sample of the project leaflet
- Annex B – Stakeholder engagement log
- Annex C – Record of letters
- Annex D – Attendance registers
- Annex E – Photographs of engagement
- Annex F – GRM Form
- Annex G – Project Grievance Log
- Annex H – SEA/GBVH Referral pathways and procedure.

5.3 Engagement at ESIA Preparation Phase

At the ESIA stage, stakeholder engagement was expanded to address specific social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the Project. Meetings, letters, phone calls, and site visits are being held across Jambyl and Turkestan regions. Stakeholder engagement during the ESIA stage included cooperation with local subcontractors responsible for preparing the national EIA in accordance with Kazakhstan's environmental legislation, more detailed consultations on issues related to historical and cultural heritage, clarification of buffer zones around archaeological sites, and the identification of river and stream protection requirements and watercourse buffer zones. This stage also involved the maintenance of the Stakeholder Matrix and Stakeholder Engagement Log to track all communications.

Site visits were conducted in May, June, and July 2025 to inform the ESIA and identify key environmental and social risk. Further baseline data collection is underway and will be reported on during future iterations of this SEP.

Also underway is baseline data collection for the preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan or Plans (LRPs) for the Project. At this stage, a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Framework (LARF) has been drafted as part of the ESIA study, to guide and implement resettlement planning. The aim of the LARF is to identify resettlement principles and organizational arrangements and to provide a guide to the provision of livelihood restoration. In order to develop the LRPs, more detailed baseline data collection is required of those households that will potentially be directly affected by Project development (Project Affected People, or PAPs), requiring specific engagement and surveying of those people and their households. The specific engagement and grievance management requirements about land issues under the LRPs are to be detailed in the LRPs. This is due to the nature of the issues that can be raised relating to land, valuation and compensation and specialist expertise required to respond to such issues.

Consultations have included:

- **Local land users and potential Project Affected People** – engagement regarding potential construction activities (e.g., met masts, LIDAR, OHTL), temporary land use, and compensation mechanisms and Site visits and KIIs in the pastureland area on which wind turbines, BESS, site substation, access roads and other ancillary infrastructure will be located
- **Local authorities and state bodies** – coordination on land acquisition, permitting, technical infrastructure, and protected areas

- **Cultural heritage institutions** – requests for data on archaeological sites
- **Biodiversity stakeholders** – engagement with national and international NGOs regarding wildlife corridors and protected species; and
- **Subcontractors** – coordination with national EIA consultants to align procedures.

This engagement has informed and helped clarify regulatory requirements, refine the Project layout, and ensure alignment with national and international standards.

The following stakeholder engagement activities are either ongoing or planned as part of the ESIA and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) processes:

- Information disclosure/notifications to key stakeholders (no response required);
- Business correspondence;
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) related to ESIA and LRP (ongoing and upcoming);
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) (ongoing and upcoming);
- Public Hearings (planned);
- Lender disclosure activities (planned)
- Other engagements to respond to requests for information and ongoing engagement to clarify issues as required.

These activities aim to ensure inclusive engagement, gather targeted feedback, and meet national and international stakeholder engagement requirements.

5.3.1 Engagement with Biodiversity Stakeholders

Representatives from the following biodiversity-focused organisations were invited to engage in dialogue regarding the Project and the ESIA process:

- Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK)
- BRCC
- IUCN Bustard Specialist Group
- BirdLife International.

An online meeting was held to present the Project and the ongoing ESIA preparation process. The session aimed to inform stakeholders of potential biodiversity impacts and gather their preliminary feedback on key areas of concern, particularly in relation to sensitive habitats and species such as bustards.

5.3.2 Pastureland and Livelihood Stakeholders

Following the site visit to the area designated for the WPP, valuable local water sources and pasture areas used by nearby residents were identified and a further sample of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with leaseholders and local community members, as well as additional targeted site visits, have been conducted to collect additional detailed, site-specific information on land use and social dynamics.

5.3.3 Baseline Consultations

A household survey was conducted for the Jambyl OHTL and WPP sections under the ESIA and Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Planning (LRP) processes to understand the socio-economic conditions of potentially affected persons (PAPs) and map baseline conditions in the area more broadly for the ESIA. A household survey for the Kentau OHTL section is also currently underway.

The social baseline survey includes:

- Structured socio-economic questionnaires administered to potentially affected households (PAPs) to gather data on demographics, income sources, land tenure, access to services, and livelihood patterns
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with various community groups (e.g., men, women, herders, farmers) to explore collective concerns, seasonal land use practices, and perceptions of Project impacts
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with local leaders, leaseholders, and knowledgeable individuals to gain in-depth insights into land use, social dynamics, and community vulnerabilities; and
- Specific household asset surveys and valuation processes are additionally underway – these are reported on under the LRP in detail and will be summarised within the ESIA, including specific engagement requirements for the LRP process.

6 Future Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Overview

This section summarises stakeholder engagement planned for the ESIA phase, pre-construction and construction phase of the Project. This SEP focuses on planned stakeholder engagement at the ESIA stage. This section will be updated as engagement is undertaken and new requirements for engagement are defined for subsequent phases, including ESIA disclosure, pre-construction, construction, commissioning, operation, and decommissioning, as adaptive management processes are implemented, i.e. feedback from stakeholders informs the project design and implementation. The next update of this SEP will be undertaken once the final ESIA report is completed.

Details of the proposed future stakeholder engagement programme are presented in the following sub-sections. During all future stakeholder engagement activities, the Stakeholder Engagement Log will continue to be used to record the date of the engagement, key findings, details of any additional actions necessary, the date these additional actions were completed, and any other relevant information.

6.2 Future stakeholder engagement planning

Future stakeholder engagement activities will be undertaken at the following key stages of the Project:

- To disclose the Final ESIA package.
- Prior to the start of construction.
- During construction.
- Prior to the start of operation.
- During operation.

This section outlines the stakeholder engagement and public disclosure activities for the next ESIA phase. A summary of planned stakeholder consultations for the remainder of the Project is shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Planned stakeholder engagement

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
Engagement and Disclosure of the ESIA				
1	Information disclosure, social media, and media releases prior to finalisation of the ESIA	All stakeholders	Prior to finalisation of the ESIA	<p><i>Purpose:</i> To meaningfully disclose the content of the draft ESIA and obtain feedback on components thereof; provide official notifications for relevant authorities as required.</p> <p><i>Tools:</i> Formal letters; Project leaflet; Non-technical summary; WhatsApp/social media groups where available to notify of information disclosures and meeting opportunities; Masdar project web page; topic-specific briefings as appropriate.</p>
2	Public meetings prior to commencement of construction/finalisation of the ESIA	All stakeholders with specific attention to community leaders, the NGO and local community members	Prior to finalisation of the ESIA	Disclosure of the non-technical summary (NTS - including Grievance Mechanism) plus supporting leaflets in publicly accessible locations (e.g., for at least 2 weeks before the meetings and 2 weeks after the meetings). Meetings in all Project communities. The materials will be translated into Kazakh language. NTS, ESIA, SEP, LRPs and other key documents including on biodiversity are to be disclosed online (https://masdar.ae/en/renewables/our-projects)
3	Targeted engagement with specific stakeholder groups	Vulnerable people; Women; Biodiversity NGOs; PAPs including noise-affected households; others as identified	As needed	Specific face to face/phone calls with targeted groups to ensure that information disclosure meets the needs of specific groups regarding the above topics, and that the GRM is well understood and accessible.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
Engagement and Disclosure prior to Construction				
4	Information disclosure, social media, and media releases prior to commencement of construction	All stakeholders	Prior to commencement of construction (expected to be Q4 2025)	<p><i>Purpose:</i> To inform local residents and other stakeholders about: the activities that will occur at the commencement of construction (including location of worker accommodation, construction schedule, land access restrictions); community health and safety risks and measures to be taken to address these (focus on transport risks including movement of oversized equipment, mobile plant and equipment, GBVH and SEA risks); mechanisms to reach the project for information and/or raising grievances; local employment and procurement opportunities; requirements and expectations of workers including security; respond to any questions or queries of participants; provide official notifications for relevant authorities as required.</p> <p><i>Tools:</i> Formal letters; Project leaflet; Non-technical summary; WhatsApp/social media groups where available to notify of information disclosures and meeting opportunities; topic-specific briefings on issues of key concern in addition to those above.</p>
5	Face to face meetings/telephone calls prior to commencement of work with landowners and landusers directly affected by the	Directly affected land users	Regularly until work commences, and at least 2 weeks before work commences in their grazing area	<p>These meetings will include (but not be restricted to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of payment of compensation • Notification and implementation of the livelihood restoration training

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No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
	Project in the WPP/grazing area footprint, including access road(s)		(expected to be Q4 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of the dates the land ownership will be transferred, and the date construction of the perimeter fence will commence • Targeted advanced notification on construction works including movement of oversized equipment and supplies • Responses to any updated frequently asked questions / issues of concern from the landowners/landusers.
6	Targeted engagement with specific stakeholder groups	Vulnerable people; Women; Biodiversity stakeholders; GBVH service providers; others as identified	As needed	<p>Specific face to face/phone calls and meetings with targeted groups to ensure that information disclosure meets the needs of specific groups regarding the above topics, and that the GRM is well understood and accessible.</p> <p>Responses to any updated frequently asked questions / issues of concern from women, vulnerable people, or other specific stakeholders or stakeholder groups.</p>
Engagement and Disclosure during Construction				
7	Information disclosure, social media, and media releases	All stakeholders	At key milestones during construction	<p>Purpose: To inform local residents and other interested stakeholders about progress of construction, implementation status of key ESMPs (e.g. LRP); local procurement and employment opportunities; community health and safety controls and any key issues associated with the specific phase of activity on site; any updates on expectations of project workers including security; refresher on the project GRM; provide official notifications for relevant authorities as required.</p>

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No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
				Tools: Formal update letters; Project leaflet (updated relevant to project phase); WhatsApp/social media groups where available to notify of information disclosures and meeting opportunities; community development/social investment opportunities and/or progress; topic-specific briefings on issues of key concern in addition to those above.
8	Public meetings	Community leaders, NGO and local community members	At key milestones during construction and at least monthly	Monthly meetings to be held face to face to provide for opportunities for members of the public to hear, in person, updates and ask questions and receive answers, about the topics above. Periodically (six-monthly and at key phases of construction where there are material changes to activities) the meetings will include updated brochures/leaflets on specific topics. Any questions that cannot be answered at the time will be taken on notice and a full response from the relevant party followed up at an agreed time. Feedback on effectiveness of the GRM to be provided (without identifying complainants), including issues that the company/EPC has addressed and how this has resulted in any changes to mitigation measures.
9	Targeted engagement with specific stakeholder groups	Vulnerable people; Women; others as identified	As needed	Specific face to face/phone calls with targeted groups to ensure that information disclosure meets the needs of specific groups regarding the above topics, and that the GRM is well understood and accessible.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
Engagement and Disclosure prior to Operations commencement				
10	Information disclosure, media release, social media, and annual reporting	All stakeholders	At least 2 months prior to the commencement of operations	<p>Purpose: To inform local people and interested stakeholders about the upcoming phase of the Project, i.e. that electricity generation will commence; that the WPP will be providing power into the national grid (the responsibility of KEGOC not the Project) not individual household connections; updates on the types of potential community health and safety risks (e.g., shadow flicker, noise, ice throw, blade failure) and the avoidance and mitigation measures; Emergency Response Plan details and project grievance mechanism updates; provide official notifications for relevant authorities as required.</p> <p><i>Tools:</i> Formal update letters; Project leaflet (updated relevant to project phase); WhatsApp/social media groups where available to notify of information disclosures and meeting opportunities; community development/social investment opportunities and/or progress; topic-specific briefings on issues of key concern in addition to those above.</p>
11	Public meetings	Community leaders, NGO and local community members	At least 2 months prior to the commencement of operations	<p>Face to face meetings to disclose and enable Q&A with stakeholders about the issues listed above. The meetings will include updated brochures/leaflets on specific topics, with a focus on providing forward-looking information about forthcoming changes that can be anticipated, with Frequently Asked Questions brochures. Any questions that cannot be answered at the time will be taken on notice and a full</p>

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No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
				response from the relevant party followed up at an agreed time. Refresher information disclosure about the GRM.
12	Face to face meetings/telephone calls prior to commencement of operations with landowners and landusers directly affected by the Project in the WPP/grazing area footprint, including access road(s)	Directly affected land users	At least 2 months prior to the commencement of operations	Targeted one-to-one engagements with affected landowners/users to ensure that specific issues affecting land use and land users during operations are well understood, particular to the above topics. Individual meetings/calls/follow-up as necessary to allow stakeholders to reflect and ask any questions they may have in advance of operational impacts commencing. Responses to any updated frequently asked questions / issues of concern from the landowners/landusers. Refresher information disclosure about the GRM.
13	Targeted engagement with specific stakeholder groups	Vulnerable people; Women; others as identified	As needed	Specific face to face/phone calls with targeted groups to ensure that information disclosure meets the needs of specific groups regarding the above topics, and that the GRM is well understood and accessible. Responses to any updated frequently asked questions / issues of concern from women, vulnerable people, or other specific stakeholders or stakeholder groups.
Engagement and Disclosure during Operations				
14	Information disclosure, media release, social media, and annual reporting	All stakeholders	At least annually, or when there are material changes to operations	Purpose: To remind local people and interested stakeholders about the operational phase impacts and mitigation measures, specifically potential community health and safety risks (e.g., shadow flicker, noise, ice throw, blade failure) and the avoidance and mitigation measures; Emergency

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No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Schedule	Notes
				<p>Response Plan details refresher; Community Development/Social impact plan implementation opportunities; project grievance mechanism updates; preparation of official notifications for relevant authorities as required.</p> <p><i>Tools:</i> Formal update letters; Project leaflet (updated relevant to project phase); WhatsApp/social media groups where available to notify of information disclosures and meeting opportunities; community development/social investment opportunities and/or progress; topic-specific briefings on issues of key concern in addition to those above as required.</p>
11	Public meetings	All stakeholders with specific attention to community leaders, the NGO and local community members	At least annually, or when there are material changes to operations	Face to face meetings at least annually to refresh disclosure information and enable Q&A with stakeholders about the issues listed above. The meetings will include updated brochures/leaflets on specific topics as required, with a focus on providing reporting on GRM implementation and any mitigation measures that have been updated in response to issues/grievances raised, emergency response information, and disclosure on any material changes to operations. Any questions that cannot be answered at the time will be taken on notice and a full response from the relevant party followed up at an agreed time.
13	Targeted engagement with specific stakeholder groups	Vulnerable people; Women; landusers; others as identified	At least annually, or when there are material changes to operations	Specific face to face/phone calls with targeted groups to ensure that information disclosure meets the needs of specific groups regarding the above topics, including as neighbours to the Project, and that the GRM is well understood and accessible.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1 Overview

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process to receive and respond in a timely manner to stakeholder concerns related to the Project. A well-functioning GRM intends to identify issues and provide a process to address them before they escalate.

A community grievance is a notification provided by a community member, group or institution to the Project that they have suffered some form of offence, detriment, impairment or loss because of Project activity and/or employee or contractor behaviour.

The GRM has been and will continue to be disclosed during all public consultations and targeted stakeholder engagement activities and grievance contact details are included on all documents/brochures and leaflets for disclosure to stakeholders.

A designated Grievance Manager will have responsibility for managing the grievance process and ensuring that the appropriate technical area/department is supported in responding appropriately to any complaints that are received by the Project. For the ESIA phase, Juru will act as the Grievance Manager and be responsible for receiving grievances, with assistance from the Project Company. Following the ESIA phase, the Grievance Manager's responsibilities will be entirely the responsibility of the Project Company. The EPC Contractor will have a GRM in place that matches or exceeds the requirements of that of the Project Company, and requirements of the EPC will include regular reporting to the Project Company on its performance.

A separate worker GRM will also be put in place for workers to raise grievances, which will be managed by the EPC Contractor and reported to the Project Company.

Confidentiality is essential. All records are to be maintained in confidence by ensuring any paper-based files are kept in a locked file, while electronic record confidentiality is to be maintained through secure password-protection of files.

7.2 Contact details

Contact details of representatives that will be responsible for management of grievances are provided in Table 5 below. These contacts are designated as the Grievance Manager for the duration of **ESIA preparation and Project pre-construction phases**. This information will be updated at Construction and Operations phases.

Table 5: Project Contact Details

Company	Contact Details
<p>Juru Ltd.</p> <p>Zukhra Sultanova – Social Consultant</p>	<p>Email: z.sultanova@juru.org</p> <p>Telephone/WhatsApp: +7 778 817 63 64</p> <p>Postal address: Nurly Tau Business Center, Office 4, Block 3B, 19 Al Farabi Ave., Almaty, Kazakhstan, 050010</p>

Company	Contact Details
Juru Ltd. Dinara Beisekova–Social Consultant	Email: o.khegay@juru.org Telephone / WhatsApp: +7 777 407 74 77 Postal address: Nurly Tau Business Center, Office 4, Block 3B, 19 Al Farabi Ave., Almaty, Kazakhstan, 050010
Project Company Nauryzbek Zhumagazin – Masdar Community Liaison Officer	Email: nk.zhumagazin@gmail.com Telephone/WhatsApp: +7 747 271 14 69

7.3 Principles

The GRM has been developed for the Project which reflects good international industry practices and Lender requirements. These principles are:

- A procedure is established for receiving, recording, documenting and addressing complaints and specifications for redressal (the ‘grievance redress mechanism’) that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, considers customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution, and is understandable for the Project-affected communities wishing to access it
- Project-affected communities, including all genders and vulnerable groups, are informed about the GRM during the stakeholder engagement process
- Solutions to complaints are sought collaboratively with the complainant
- Any concerns that are raised are addressed promptly
- The GRM is readily accessible to all segments of Project-affected communities, at no cost and without retribution
- Trained personnel within the company are assigned to receive and respond to grievances
- The GRM includes a process for recourse to an external body for reconsideration of their case for appeals/redress for cases where complainants consider their grievances have not been adequately addressed
- The GRM provides for periodic, anonymised reporting back to the community on the grievances that have been received and the responses provided, including changes to the Project and/or mitigation measures that have been implemented to address systemic issues of concern.

7.4 Confidentiality and Anonymity

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

7.5 Grievance Process

7.5.1 Overview

An overview of the grievance management process is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Grievance Process and Timeline

Step	Description	Responsibility	Timeline
1	Receipt and registration of grievance	Grievance Manager (Juru ESIA team or Masdar CLO)	Day 0
2	Initial screening	Grievance Manager with relevant technical support as required	Maximum 3 days after submission of grievance
3a	If grievance is <u>not</u> within the scope of the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reject grievance and/or Refer to relevant party Communicate action and justification to complainant 	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 days after submission of grievance
3b	If grievance is within the scope of the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide acknowledgement of grievance receipt to the complainant Provide information on resolution timeline 	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 days after submission of grievance
4	Assessment/investigation of the received grievance, prioritising where available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint fact finding with relevant technical or other support and/or complainant Collaborative approach to defining and agreeing grievance resolution 	Grievance Manager with relevant technical or other support and/or site management and/or complainant	Maximum 2 weeks after submission of grievance
5	Provide the complainant with a response, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions taken Evidence of resolution 	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 days after assessment has been completed
6	Seek sign off for closure of grievance, through signature of complainant	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 days after assessment has been completed
7a	If complainant <u>does</u> sign off on closure of the grievance, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> log as closed capture lessons learned 	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 days after assessment has been completed

Step	Description	Responsibility	Timeline
7b	<p>If complainant <u>does not</u> sign off on closure of the grievance,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reassessment of grievance with renewed joint fact finding/ investigation • Revise approach and document • Repeat steps 5-7 • Escalation to Appeals Process and/or national judiciary remains available to complainant. 	Grievance Manager with relevant technical or other support and/or site management and/or complainant	Maximum 2 weeks after notification of dissatisfaction by the complainant

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

7.5.2 How complainants can raise a grievance

Grievances can be raised to the Project during meetings, site visits, via voicemail or phone calls, or in written form. The contact details for raising / submitting grievances are presented in Section 7.2 of this report, covering the methods available to contact the Grievance Manager using: phone calls, voice or text messages, email, voice or text WhatsApp messages, or written letters.

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

- Akimat offices in Sarysu, Talas, Zhualy, Jambyl districts and Jambyl oblast
- District Maslikhats (presentative bodies in local government)

Juru has developed a grievance form that can be used by stakeholders to record any grievance they wish to raise. Alternatively, Juru staff will be able to complete the form on behalf of a complainant (e.g. if complainants raise grievances by phone or if a complainant wishes to receive support to capture the issues they wish to raise). The **grievance form** is provided in **Annex F**.

The grievance form is prepared based on the location, language preferences, and communication opportunities of identified stakeholders. Responses will be provided in a language suitable for the complainant, i.e., Kazakh or Russian.

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

7.5.3 Receipt and registration of a grievance

Upon receiving a grievance, the Grievance Manager will enter the grievance into the grievance log to ensure that all raised concerns/inquiries are trackable.

Each grievance will be given a unique identification number, along with recording the name/organisation of complainant(s), the date it was received, a brief description of the issues, information on the proposed corrective actions (if these have been flagged by the complainant/the Grievance Manager, from the Grievance Form). A copy of the Project **grievance log** has been included as **Annex G**. The same log is used for tracking purposes and registering the details and the timing of each unique complaint resolution and close-out.

Typical categories of complaints are anticipated, which relate to impacts to:

- Nuisance issues (dust, noise, vibration)
- Worker, contractor or supplier behaviour
- Damage to community and/or personal assets
- Culturally significant or heritage sites
- Physical or economic displacement
- Recruitment
- Procurement
- Environment
- Community health and safety
- Security processes and/or personnel
- Multiple categories.

Complaints relating to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and/or Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH) are to be handled in accordance with the separate procedure described in **Annex H – SEA/GBVH Referral pathways and procedure**, for reasons of survivor safety, confidentiality and informed consent.

7.5.4 Initial screening of grievances

The GRM applies to all aspects and impacts arising from the project that are of concern to affected communities, however, the mechanism does not address all grievances that may exist in community, such as those unrelated to this particular Project or where complaints are received about actions or failures to act by another party.

The purpose of initial screening is to determine that the grievances received from stakeholders fall within the scope of the Project's responsibility to address.

Where grievances are screened as falling *outside the Project's scope*, the Project will refer these to local authorities through regular engagement (e.g. periodic meetings with akimats) or other parties/agencies as appropriate. That the grievance has been rejected, why, and any referral actions, will be communicated back to the complainant.

The process described here on relates to management of the grievances raised by stakeholders that are within the scope of the Project.

7.5.5 Confirmation of Receipt

After receipt and registration of a grievance which falls within the Project's responsibilities, a complainant will receive written notification that includes an acknowledgement of the grievance, and the expected timelines and process for resolution.

7.5.6 Assessing Grievances

The Grievance Manager will gather information about the grievance, key issues and concerns to determine whether and how the grievance can be resolved. The first step is to determine who will assess the grievance. This will typically be the Juru ESIA team and/or the Masdar CLO, or the CLO with support from the appropriate experts from Masdar (or the EPC), such as procurement, environment, technical, and/or human resources.

Assessment will presume in favour of joint fact-finding and development of resolution approaches with complainants. A joint site inspection/interview/phone call may be performed to further understand the issues raised, parties involved, responses from the Project Company and/or other stakeholders, and initial options for settlement of the grievance.

The actions taken to assess the grievance will be appropriate to the nature and the scope of the issue and the potential of the issue to impact the complainant, company and/or wider community. This approach seeks address grievances and to restore trust through:

- Mitigating impacts of the Project on those people it affects
- Looking for ways to avoid future potential impacts
- Providing an open channel for effective communication
- Demonstrating that the Project team is concerned about and responsive to the issues and concerns of people affected by the Project
- Providing an approach which reduces power imbalances
- Promoting collaborative and productive relationships.

7.5.7 Grievance Resolution

The Grievance Manager will be responsible for providing the complainant with the response to their grievance, describing what action was taken and referencing/providing evidence of the resolution as necessary. The resolution of grievances will be formally communicated to the complainant in writing. If a complainant cannot receive a written response, the complainant will be contacted via phone and informed of the results of their grievance.

The Grievance Manager will also seek sign off by the complainant that the grievance has been resolved and can therefore be closed.

If the complainant signs off (preferably in writing, or documented by text/email), then the Grievance Manager will log the complaint as closed (as per the template in Annex G).

If the complainant does not sign off that the grievance has been closed to their satisfaction, then the Grievance Manager will reassess the grievance. This may require revisiting the complainant and/or conducting further joint investigation, and revising the approach to be taken to implement redress.

Re-assessment/investigation, response and signoff (steps 5-7 in Table 6) will be required to reach satisfactory closure.

An appeals process (including the national judiciary and Lender mechanisms) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved remains open to the complainant at any time if they are unsatisfied with grievance resolution. An Appeals Committee can be established as and when required by the Project with the local akimat and / or other local respected citizens, by agreement with the complainant, as appropriate.

8 Responsibilities for Implementation

8.1 Overview

To ensure the effective functioning of the SEP and GRM, it is important to determine responsible parties and allocate responsibilities between them. This section will be updated should more responsible parties (such as the EPC/Main Contractor) join the Project. As of now, there are 3 main parties:

- The ESIA Consultant team – Juru;
- Project Company – Masdar; and
- Project Lenders – to be confirmed.

The responsibilities for each key party are discussed in the sections below.

8.2 Key responsible parties

8.2.1 Juru

Juru will be responsible for the implementation of stakeholder engagement throughout the Scoping and ESIA preparation of the Project and is the main focal point for stakeholders from local communities, including PAPs, to raise grievances. Juru's responsibilities include:

- Undertake high-level stakeholder engagement to inform the Scoping Report and ESIA preparation
- Ensure the SEP aligns with other ESMPs and reflects the current project activities up to completion of the ESIA phase
- Undertake stakeholder engagement, FGDs, and information disclosure to inform the ESIA preparation and disclosure
- Undertake a public hearing, following requirements of the GoK
- Public disclosure meetings on the ESIA (including disclosure of non-technical summary in public locations)
- Provide stakeholders with information on the GRM
- Assist in registering, monitoring, and responding to grievances received via the GRM in coordination with Masdar, as necessary, by logging any grievances received directly or via forms to the grievance boxes in the grievance log; respond to grievances directly and / or with

support of Masdar as appropriate; and, note the types of issues raised and where it may be relevant, incorporated into ESIA/referred to Masdar on project design

- Hand over stakeholder engagement and grievance redress requirements to Masdar following the completion of the ESIA phase.

8.2.2 Masdar

Masdar will take over stakeholder engagement requirements following the completion of the ESIA phase. Masdar will be ultimately responsible for stakeholder engagement for the Project lifecycle, with responsibilities outlined as follows:

- Disclose this SEP on Masdar's website
- Where relevant, participate in stakeholder engagement organized by Juru during the ESIA phase and ongoing
- Support Juru in investigating and closing grievances during the ESIA phase and later phases
- Ensure this SEP aligns with the Masdar HSE MS, now and in future iterations
- Update this SEP for the construction and operations phases
- Take over from Juru and implement stakeholder engagement activities for all phases following the ESIA phase
- Identify and employ qualified staff to implement stakeholder engagement as per the SEP (for example, Community Liaison Officer, Grievance Manager)
- Take over the receipt, response, and closure of grievances, after the ESIA phase of the Project, following the requirements of the GRM.

It is expected that Masdar will identify and employ a suitably qualified Community Liaison Officer (CLO). This person will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities. Where possible the CLO will be responsible for both the construction and operation phases, to maintain consistency and good relations with the local communities. It is expected that the CLO responsibilities will be maintained by the Project Company. Masdar will endeavour to engage support of a female CLO in its staff and/or in EPC CLO staff.

Masdar will be responsible for developing and providing relevant information and training about the GRM to Project Company personnel, the EPC Contractor and any other contractors/subcontractors. Induction and refresher training on the GRM will be given to all workers, with key messages that all questions, complaints and grievances need to be reported to the Project Company for logging. The nature of the training will reflect how particular personnel may potentially interact with possible complainants, for example:

- Security guards, who may need to know how to log any grievances received at the construction site gate
- Earthworks contractors, who may need to know how to direct complainants to the CLO.

8.2.3 EPC Contractor

The EPC will have a role in implementing stakeholder engagement and grievance management responsibilities, primarily through their own CLOs. It is expected that the EPC will have a SEP that at minimum meets the same standards and requirements of this SEP, which will be developed by the EPC

in alignment with the Masdar HSSE MS, and approved by Masdar prior to its implementation. The EPC's CLOs will be hired through the EPC Contractor and these people will work closely with the Masdar CLO to ensure all messaging is aligned and coordination is achieved on engagement and grievance management and resolution activities, their timing and content. The EPC Contractor, through its three CLOs (one for each component: WPP area; Jambyl OHTL area; and Kentau OHTL area) will be responsible for monitoring its subcontractors, reporting to Masdar any grievances it receives, and providing training to its employees on the GRM. The EPC Contractor will make sure that reporting and training responsibilities are being cascaded down to all contractors and subcontractors.

8.2.4 Project Lenders

Project Lenders will have specific requirements for stakeholder engagement as preconditions for Board approval and during Project implementation under their loan modalities. This includes disclosure requirements that a project must comply with before a loan disbursement. Once identified, Lenders will likely disclose on their website the ESIA package, including this SEP, a non-technical summary and other key documents, and monitor the implementation of all Project commitments through their own internal mechanisms.

9 Monitoring and Reporting

9.1 Overview

This SEP including the GRM will be reviewed and updated at least annually, or, for the pre-construction phase, at each subsequent Project phase or at times where there are material changes to the Project (i.e. adaptive management approaches in line with the overall HSSE MS). Reviews are intended to identify new and different stakeholders and any changes to engagement activities and the GRM, informed by monitoring results. All future versions of this SEP will also be disclosed to stakeholders.

Information about the operations phase of the Project can be included at minimum in Masdar's periodic ESG and annual sustainability reporting.

Various activities require monitoring and reporting as part of this SEP. They are discussed in the following sections.

9.2 ESIA Preparation Phase

This draft SEP is intended for the ESIA stage only. It will be subject to further amendments during the ESIA stage to reflect the completion of public hearings and to include any additional stakeholders identified during ESIA preparation. The final version of this SEP will be disclosed as part of the ESIA suite of documents.

At the ESIA preparation phase, monitoring and feedback to stakeholders will include information to stakeholders about current activities, including how the results of engagement have informed the Project ESIA, such as through the public hearings process.

Additionally, views of stakeholders will be monitored and feedback provided by Juru or by Masdar as appropriate, as a result of stakeholder inputs received through periodic meetings, media, phone calls or other messages. When public consultation meetings or public exhibitions are held, opportunities

will be available for stakeholders to submit questions, comments or grievances via an open book in a discrete location; these can be written anonymously or self-identifying. The process for managing grievances is described in Section 7.5 of this SEP.

9.3 Construction Phase

Stakeholder engagement during the construction phase will be conducted in relation to all activities leading up to and during the physical construction of the Project infrastructure, as well as the management of contractors and construction contracts. The purpose of construction phase stakeholder engagement is to involve stakeholders in assessing whether the mitigation measures identified through the ESIA process are working as intended, being responsive to grievances and mutually identifying alternative mitigation measures where there are any gaps or failures.

The results of public consultation and Project information disclosure (together with the grievance procedure) will be reported throughout the construction period as part of the Company’s environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements. The reports must include attendance, purpose of meeting, and comments and decisions made.

Table 7 describes the monitoring Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) applicable during the construction phase. Note that specific monitoring and reporting requirements under the Livelihood Restoration Plan(s) are specified in those documents.

Table 7: Construction phase KPIs

KPI #	Topic	KPI	Targets / thresholds for investigation
SEPO1	Project information disclosure	Number of public announcements made to provide accurate information on Project status, using akimat notice boards, letters/announcements, social media and traditional media.	100% completion of planned engagement activities, reported monthly
		Number of meeting attendees, gender disaggregated	
		Number of meetings held with vulnerable persons, gender disaggregated	
SEPO2	Public consultation meetings	Number of public consultation meetings held as planned in the social Aol, by topics and trends	100% completion of planned engagement activities, reported monthly
		Number of attendees at public consultation meetings or other engagement activities, gender disaggregated	
		Number of high/medium-priority and repeat actions for the Company outstanding the month.	

KPI #	Topic	KPI	Targets / thresholds for investigation
SEP03	Complaints and grievances	Number of community complaints or grievances	Total number of grievances reducing year on year, reported monthly
		Number of repeat complaints or grievances, by theme and department/contractor	
		Number of complaints resolved according to the GRM timeframe	Number of grievances of the same or similar nature reducing year on year, reported monthly
		Number of complaints or grievances raised and resolved or referred to appropriate services relating to SEA or GBVH, according to the GRM timeframe	
		Reporting back to the community on anonymised implementation of the grievance procedure and SEP updates	100% of all reports on implementation of the GRM and SEP updates disclosed at Project phase changes / with material changes, and at least annually
		Annual audit of feedback, complaints and grievances to ensure all issues raised by stakeholders are being adequately addressed	Annual audit completion and 100% of any corrective actions implemented
SEP04	Annual Environmental and Social Reporting	Disclosure online of annual E&S performance report to stakeholders	Disclosure of annual report completed within the first quarter of the following year of reporting
SEP05	Third party monitoring	Third party monitoring is conducted through construction phase by LESC at frequency agreed with Lenders	100% of all LESC reports prepared and agreed corrective actions relating to the SEP implemented
SEP06	Training	Number of training sessions delivered to workers on essential stakeholder engagement, SEA/GBVH, and grievance management principles	100% of all new workers completing induction training monthly 100% of all workers attending refresher training annually
SEP07	SEA/GBVH Grievances	Number of SEA/GBVH grievances received and referred, monitored monthly	All cases referred within 24 hours
		Average time from report to referral, monitored monthly	Less than 24 hours
		Number of confidentiality breaches, monitored monthly	Zero

KPI #	Topic	KPI	Targets / thresholds for investigation
		Number of survivors accessing support services, monitored quarterly	100% of consenting survivors
		Survivor satisfaction (anonymous feedback), monitored annually	80% or more consenting survivors report positive feedback

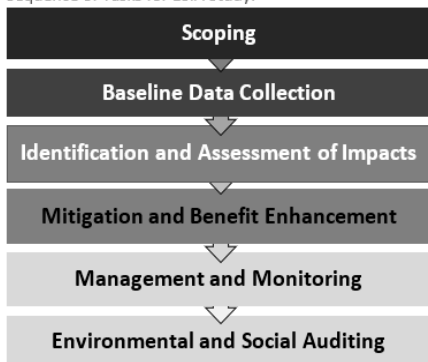
10 Annex A: Scoping and ESIA Stage Project Leaflet²

a) English version

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

The Project is currently in the scoping phase of the ESIA process. Next steps include collecting physical, biological and socio-economic baseline data within the Project site and nearby communities. Potential positive and negative impacts for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases will then be assessed for significance and management and mitigation measures identified to reduce risk to acceptable levels. The ESIA process will:

- Identify actions that can be taken to eliminate, or at least reduce any negative impacts as a result of the Project, to acceptable levels, and enhance Project benefits.
- Confirm that costs are not levied on the public or individuals that are greater than the benefits they will receive.
- Sequence of Tasks for ESIA Study.



JAMBYL 500 MW WIND POWER PROJECT INTRODUCTION

On 17 January 2023 “Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar” signed Heads of Agreement with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and “Kazakhstan Investment Development Fund (KIDF) Management Company” to develop up to 1 GW of Wind Projects for electricity generation, with 500 MW to be developed as Phase 1. On 9 June 2023 Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Masdar, KIDF and Sovereign Wealth Fund “Samruk-Kazyna” signed a Roadmap. Subsequently, in June 2024, during the Astana International Forum Investment Agreement, a Power Purchase Agreement between the two parties is planned to be signed.

The Project represents an important strategic opportunity for Kazakhstan and a key growth market for Masdar.

This leaflet has been produced to provide information about the basic characteristics of the Project and its surroundings, and how the environmental and social impacts will be assessed and managed.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The project site is located in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region, south of Kazakhstan. It entails the establishment of a 500 MW Wind Farm within 41,211 ha and an associated 125 km 220 kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) that passes from the proposed Wind Power Project site collecting substation to the existing 220/500 kV Jambyl substation. The OHTL will cross Sarysu, Talas, Zhualy and Jambyl districts of Jambyl region.

² DRAFTING NOTE: ESIA brochure to be added for final version

The Project also includes the development of a Battery Energy Storage System (“BESS”) with 150 MW of power capacity / 300 MWh.

The site is accessible from the R-43 road. The preliminary route and layout are presented in Figures 1 and 2.

Stakeholder engagement shall be undertaken during the preparation of the scoping report and ESIA in accordance with national regulations and good international practice. Stakeholder engagement activities will include Project Affected Persons (“PAPs”) and communities concerned by the Project e.g., local and traditional leaders, representatives of the communities, land users, potential vulnerable groups such as youth and women.

Figure 1. Jambyl 500 MW Wind Power Project layout



a) Kazakh version

Figure 2. Generic wind turbine and OHTL tower



CONTACT DETAILS

All queries, comments or complaints relating to the ESIA for the Jambyl 500 MW Wind Power Project should be sent to:

JURU

Name: Zukhra Sultanova

Address: 17, Al-Farabi Avenue, 050059, Almaty, Kazakhstan (5th floor, block 3B)

Email: jambyl-wpp-esia@juru.org

Phone: +7 706 307-22-32

ҚОРШАҒАН ОРТАҒА ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ОРТАҒА ӘСЕРДІ БАҒАЛАУ (ҚОӘБ)

Қазіргі уақытта жоба ҚОӘБ процесінің ауқымын анықтау кезеңінде. Келесі қадамдарға Жоба аймағындағы және оның айналасындағы қауымдастықтардан физикалық, биологиялық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық бастапқы деректерді жинау кіреді. Құрылыс, пайдалану және пайдаланудан кейінгі кезеңдеріндегі ықтимал оң және теріс әсерлердің маңыздылығы бағаланады, сондай-ақ мүмкін қауіптерді қолайлы деңгейге дейін төмендету үшін басқару және қауіпті азайту шаралары анықталады. Қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік ортаға әсерді бағалау келесіні жүзеге асырады:

- Жоба нәтижесінде туындайтын жаз нелген жағымсыз әсерлерді қолайлы деңгейге дейін жеткізу немесе көм дегенде азайту үшін қабылдануы мүмкін әрекеттерді анықтайды және Жобаның пайдасын арттырады.
- Халықтың немесе жеке тұлғалардың жобадан алатын пайдасынан асатын шығындар салынбайтындығын растайды.
- ҚОӘБ зерттеуге арналған тапсырмалардың реттейді.



ҚУАТТЫЛЫҒЫ 500 МВт ЖАМБЫЛ ЖЕЛ ЭНЕРГИЯСЫ ЖОБАСЫ КІРІСПЕ

2023 жылы 17 қаңтарда Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar Қазақстан Республикасының Энергетика министрлігімен және «Қазақстанның инвестициялық даму қорының (ҚИФҚ) басқарушы компаниясымен» Қазақстанның оңтүстігінде Жамбыл облысының Сарысу және Талас аудандарында қуаты 1 ГВт-қа және 500 МВт дейінгі фаза -1 жел энергиясы жобасы (Жоба) бойынша энергия сақтау жүйесінің инфрақұрылымын дамыту үшін негізгі келісімдерге қол қойды.

2023 жылы 9 маусымда Қазақстан Республикасының Энергетика министрлігі, Masdar және ҚИФҚ Қазақстандық инвестициялық даму қорының басқарушы компаниясы және «Самұрық-Қазына» Ұлттық әлауқат қоры Жол картасына қол қойды. Одан кейін 2024 жылдың маусым айында Астана халықаралық форумы барысында екі тарап арасында Инвестициялық келісім мен электр энергиясын сату-сатып алу келісіміне қол қою жоспарлануда.

Жоба Қазақстан үшін маңызды стратегиялық мүмкіндік болып табылады және Қазақстан үшін негізгі өсу нарығы ретінде анықталды.

Бұл брошюра Жобаның және оның маңызды аумақтың негізгі сипаттамалары және Жобаның қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік ортаға әсері қалай бағаланатыны және басқарылатыны туралы ақпарат беру үшін жасалған.

ЖОБANYҢ СИПАТТАМАСЫ ЖӘНЕ ОРНАЛАСҚАН ЖЕРІ

Ұсынылған жоба учаскесі Қазақстанның оңтүстігінде, Жамбыл облысының Сарысу және Талас аудандарында орналасқан. Ол ауқымы 41 211 га қуаттылығы 500 МВт жел энергиясы жобасынан

(ЖЭС) және ЖЭС жинау үшін қосалқы станциясынан қолданыстағы 220/500 кВ Жамбыл қосалқы станциясына өтетін 125 км 220 кВ әуе элентр жеткізу желісінен (ӘЖ) тұрады. ӘЖ Жамбыл облысының Сарысу, Талас, Жұалы және Жамбыл аудандарын кесіп өтеді.

Жоба сонымен қатар 150 МВт/300 МВт аккумуляторлық энергияны сақтау жүйесін (АЭСЖ) қамтиды.

Жоба алаңына Я-43 жолы арқылы кіруге болады. Алдын ала маршрут пен орналасқан жері 1 және 2-суреттерде көрсетілген. Мүдделі тараптармен қарым-қатынас ұлттық ережелерге және халықаралық саладағы озық тәжірибеге сәйкес ауқымды анықтау есебі мен ҚОӘБ дайындау кезінде жүргізілуі керек. Мүдделі тараптармен өтетін іс-шаралар жобаның әсер еткен тұлғаларды, жергілікті және дәстүрлі көшбасшылар, қауымдастық өкілдері, жер пайдаланушылар, жастар мен әйелдер сынды ықтимал осал топтарға жоба құрылысы әсер еткен қауымдастықтарды қамтиды.

Сурет 1. 500 МВт Жамбыл желі элентр станциясы жобасының схемасы



Сурет 2. Әдеттегі жел турбинасы мен мұнарасы



БАЙЛАНЫС АҚПАРАТЫ

500 МВт Жамбыл желі энергетикасы жобасына ҚОӘБ бойынша барлық сұрақтар, ескертулер немесе шағымдарды желісі жолмен жіберуге болады:

JURU

Аты-жөні: Зухра Сұлтанова

Мекен-жайы: Қазақстан, 050059, Алматы қ., Әл-Фараби даңғылы, 17 (5 қабат, 3Б блок)

Электрондық пошта: jambyl-wpp-esia@juru.org

Телефон: +7 778-817-63-64

11 Annex B: Stakeholder Engagement Log

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
March 27, 2024	Akimat Sarysu District (Head of Housing and Utilities Department)	Info about the Project and ownership of land plots.	Akimat raised an issue about local employment for the project. Land Plots and acquisition information to be provided by GfC.	Noted that priority in hiring should be given to local workers.	Followed up with a request to GfC for land information; recommend local employment to be included in ESIA.	Leaflet
March 27, 2024	Aktogay Village (Local residents)	Information about the Project; Discussion on land ownership, livelihoods and land use for the WPP site. Impacts people are experiencing regarding the existing Zhanatas WPP. No specific concerns were raised.	General livelihood information provided. People do not have complaints about the existing wind farm in the area.	Juru explained the planned land use; confirmed that existing wind farm operations not related to Jambyl project.	Contact details were provided for any future questions or complaints.	Leaflet
March 28, 2024	Farmer near Jambyl OHTL (1 farmer)	Information about the Project; discussion on land ownership, livelihoods and land use for the OHTL route; impacts people have regarding the existing WPP. No specific concerns were raised.	Provided information on landholdings, land ownership and the tender process and their employees. Confirmed that there are no buildings or structures on the WPP site.	Juru shared information on the tender process; confirmed no direct involvement of residents at this stage; provided clarity on ownership and land rights procedures.	Contact details were provided for any future questions or complaints.	Leaflet
March 28, 2024	Zhanatas Village (Local residents)	Information about the Project, Discussion on land ownership, livelihoods and land use; impacts people have regarding the existing Zhanatas WPP.	People have no objections or grievances about the Zhanatas WPP. They believe the WTGs increase the intensity of the wind. Were compensated by the Zhanatas project for cracks in their structures following construction. They requested that the Project connects their village to the power plant.	Explained that wind turbines do not increase the wind intensity.	Further consultation through ESIA process	Leaflet

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
March 28, 2024	Akimat Jambyl District (Head of Utilities)	Info about the Project; request for information on the land ownership in the Akimat.	The Akimat acknowledged the request and confirmed that land ownership information would be shared	-	To follow up with the Akimat.	Leaflet
March 29, 2024	The leaseholders of land plots (5 farmers)	Information about the Project; Discussion on land ownership, livelihoods and land use for the Jambyl OHTL route.	Farmers provided general information on landholdings, land ownership; farmers refused to provide documents.	-	Further consultation through ESIA process	Leaflet
March 29, 2024	Akimat Zhualy District (Akim)	Info about the Project; request for information on the land ownership in the Akimat.	The Akimat acknowledged the request and confirmed that land ownership information would be shared	-	To follow up with the Akimat.	Leaflet
March 31, 2024	Government for Citizens (GfC) (Specialist of the organization)	Request for information on the land plots (WPP and OHTL) to be provided; GfC confirmed they can provide maps, contact details for landowners (cadastral number, phone numbers), infrastructure information (water pipes, gas pipes, telecom cables, wells, etc). Fee for service.	GfC will provide cost estimate for the service.	-	-	Leaflet
March 31, 2024	Residents who live very close to the Jambyl-500 Substation	Information about the Project and discussion on potential impacts of the OHTL	Raised concern that they had requested an electricity connection from a previous project but it was not provided. They conducted protests and invited media regarding power outages they are experiencing.	The concern about power outages was acknowledged. Juru clarified that the Project does not manage local electricity distribution.	Further consultation through ESIA process	Leaflet
June 22, 2024	Government for Citizens of Jambyl Region (Head of Land Management for the Jambyl region)	Information about the Project and the land acquisition process; focused on registering an official application for concluding an agreement with the Government	The process would be accelerated through continued collaboration with the land management office of the GfC	Agreed that formal submissions will be made		

Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Jambyl Wind Power Project

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
		regarding the land acquisition process for Jambyl region				
July 28, 2024 Departments office, Taraz city, Kazakhstan	Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Managment of Jambyl region (Deputy Head of Dept. - Mr. Egemberdiev M.)	Meeting to discuss process for obtaining forest tickets	Finalize contracts for obtaining forest tickets and streamline the application process.			Leaflet
September 23, 2024	LLP Eurochem Fertilizers (Eurochem representative, Director Karimov Bola)	Discussion of the project	Discuss potential interactions between the WPP and Eurochem's ongoing operations. Agreed to maintain communication to ensure there are no conflicts.		Eurochem provided their site coordinates and a map of their open pit, which is outside WPP boundary.	Leaflet; map
September 24, 2024	Government for citizens (GfC) for Jambyl region (GfC representative, Ableshov Nurzhan)	Contact information for local land users and landowners; support in organizing a meeting	GfC does not possess or maintain contact information for local landowners/users and does not organize stakeholder meetings. Juru was advised to contact district Akimats, as they receive relevant data from rural district akims.		Juru contacted district akimats to obtain contact information for local stakeholders; explored options for organizing meetings.	Leaflet; map
September 26, 2024 Akimat of Sarysu district, Zhanatas city	Sarysu district Akimat (Akim and Deputy Akim of Sarysu District: Saken Mamytov and Amanov Kairat)	Discussion of the Project; seek support on stakeholder engagement.	Akim's support in organizing a meeting with local land users and landowners to facilitate stakeholder engagement	Akim expressed satisfaction with Juru attention to E&S; agreed to support stakeholder engagement.	Akim agreed to support the organization of a meeting with local land users and landowners; delegated to his Deputy, Amanov Kairat	Leaflet; map
September 26, 2024 Akimat of Talas district, Karatau city	Deputy Akim, Uristenov Medet (GfC representative: Ableshov Nurzhan)	Discussion of the Project; seek support on stakeholder engagement.	Akim's support in organizing a meeting with local land users and landowners to facilitate stakeholder engagement	Deputy Akim Uristenov Medet committed to full support in organizing a local land user/owner meeting;	Akim agreed to support the organization of a meeting with local land users and landowners	Leaflet; map

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
				emphasized importance of collaboration.		
September 5, 2024 Institute of Zoology, Almaty	Institute of Zoology (Institute representatives: Maria Chichvarkina, Erlik Baidavletov)	Discuss collaboration opportunities related to Argali surveys in the project area. The discussion aimed to understand the requirements and methodologies for future Argali surveys	Erlik Baidavletov declined to share existing Argali data due to the species Red List status and concerns about data sensitivity. Agreed to receive a formal letter specifying the timeframe for conducting surveys, after which the Institute of Zoology would provide a commercial proposal.		Juru sent a formal letter to the Institute of Zoology requesting a commercial proposal for the Argali surveys. The Institute of Zoology responded with a proposal outlining the scope, methodologies, and costs associated with the survey.	Digital presentation of the project layout
September 5, 2024 "Okhotzooptom" office in Almaty	Okhotzooptom (Representatives: Didar Ospanov, Sergey Orlov)	Potential collaboration on Argali monitoring, understand the methodology of their annual spring helicopter wildlife surveys, and explore opportunities for data sharing.	Okhotzooptom clarified that data from 2023 survey report is owned by the Committee for Forestry and Wildlife and therefore cannot be shared or authorized for use directly, so advised to contact the Committee		Will follow up by contacting the Committee for Forestry and Wildlife to request the archival data from the spring helicopter surveys.	Digital presentation of the project layout
November 26, 2024 Cultural Center	A.Burkitbayev settlement Leaseholders (Deputy Akim, Urystenov Medet)	Presentation about the Project to the Project affected leaseholders.	Residents inquired about the exact locations of turbines, road construction plans, and access roads. Requested improvements to the road to Baizhansay, though it falls outside the project boundaries.	Project is still in the early stages, final layout with turbine locations and road maps is not yet available, further consultation through ESIA process.	Juru committed to forwarding the feedback to company management. Further consultation through ESIA process.	Presentation and Leaflet
November 26, 2024 Aktogay settlement, house of Takhfir Gaisyn	Aktogay settlement leaseholder (Institute representatives Maria Chichvarkina, Erlik Baidavletov)	Presentation about the Project to the Project affected leaseholders. Information about the Project including preliminary layout, location, and key milestones.	Queries about final design and turbine locations	Project is in early stage, final layout with turbine locations is not yet available, further consultation through ESIA process.	Further consultation through ESIA process.	Presentation and Leaflet

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
November 26, 2024 Karatau town, Cafe	Karatau town, Leaseholders (10 participants inc. 6 leaseholders)	Presentation about the Project to the Project affected leaseholders;	Queries about location of infrastructure and the compensation procedure.	Project and land acquisition in early stage, final layout with turbine locations, compensation rates, are not yet available. All will be subject to further consultation through ESIA process. These meetings are to inform approach and measures for fair compensation and livelihood restoration.	Further consultation through ESIA process	Presentation and Leaflet
November 26, 2024 Uzakbay Syzdykbayev/Zhanaryk Akimat	Uzakbay Syzdykbayev settlement (Zhanaryk) Leaseholders (Takhfir Gaisyn)	Presentation about the Project to the Project affected leaseholders. Farming is their primary livelihood. Some participants showed interest in professional trainings but dismissed unrelated professions like hairdressing or bricklaying.	Location of turbines, potential land impact, and compensation.		Further consultation through ESIA process.	Presentation and Leaflet
January 28, 2025 Atameken, Entrepreneurship Chamber Entity	Leaseholders (11 inc 4 leaseholders, and 1 rep of Land Dept and Atameken Branch Director)	Introduction of the Project; information about the equipment that has already been installed on their land; vandalism incidents; seek to gain their support.	Main concerns raised by participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land protection – Preventing damage to grazing areas and hayfields. • Equipment security – Suggestions for local involvement in monitoring with proper incentives. • Environmental impact – Questions about effects on wildlife and insect populations. 	Existing roads to be used where possible to minimize land disturbance; affected land to be rehabilitated. Ongoing discussions to find solutions about vandalism, inc. local involvement in monitoring, if terms mutually agreed. Scientific environmental research to international standards is being conducted, inc. biodiversity.	Feedback to company management regarding better road access, lease payments for use of private land by security. Further consultation through ESIA process.	Presentation and Leaflet

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road conditions – Requests for road improvements for better land access • Use of private land – Security presence only if lease payments are provided. 	Noted request that use of private land for security if lease payments were provided, to be shared with management.		
January 28, 2025 Akimat Zhanaryk	Uzakbay Syzdykbayev settlement (Zhanaryk) Leaseholders (5 leaseholders and Akim)	Introduction of the Project and the planned activities within the project area, with a specific focus on the power transmission line	Concerns about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of grazing land; livestock farming is the primary livelihood, and they have no alternative land. • Compensation and whether they would receive financial support for the potential loss of land use. • Project benefits, if it would create jobs or improve local infrastructure. • Environmental, inc. placement of turbines near nature reserves and why they couldn't be located exclusively on mountain tops. 	Project and land acquisition in early stage, final layout with turbine locations, compensation rates, are not yet available. All will be subject to further consultation through ESIA process. Wind energy can improve electricity supply stability and support business development, job creation. WTG locations to be based on wind conditions, land suitability, minimising E&S impacts; international and local ESIA requirements to avoid protected areas and minimize disruption.	Further consultation through ESIA process.	Leaflet
January 29, 2025 Akimat Karatau	Karatau settlement (22 leaseholders and Akim)	Introduction of the Project and the planned activities within the project area, with a specific focus on the power transmission line.	Concerns about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the project would provide lower electricity tariffs; concerns about rising prices. • Wind energy reliability during low-wind periods; how project would meet growing electricity demands for industries. 	Electricity tariffs are set by KEGOC; the project cannot provide direct discounts. Wind farms will ensure stable power supply, preventing shortages; a Talas akimat representative noted the project supports Green Economy Strategy	Further consultation through ESIA process.	Project introduction; focus on OHTL

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
				<p>and future industrial growth.</p> <p>project includes a 300 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to address wind reliability concerns.</p>		
<p>January 30, 2025 Aisha Bibi House of Culture</p>	<p>Leaseholders of Aisha-Bibi village (6 leaseholders and Akim of Aisha-Bibi rural district - Dauletov Darmen and 3 other representatives of the Akimat)</p>	<p>Introduction of the Project and the planned activities within the project area, with a specific focus on the power transmission line.</p>	<p>Concerns about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the placement of power poles • whether poles would be installed on their land without permission or prior notice. 	<p>Pole locations are still being finalized; details will be shared in future consultations.</p> <p>No poles will be installed without permission or prior notice; compensation will be provided to those affected, following local and international standards.</p> <p>Requests to connect farms to the OHTL would be registered and addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p> <p>All required approvals to be secured prior to project start</p>	<p>Further consultation through ESIA process.</p>	<p>Project introduction; focus on OHTL</p>
<p>January 31, 2025 Karabastau village</p>	<p>Leaseholders in Karabastau village (2 leaseholders-Rakhmankulov Bakhitjan: Akim of Bilikol rural district – Kambarbekov Erkebulan and other 2 representatives of the akimat)</p>	<p>Introduction of the Project and the planned activities within the project area, with a specific focus on the power transmission line.</p>	<p>Concerns about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of wind farms on wildlife, particularly whether noise and vibrations from turbines could cause species to disappear. • Compensation for land acquisition, seeking clarity on how it would be calculated if their land was affected. 	<p>Biodiversity studies are ongoing; ESIA will assess potential impacts on wildlife, including noise and vibration.</p> <p>Compensation for land acquisition will follow local and international requirements; will be determined once the OHTL</p>	<p>Further consultation through ESIA process.</p>	<p>Leaflet</p>

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Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential benefits from the project, including whether it would lead to reduced electricity costs. • Lifespan of wind turbines and how long they would remain operational. 	<p>tower locations are finalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity tariffs are set by the government; specific details will become clearer in later project stages. <p>Benefits regarding potential job opportunities and stable electricity grids were disclosed.</p> <p>Wind turbines typically have a lifespan 20-30 years, depending on maintenance and environment conditions</p>		
February 17, 2025 Zhanaryk akimat	Meeting with Zhanaryk akimat in Sarysu district (Akim of rural Zhanaryk akimat)	Discussion of project implementation issues and project progress			Further consultation through ESIA process.	Leaflet
February 17, 2025 Land Department, Sarysu District Akimat	Land Department, Sarysu District Akimat (Head of Land Department)	Discussion about 150-hectare land plot. In 2007, a resolution granted 2,204.1ha of privately owned land to the company 'Nar' for 13,532,799 KZT; verification required as cadastral state maps suggest the plots may be outside the designated site. In 2011, the land user leased 37.035ha for 49 years and 150.8ha for 3 years, but no documentation was provided for the latter. The lease was extended in 2014 for 10 years, though no development occurred as Nar could not identify investors. In Jan 2025, a	Meeting yielded no results, requiring further discussions.		Follow up on the implementation of the January 2025 resolution.	Leaflet

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
		resolution ordered the land's return to the state, but this has not been finalized.				
February 25, 2025 Café	Leaseholder (Madibekov Tanatbek)	Discussion about potential temporary placement of equipment on land plots. Main issues: the rental price for the use of Lidar equipment and Meteor Masts.	Amount proposed 200\$		Proposal noted	Contact details of project reps
February 25, 2025, phone-call	Leaseholder (Leaseholder Kargabayev Maksat (by phone))	Phone call to discuss temporary installation of measuring equipment (Lidars, masts) on leaseholder's land. Project concept, location, stakeholders, impacts, grievance mechanism, and ESIA process were explained.	Concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the land rent considered compensation? • What is the proposed payment and its frequency? • Will payment be made before or after installation? • What if a wind turbine is installed later? • Duration and permanence of equipment installation. 	It is a one-time payment, not compensation for infrastructure. User requested \$200/month. Payment will be made after the period of equipment use. Final turbine placement is not determined yet; compensation will follow Kazakh legislation and Lender requirements. Equipment will be installed for ~1 year; placement may vary.	Rate request forwarded to company management	Contact details of project reps
February 26, 2025, phone-call	Leaseholder – Nakhanov Talgat (by phone-call)	Phone call to discuss temporary installation of wind measurement equipment (Lidars, masts) on leaseholder's land. Project overview, goals, impacts, and stakeholder roles were presented, including grievance mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is land rent considered compensation? • Amount, frequency, and timing of payment? • What happens if a turbine is later placed? • Duration of equipment installation? • Who is responsible for security and where will they be located? 	It is a one-time payment, not infrastructure compensation. User requested \$200/month paid in advance. Final turbine placement not confirmed; compensation will follow national law and Lender requirements after surveys. Equipment will be installed for ~1 year, with	Proposal forwarded to company management.	Contact details of project reps

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
				possible repositioning. Security agency will ensure safety; containers placed next to equipment on same land plot.		
February 27, 2025, phone-call	Leaseholder – Takebayev Askar (via partner Amantayuly Zhanbolat) (by phone-call)	Phone call regarding temporary installation of wind measuring equipment on leased land. Project presentation covered goals, location, impacts, stakeholders, and preparatory stages including ESIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is rent considered compensation? Payment amount and timing? Duration and potential permanence of equipment? Security agency presence and payment if on personal land. 	Rent is a one-time payment for temporary use, not compensation. User requested \$200 and prepayment. Equipment to be installed for about a year, location may change. Security will be provided by an agency located in containers next to equipment; rent covers security presence.	Proposal regarding payment forwarded to company management. Contact information for Juru and Masdar shared.	Contact details of project reps
March 7, 2025 Environmental Protection Department of Jambyl region	Environmental Protection Department, Jambyl region (Head of Environmental Protection Dept, Mr. Egemberdiyev Nartay (by phone-call))	Clarify questions regarding forest fund located on the territory of the WPP; exact coordinates of the forest fund.			The coordinates have been received.	
March 7, 2025 Government for Citizens	Government for Citizens of Turkestan oblast (Kerimbayev Olzhas Konysovich, Head of the Land Cadastre Department; Mr.Nysanbayev Yedyge Zhasaruly, Expert of the Department of Land Surveying, Geodetic	Clarify land acquisition procedure for the wind power plant, including the project site and power transmission line corridor. Agreed that land survey projects would be initiated for WPP and OHTL. The land acquisition process would involve compensation, registration at the Public Service Center (ЦОН), and	Concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cadastral data accuracy necessity of land survey projects legal mechanisms for OHTL supports. 	Land survey project is mandatory for both WPP and OHTL corridor, as cadastral data is insufficient. Public easements must be registered for the OHTL route, and land for turbine installation must be leased. For permanent use of OHTL support plots, land must be	GfC to share a KMZ file identifying a hazardous section of the existing transmission line for redesign assistance.. However, this section was located outside the boundaries of the planned OHTL. As a result, a document describing all stages of	

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Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
	Works and Technical Survey of Real Estate)	coordination with local authorities.		purchased, and a State Act obtained.	the Land Survey Project was developed.	
March 7, 2025 Turkestan region Entrepreneurship Department	Turkestan region Entrepreneurship Dept (Mr. Myrzakhmetov Nurzhigit Nazarbekovich)	Introduction of the project and future cooperation. Request to provide final OHTL layout.			Further consultation through ESIA process.	Leaflet
March 3, 2025 Sarysu District Land Department	Sarysu District Land Department (Mr. Uzakbekov Yerbolat Galiyevich)	Clarification of vacant state land - requested coordinates, map formats. Status of 150ha leased by Nar.	Land belongs to state but needs land management project. JPEG maps available. Resolution signed to return Nar land.	Land will be returned to reserve. Mapping will follow land management project.		JPEG map of rural districts
March 5, 2025 Concrete Plant, Karatau town	Concrete Plant, Karatau town (Mr. Tauasarov Audanbek, Mr. Omarov Marat Berbergenovich)	Asked about plant opening, land resolution timeline, and production capacity. Opening in 2–3 years. Land issues expected to be finalized this year. Planned capacity 1.5 million tons/year. Reconstruction in progress. Coordination with authorities ongoing.				Leaflet
March 7, 2025 Land Department of Jambyl Oblast	Land Department of Jambyl Oblast (Mrs. Satarova Damira Zholdasovna)	Asked about process, timelines, and response to refusal by landowners. Application to Regional Land Dept. for compulsory acquisition; otherwise, direct negotiation; timeline up to 1 year with court process if needed.				Leaflet
March 5, 2025 Concrete Plant, Zhanatas town	Concrete Plant, Zhanatas town (Mr. Tleshov Yernar, Mr. Daniyar Madiyaruly)	Asked about launch date, production capacity, cement grades, and substation status. Commissioning is underway for cement plant. Launch in June 2025. Capacity: 180,000–300,000 t/year. Grades M400–M500. For				Leaflet

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
		electricity supply: substation built for plant, transfer to Akimat in process.				
March 6, 2025 Kantau City Akimat	Kantau City Akimat (Mr. Tulepov Galymzhan Anuarovich, Mr. Baubek Askar Yesenbayevich)	Introduction of the project, focus on OHTL route through Kantau and Sozak districts, and strategic importance for local industry and electricity supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the total length of the OHTL? • Is the final design of the project available? • Is the capacity of the Kantau substation sufficient? 	Estimated length is 162 km. Final design is not yet available but will be shared when ready. Substation was selected by KEGOC and included in preliminary design.	Further consultation through ESIA process	Leaflet
April 30, 2025 Ushbas village	Borsykov Duissenali Akim of Ushbas village	Sacred places in the area of Ushbas village, their significance and how often people visit these places	No concerns were raised			Short Info about the Project, Leaflet
May 6, 2025 Ushbas village	Ushbas Akimat (Akim Duysenaly)	Discussed presence of sacred sites (aulie) in the area, including Kamyр Aulie and Barsha Aulie. Cultural significance, legends, visitors' behavior, rituals and seasonal visits. Akim explained that Kamyр Aulie is especially significant, visited year-round, more frequently in summer. Both men and women come to pray, sometimes staying overnight. A healing legend exists.			Juru to attempt to meet the Kamyр Aulie guardian later. Further consultation through ESIA process	Coordinates and photos were taken.
May 20, 2025 Sarysu Akimat	Sarysu Akimat (Mr Sakyan – Akim Sarysu District, Mr Ungarbek – Deputy Akim)	Courtesy visit by Juru during fieldwork. Positive decision from Akimat required prior to land survey; experience sharing of prior WPP in Zhanatas; unemployment; worker	High expectations of local people of WPP; conveyed concerns about WPP link to dry climate conditions	Noted	Further consultation through ESIA process	

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
		accommodation; vandalism; access roads; mining concessions				
May 20, 2025 Zhanaryk Akimat	Zhanaryk Akimat (Mr Zhalgas)	Courtesy visit by Juru. New Akim aware of project; priority jobs/subcontracts for local people. WTG locations; cultural practices; access roads;	Social investment program; WTG size; where to place grievance box	Masdar CLO responded to SI program, GR box. WTGs larger than Zhanatas WPP.	Further consultation through ESIA process	
May 21, 2025 WPP area	Herders (informal discussions)	Numbers of livestock; periodicity of grazing practice; family roles in herding; supplemental feeding; other land users nearby; cropping; water supplies	WTG locations	Project in early stage, final layout of WTGs not yet available. All will be subject to further consultation through ESIA process.	Further consultation through ESIA process	
May 23, 2025 Turkestan Akimat	Turkestan Akimat (business unit)	Courtesy visit by Juru. Labour; traffic; land and compensation; emergency response; digitalization and pastoralists.			Further consultation through ESIA process	
June 12, 2025 Online (Teams)	Biodiversity Experts and Stakeholders (ACBK, BirdLife International, BRCC)	An online meeting was held to introduce the Jambyl Wind Farm Project and present the ESIA biodiversity approach and methodology to national and international stakeholders in order to gather feedback.	Comments and recommendations on biodiversity expertise, stakeholder engagement, and impact mitigation: need for greater involvement of local experts, broader and more transparent consultation and translation (KZ, RU), improved access to project information), enhanced measures to reduce potential impacts of OHTLs and WTGs on sensitive bird species, particularly Great Bustards. Suggestions: consider underground transmission lines in critical areas, deploying shutdown-on-demand systems, and clarifying how “no net loss”	Project team described efforts to involve local experts, including Kazakh botanists and zoologists; confirmed that stakeholder mapping and a SEP in place, with ongoing and planned consultations and multilingual materials to improve accessibility. OHTL routes and WTG layouts are being optimized to avoid sensitive biodiversity areas. Additional mitigation measures under consideration: bird diverters, anti-electrocution designs, partial undergrounding of		Biodiversity presentation; meeting minutes

Date and place of meeting	Name of stakeholder (Person Met)	Summary of discussion	Concerns/comments raised	Responses provided	How concerns were addressed/follow up	Disclosure materials shared
			would be achieved. Encouraged documenting and sharing the Project's good practices as a model for future developments.	lines, and potential SOD systems, subject to survey results and risk assessments. Project committed to mitigation hierarchy and an adaptive management to achieve>NNL; plans to be disclosed. Willing to document Project as model of good practice.		
June 17, 2025 Taraz city	Taraz city (Abiyeva Aigul father-in-law)	Information about the project and its purpose, verification of land use information. Some grazing areas are used each year, keeping livestock close to water and never leaving them unattended. Carcasses are either taken to a burial pit or burned on-site if transport is not possible.	Was expressed a belief that wind farms may affect local weather and climate conditions.	Wind farms do not create wind, alter weather patterns, or influence local climate, as they only utilize existing wind to generate clean electricity without emissions.		Leaflet
June 17, 2025 Zhanatas town	Zhanatas town (Tanat Yesenbaev)	Information about the project and its purpose, understanding land use practices within the project area, including access to key water sources, pasture management, and agricultural activities. Household relies on a river and one spring as their main water sources, which are used consistently every year.	No major concerns were raised. Only noted the need to ensure access to existing water sources and grazing areas during project implementation.			Leaflet
June 18, 2025 Turkestan village	Turkestan village (Kadyrbek Borsykov)	Information about the project and its purpose, verification of land use, grazing, and water resource practices within the project area. Women and	Requested that project activities do not interfere with livestock movement or pasture use. Overall, they have a positive attitude towards the Project.			Leaflet

		children are not engaged in herding or agricultural work				
June 17, 2025 (WPP area)	Land plots at WPP area (Dutbaev Yesenkul)	Information about the project and its purpose, verification of local land use, discuss livelihood activities, and address community perceptions about the wind farm project. A traditional rain-calling ceremony is usually held at Kamar grave near Ushbas village. There is a designated place specifically used for this ritual.	Concern that the nearby Zhanatas Wind Farm may have reduced local rainfall and snowfall, contributing to drought conditions that affect agriculture, the importance of maintaining access to key water sources, pastures, and movement routes.	Wind turbines do not influence rain, snow, or local climate, The current drought is more likely linked to natural climatic variations. Key natural and livelihood resources, will be carefully considered in project design to avoid disturbance.		Leaflet
June 18, 2025 Ushbas village	Ushbas village (Maxat Kargabaev)	Information about the project and its purpose, identification of key water sources, grazing patterns, and livelihood practices within the project area. All information was verified on maps. Portable gas cylinder and a solar-powered generator for lighting is used. Water for drinking is taken from the nearest springs	No significant concerns were raised, was expressed belief that wind farms affect local weather conditions.	Wind farms do not create wind, do not alter weather patterns, and have no impact on the local climate		Leaflet
July 1, 2025 Turkestan village	Turkestan village (Maikhiev Baybatsha)	Information about the project and its purpose, discussion and mapping of land parcel, the structure of the household, the seasonal cycle of livestock grazing.	Clarification about compensation, discrepancy on the project map of the land parcel, concern that blasting activities by nearby industrial operators lower the water level in spring			Leaflet
July 1, 2025 Sarysu district	Sarysu district (Nahanov Talgat)	Information about the project and its purpose and schedule, use of water sources, seasonal livestock movements, pasture organization, agricultural activities and temporary	Requested paving of Eurochem road to improve access for herders and transport, commented about the Lidar equipment and that he is aware that compensation will be provided			Leaflet

		accommodation, all the data on location was documented.			
July 1, 2025 Zhanaryk village	Zhanaryk village (Seitzhanov Esbergen)	Information about the project and its purpose, water use, pasture rotation, agricultural practices, and seasonal movements	Concern that wind turbines or construction blasting could dry up springs, clarification on final WTG locations to understand how the project may affect the land		Leaflet
July 1, 2025 Uzdikbai Sizzdikbai village	Uzdikbai Sizzdikbai village (Turginbaev Karitai)	Information about the project and its purpose, pasture management, water sources, temporary accommodation, and seasonal movement patterns. Confirmed self-sufficiency in energy (solar and gas) and stable water supply . Springs on own land are used for watering livestock and practices both grazing and agriculture.	Information on wind turbine locations was requested, there is interest in possibly changing the land parcel in the future to one closer to the village, concerns about limited pasture and rising feed prices , emphasized the importance of protecting springs used for drinking water.		Leaflet
July 2, 2025 Aktogai village	Aktogai village (Madibekov Kaishybek)	Information about the project and its purpose, identification of key water sources, pasture usage, and household activities.	Concern that project activities would affect land or livestock		Leaflet
July 2, 2025 Zhanatas village	Zhanatas village (Tazhibaev Saken)	Information about the project and its purpose, exact boundaries of land parcels. Proper carcass disposal rules are followed by taking dead animals to a designated burning site.	Wind turbines not to be placed near watercourses or springs , to avoid disturbing livestock and groundwater, importance of maintaining access roads and minimizing disruption during construction, mentioned frequent trespass by other herders on Parcel №1 and plans to restore boundaries to prevent grazing by outsiders.		Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Kentau town	Kentau town (Akhmetov Kairat)	Information about the project and its purpose, socio-economic conditions of the community, seasonal grazing, agricultural	Building factories and plants to create jobs if livelihood restoration measures are planned		Leaflet

		activities, temporary housing during summer, social infrastructure. No public transport and maternity hospital.				
August 18, 2025 Kushata	Kushata (Atakhanov Faizulla)	Information about the project and its purpose, socio-economic conditions of the community. Livestock feed is bought in winter, and herders sometimes graze near roads, but no conflicts or vulnerable groups were reported.	Job creation is needed if livelihood restoration measures are planned	Possible employment opportunities during construction and maintenance were noted, request for youth and community infrastructure will be shared with local authorities for consideration.	Concerns about jobs and infrastructure were recorded for inclusion in the LRP, community feedback will be shared with the social development and CSR teams for consideration of small-scale community projects	Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Ouk village	Ouk village (Auelbekov B.)	Information about the project Local livelihoods, primarily livestock farming, and challenges faced by residents of Oik village. Key issues included lack of infrastructure, limited employment opportunities, poor connectivity, and absence of public services.	New jobs, also people were promised to connect the railway, but it was not done.			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Achisay village	Achisay village (Babazhanov T.)	Information about the project Local livelihoods, which mainly depend on livestock herding and seasonal (shift-based) work outside the village. Many young people migrate for employment. The community also faces several infrastructure and economic challenges, including limited job opportunities, lack of internet, and the need for local development and beautification.	If a substation is built and people receive electricity directly, it would be cheaper for them.			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Oiyk settlement	Oiyk settlement (Beisembaev Turmanbay)	Information about the project Socioeconomic conditions and expectations regarding the	Poor roads, no internet, no sports complex. If possible, the investor of the project may help with			Leaflet

		planned project. There is no internet, no school (recently closed), no kindergarten, clinic, or sports facilities. There is no irrigation water because the channels from the mountains are poor and the water seeps into the ground.	these issues. If there would be installed poles, people afraid that they since it is already windy, poles may worsen wind and damage pastures.			
August 18, 2025 Sholakkorgan	Sholakkorgan (Dosmukhammed Bauyrzhan)	Information about the project Livestock management is informal, with no controlling organizations or structured pasture use, and families handle grazing themselves. There are several sacred places present in the area	Water is decreasing in pastures. Jobs are lacking; men go to shift work. The village needs gas supply			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Achisay village	Achisay village (Kalkulov Alisakar)	Information about the project. The village has about 400 households. Grazing is done locally, with occasional use by herders from other villages. Lack of alternative employment; some residents go abroad (Russia, Korea).	Poor roads, low electricity voltage causing appliance failures.			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Kentau town	Kentau town (Khamidulina Sabida)	Information about the project Livestock farming is the main source of income, primarily for household consumption. There are 336 households. Grazing occurs mainly in the mountains, with herders using the same pastures each year, households buy feed for winter.	If a substation is built and electricity is provided directly, it would be cheaper.			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Kentau town	Kentau town (Seidelkhanov Olzhas)	Information about the project Livelihoods, livestock management, and community challenges in a village of 33 households. Animal husbandry is the primary source of income, with livestock grazed on nearby	Desire for livelihood restoration measures such as improved internet, a shop, and public transport if livelihood restoration measures are planned.			Leaflet

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		community pastures and fed in barns during winter. Poor internet, shortage of drinking water (from boreholes), no shop, no public transport. There is a mausoleum 5 km away				
August 18, 2025 Kantau town	Kantau town (Serzhanov Yerkin)	Information about the project Livelihoods, livestock, and socio-economic conditions in Kantau city with about 70,000 residents. Most citizens work rotational jobs in mining, trade, or industrial sectors. Grazing occurs near villages and mountains, and livestock is fed hay and fodder in winter. Issues with roads and lack of jobs for youth. Regarding the information about vulnerable herders an official letter to the Akimat should be sent.	Desire for providing assistance to socially vulnerable groups with financial or food support if livelihood restoration measures are planned. The city has everything else; no need for one-time charity actions.			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Kantau town	Kantau town (Shabdanov Murat)	Information about the project Grazing occurs on village lands, with fodder purchased for winter. No roads, no medical point, weak electricity supply, no kindergarten. No sacred or religious sites	Desire for road improvements, medical clinic, children's playground, kindergarten, faster gas connection, stronger electricity supply, drinking water solutions if livelihood restoration measures are planned			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Kantau town	Kantau town (Yuldashev Mamirzhan)	Information about the project Community mainly relies on entrepreneurship, public institutions, and some livestock farming on the city outskirts, with grazing largely unregulated. Key issues include the need for more jobs, improved infrastructure, and better transport, several sacred sites exist in the area.	It would be good to open a public electric train between Kantau and Turkistan, since many people frequently travel between the two cities (students, workers) if livelihood restoration measures are planned.			Leaflet
August 18, 2025 Kantau town	Kantau town (Zhumakov Talgat)	Information about the project There are about 5,500 residents, livestock grazing is self-managed,				Leaflet

		sometimes near highways, and monitored by local authorities, with no major conflicts reported. People engaged in trade and entrepreneurship if not engaged in animal husbandry. The main difficulties are water scarcity and drought. There are several sacred places.				
September 24, 2025 Taraz city	Taraz city (Asylov Asset) (Tasqol Hunting Farm - Individual Entrepreneur Abay Assylov)	Information about the project, operational aspects of the hunting enterprise, hunting season is in September–October, no any archaeological monuments in the hunting area, preferable way of receiving information about the project is to receive it in electronic format.				Leaflet
October 23, 2025 Karabastau village, Jambyl Region	Karabastau village, Jambyl Region (Botagoz Alimkulova)	Livestock management, veterinary issues, and infrastructure challenges.	Delayed vaccine deliveries; tick infestations; power outages and roof damage from storms; gas pipeline not yet connected.			Leaflet
October 23, 2025 Aktogay village, Jambyl Region	Aktogay village, Jambyl Region (Bekbolat Altaev)	Livelihood based on mixed livestock farming, impacts of drought, compensation expectations, and road alignment.	Requests land rent during construction, believes wind farms cause drought, needs clarity on road routes.			Leaflet
October 24, 2025 Arystandy village, Jambyl Region	Arystandy village, Jambyl Region (Bibikhan Karaneeva)	Local livelihoods, ethnic composition, and changing climate.	Noted warmer winters, reduced snow, and lack of stable jobs.			Leaflet
October 24, 2025 Near Ushbas village (WPP area)	Near Ushbas village (WPP area) (Marat Kisikbaev and his son)	Blasting impacts, water scarcity, and local infrastructure.	Regular blasting by EuroChem causing vibration and fear; water scarcity; lack of health point; financial difficulties.			Leaflet
October 25, 2025 Oyuk village, Turkestan Region	Oyuk village, Turkestan Region (Akadil Beisenbayev - son of	Livelihoods, unemployment, and community expectations.	Requests local hiring; distrust of Chinese contractors; no school in village.			Leaflet

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	landowner Tumanbai Beisenbayev)					
November 19, 2025 Kantau, Turkestan region	Akimat of Kentau (Deputy Akim)	Presentation of Project information, maps and affected plots; discussion on transmission line routing and need for updated PAP data.	No concerns raised; advised consulting community directly for livelihood needs.	Requested Akimat to expedite missing PAP data; follow-up on engagement.		5 GLAC copies; 5 brochures; business cards
November 19, 2025 Kotyrbulak, Turkestan region	Akimat of Kotyrbulak (Village Akim)	Presentation of Project details, GLAC, maps and PAP list; routing of transmission line reviewed.	No concerns or suggestions raised.	Akimat informed of need for updated PAP information; no specific follow-up.		5 GLAC copies; 5 brochures; business cards
November 18, 2025 Shoktas, Turkestan region	Akimat of Shoktas (Deputy Akim)	Reviewed Project info, maps and PAP list; discussed missing data, compensation, employment and turbine concerns.	Requested info on job opportunities; limited capacity to distribute videos.	Requested PAP data; videos may be shown at gatherings.		5 GLAC copies; 5 brochures; business cards
November 18, 2025 Sholakkorgan, Turkestan region	Akimat of Sholakkorgan (Head of Land Relations Department)	Presentation of Project details, maps and PAP gaps; discussion on land-for-land and sharing of information.	Noted no prior PAP request; limited land availability; low capacity for awareness.	Agreed to request PAP data; videos can be shared in resident WhatsApp groups.		GLAC copies; brochures; business cards
November 18, 2025 Ashysai, Turkestan region	Akimat of Ashysai (Deputy Akim)	Presentation of Project details, GLAC, maps; confirmation of no PAPs from the village.	No concerns; limited capacity to distribute videos.	Agreed to support sharing information during gatherings.		5 GLAC copies; 5 brochures; business cards
November 19, 2025 Jana Uyik, Turkestan region	Akimat of Jana Uyik (Village Akim)	Presentation of Project info and PAP list gaps; discussion of outdated information and routing.	Noted outdated PAP data; requested job opportunity information.	Akim to instruct specialists to update PAP list; suggested community meeting.		5 GLAC copies; 5 brochures; business cards
November 19, 2025 Old Uyik, Turkestan region	Akimat of Old Uyik (Director of Department)	Project presentation and PAP discussion; review of compensation and turbine concerns.	Initially reluctant to assist; limited capacity for material distribution.	Akimat agreed to gather missing data; suggested community meeting.		5 GLAC copies; 5 brochures; business cards
December 3, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Talass)	Akim of Berikkara Rural District (Maitobe, Kozhagappar)	Detailed information on the Project's objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated E&S impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and a list of potentially affected land plots. Potential livelihood restoration	Following requests were raised: installation of street lighting in the Berikkara (Maitobe) area; construction of a mini sports and		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details

		and community development measures were discussed.	fitness complex and a football playground in the village.		with the Project team if needed.	
December 3, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Talass)	Akim – Nesipbaev Murat (Akimat of Eseikhan, Karaoi villages)	Detailed information on the Project’s objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and a list of potentially affected land plots. Potential livelihood restoration and community development measures were discussed.	Following request was raised: construction of a bridge to improve local access and transportation.		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication with the Project team if needed.	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details
December 3, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Zhualy)	Akims of the villages (Akimat of the Karabastau, Abdikadir)	Detailed information on the Project’s objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and a list of potentially affected land plots. Potential livelihood restoration and community development measures were discussed.	Following request was raised: construction of a football field, the paving of internal roads within the villages, and the installation of utility poles.		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication with the Project team if needed.	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details
December 3, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Talass)	Head of the Department of Entrepreneurship and Agriculture of Karatau City	Detailed information on the Project’s objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and a list of potentially affected land plots. Potential livelihood restoration and community development measures were discussed.	Following request was raised: installation of waste containers and arrangement of solid waste collection points; installation of pavilions with roofing and lighting within the city area.		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication with the Project team if needed.	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details
December 4, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Jambyl)	Akim – Dauletov Darmen (Akimat of Auliekol’, Auliebastau villages)	Detailed information on the Project’s objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social	Following requests were raised: installation of street lighting; paving (asphalting) of two		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details

		impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and the list of potentially affected land plots.	streets; construction of a children's playground.		enable communication with the Project team if needed.	
December 4, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Sarysu)	Director of Department - Arystanbekov Zhanibek	Detailed information on the Project's objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and the list of potentially affected land plots.	Noted that potential livelihood restoration or community development measures should be discussed directly with community members.		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication with the Project team if needed.	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details
December 4, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Sarysu)	Akim – Duisen Zhalgas (Akimat of Zhanaryk village)	Detailed information on the Project's objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and the list of potentially affected land plots.	Following requests were raised: asphalt paving of two roads; construction of a summer stage for public performances; installation of entrance arches at the city entrances.		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication with the Project team if needed.	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details
December 5, 2025 Akimat of Jambyl region (Sarysu)	Akim of Sarysu District - Saken Mamytov	Detailed information on the Project's objectives, location, boundaries, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, supported by updated maps, the GLAC, and the list of potentially affected land plots.	Requested the installation of sports and fitness complexes in Turkestan village and in the city of Zhanatas.		Contact details were provided to residents to ensure access to Project information and enable communication with the Project team if needed.	GLAC; Project brochures; contact details

12 Annex C: Records of Letters

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Jambyl Region akimat	March 19, 2024	Scoping site visit notification letter
Jambyl District akimat	March 19, 2024	Scoping site visit notification letter
Sarysu District akimat	March 19, 2024	Scoping site visit notification letter
Talas District akimat	March 19, 2024	Scoping site visit notification letter
Zhualy District akimat	March 19, 2024	Scoping site visit notification letter
Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	April 17, 2024	Assessment of biodiversity, ecology, and safety within the project area and the power line right-of-way
National Company "QazaqGaz", Kazakhstan	April 16, 2024	Information regarding existing gas pipelines
Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	April 17, 2024	Information regarding lands reserved for state and grazing needs and land allocation procedure for project requirements
Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation	April 17, 2024	Information regarding water usage
JSC KazTransGas Aimak	April 16, 2024	Information regarding existing gas pipelines
Director General of the Institute of Plant Biology and Biotechnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan	March 17, 2024	Information regarding biological research conducted within the project area
Director General of the Institute of Zoology of the Republic of Kazakhstan	April 17, 2024	Information regarding faunal biodiversity, ecological data, and environmental safety assessments
Head of the Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Control of the Zhambyl Region	April 17, 2024	Information regarding the sanitary protection zone within the project area
Minister of Emergency Situations	April 16, 2024	Information regarding emergency response capabilities and protocols for natural and other types of emergencies
Chairman of the Committee of Geology of the Ministry of Industry and Construction	April 17, 2024	Information regarding geologically significant sites and planned exploration activities
Chairman of the Committee of Industrial Safety of the Ministry of Emergency Situations	April 16, 2024	Information regarding any relevant existing or planned mineral exploration activities
Institute of Archaeology	April 16, 2024	Information regarding any known archaeological sites located within or near the project area

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Minister of Transport of the Republic of Kazakhstan	April 16, 2024	Information regarding existing transport routes
JSC National Company Kazakhstan Temir Zholy	April 16, 2024	Information regarding existing railway routes
JSC Kazakhtelecom	April 16, 2024	Information regarding existing communication cables (underground/overhead)
Minister of Labor and Social Protection of population	March 19, 2024	Applicable information in order to obtain socio-economic data
Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	April 16, 2024	Information regarding the establishment of protection zones
Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan	April 19, 2024	Biodiversity, ecology and safety with Project site
Akimat of Zhambyl Region	April 23, 2024	Information regarding the socio-economic situation in four districts of the Zhambyl Region
Department of Energy and Housing and Communal Services of the Zhambyl Region Akimat	May 6, 2024	Clarification on the location of gas pipelines currently under construction and provision of coordinates
Department of Natural Resources of the Zhambyl Region	May 7, 2024	Coordinates of the forest fund areas within the planned wind farm construction site
JSC "State Corporation Government for Citizens" for the Zhambyl Region	May 7, 2024	Ownership information for all land plots located along the power line
Akim of the Zhambyl Region	May 8, 2024	Letter of Appreciation
Kazphosphate LLP and the Department of Entrepreneurship, Industry, and Tourism of the Sarysu District Akimat	May 10, 2024	Request for the permission for site access
Head of the Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial-Innovative Development of the Zhambyl Region Akimat	May 23, 2024	Ownership information for all land plots and provision of the proposed budget for two alternative transmission line options
Center for Energy and Environmental Research (CEER) LLP	May 23, 2024	Ownership information for all land plots and provision of the proposed budget for two alternative transmission line options
Government for Citizens for the Zhambyl Region	May 23, 2024	Request for the budget
Republican State Enterprise 'Information and Analytical Center for Environmental Protection' of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	June 3, 2024	Information regarding available alternatives for the electronic signing of the Notice of Intent

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Akkol State Institution for Forest and Wildlife Protection and the Sarysu State Institution for Forest and Wildlife Protection	June 3, 2024	Request for the coordinates of the state forest fund lands
Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	June 10, 2024	Information regarding available alternatives for the electronic signing of the Notice of Intent
Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial-Innovative Development of the Zhambyl Region Akimat	June 10, 2024	Information regarding land owners and lessors whose plots are located within the wind farm construction zone
Akim of Zhambyl District, Zhambyl Region	June 26, 2024	Informing about the scheduled socio-economic surveys to be conducted
Akim of Sarysu District, Zhambyl Region	June 26, 2024	Informing about the scheduled socio-economic surveys to be conducted
Akim of Talas District, Zhambyl Region	June 26, 2024	Informing about the scheduled socio-economic surveys to be conducted
Akim of Zhualy District, Zhambyl Region	June 26, 2024	Informing about the scheduled socio-economic surveys to be conducted
Akim of the Zhambyl Region	June 26, 2024	Informing about the scheduled socio-economic surveys to be conducted
Akimat of Sarysu District, Zhambyl Region	August 1, 2024	Information about required width of the sanitary protection zone of anthrax burial sites
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management of the Zhambyl Region Akimat	August 7, 2024	Information about conservation zone
Akimats of Sarysu and Talas Districts	August 7, 2024	Information regarding the land plots
Zhambyl Regional Veterinary Station	August 7, 2024	Clarification on the established sanitary protection zones
Akimats of Sarysu and Talas Districts, Zhambyl Region	August 7, 2024	Contact details and any other available information
Akimat of Zhambyl District, Zhambyl Region	August 7, 2024	Contact details and any other available information
Akimat of Zhualy District, Zhambyl Region	August 7, 2024	Contact details and any other available information
Zhambyl Regional Veterinary Station of the Veterinary Department	August 13, 2024	Information regarding the locations of anthrax cattle burial sites
Kazphosphate LLP	May 10, 2024	Request for an extension of the access permits

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Veterinary Department of the Zhambyl Region Akimat	August 19, 2024	Information regarding the locations of anthrax burial site
Kazphosphate LLP	August 20, 2024	Information regarding a residential building located on the territory of the Zhuldyz summer camp
Akimat of Sarysu District, Zhambyl Region	August 20, 2024	Information concerning a residential building located in the project area
Sarysu District Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Control	August 20, 2024	Official information regarding the locations of anthrax burial sites
Talas District Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Control	August 20, 2024	Official information regarding the locations of anthrax burial sites
Zhambyl District Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Control	August 20, 2024	Official information regarding the locations of anthrax burial sites
Zhualy District Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Control	August 20, 2024	Official information regarding the locations of anthrax burial sites
Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	August 20, 2024	Information about the Project
Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan, Laboratory of Theriology (Almaty)	August 22, 2024	Karatau argali information request
RSE "Production Association <i>Okhotzooprom</i> "	August 22, 2024	Karatau argali information request
Committee of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	August 22, 2024	Karatau argali information request
Karatau State Nature Reserve	August 22, 2024	Karatau argali information request
KEGOC	August 22, 2024	Request for info on KEGOC's private lands, Zhanatas-2 WPP and other projects
Department of Land Relations of the Akimat of Zhambyl Region	August 23, 2024	Request for info on Zhanatas-2 project, and other projects
Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	September 9, 2024	Responsible organization for EIA assessment
Akimat of Talas District of Zhambyl Region	September 10, 2024	Contact details of landowners

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Akimat of Sarysu District of Zhambyl Region	September 10, 2024	Contact details of landowners
Akimat of Zhuaŭy District of Zhambyl Region	September 10, 2024	Socio-economic information update
Akimat of Sarysu District of Zhambyl Region	September 10, 2024	Information on all roads
Akimat of Zhambyl District of Zhambyl Region	September 10, 2024	Information on all roads
Akimat of Talas District of Zhambyl Region	September 10, 2024	Information on all roads
Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	September 11, 2024	Request for data on Karatau argali - Ovis ammon
NAC "State Corporation 'Government for Citizens'" for Zhambyl Region	September 13, 2024	Request for information on anthrax locations in the region
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management of the Akimat of Zhambyl Region	September 13, 2024	Buffer zone around Zhuaŭy Karashat
Akimat of Sarysu District of Zhambyl Region	September 16, 2024	Contact details of landuser and landowners (all)
Akimat of Talas District of Zhambyl Region	September 16, 2024	Contact details of landuser and landowners (all)
Akimat of Zhambyl District of Zhambyl Region	September 16, 2024	Contact details of landuser and landowners (all)
Akimat of Zhuaŭy District of Zhambyl Region	September 16, 2024	Contact details of landuser and landowners (all)
"Kazphosphate" LLP	September 24, 2024	Information on planned deposits
Government for Citizens	September 26, 2024	Agreement conclusion re anthrax locations
KEGOC	October 8, 2024	Regarding the selection of points of interconnection for 500MW WPP
Government for Citizens	October 10, 2024	Landplots (map and information) on the new OHTL 1
Zhambyl Regional Veterinary Station	October 14, 2024	Conducting a field examination with the subsequent provision of coordinates of animal burials, anthrax, etc.

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
"Zhambyl Anti-Plague Station" RSE	October 15, 2024	Request for info on potential diseases and natural sources on the Project site
Government for Citizens	October 15, 2024	Landplots (map and information) on the another version of OHTL 2
Southern MES	October 28, 2024	Permission for photo and video recording
Government for Citizens	October 29, 2024	Re-request for coordinates of anthrax locations
Government for Citizens	October 30, 2024	Agreement conclusion landplots (map and information) on the new OHTL 1
Government for Citizens	October 30, 2024	Agreement conclusion landplots (map and information) on the new OHTL 2
Eurus Energy Holdings Corporations	November 14, 2024	Letter on Data Integrity
Akimat of Jambyl district	January 4, 2025	Empty landplots
Akimat of Sarysu district	January 4, 2025	Empty landplots
Jambyl branch of Kazvodhoz	January 8, 2025	Irrigation system, water supply system
Sarysu sulary maintenance survey	January 8, 2025	Water supply system
Janatas-Su-Jylu maintenance survey	January 8, 2025	Water supply system
Republican State Enterprise under the right of economic management "Kazvodkhoz" of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan	January 8, 2025	Water supply system
Municipal state enterprise under economic management "Sarysu Sulary" of the Department of Housing and Utilities, Passenger Transport, Motorways and Housing Inspection of the Akimat of the Sarysu District	January 8, 2025	Water supply system
Communal state enterprise under economic management "Zhanatas-Su-Zhylu" of the Department of Housing and Communal Services, Passenger Transport, Motorways, and Housing Inspection of the Akimat of the Sarysu District	January 8, 2025	Water supply system
Shu-Talas basin inspection	February 4, 2025	Crossing of water objects for OHTLs
Shu-Talas basin inspection	February 4, 2025	Permitting issues

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
State Institution "Department of Natural Resources and Regulation of Nature Management of the Jambyl Region"	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
"Department of Ecology for the Zhambyl Region" of the Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
Department of Digital Transformation of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
Akimat of Turkestan Region	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
Akimat of Kentau City, Turkestan Region	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
Akimat of Suzak District, Turkestan Region	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
State Institution "Department of Natural Resources and Regulation of Nature Management of the Turkestan Region"	January 30, 2025	Crossing of hunting farms
Aral-Syrdarya basin inspection	February 5, 2025	Crossing of water objects for OHTLs
Aral-Syrdarya basin inspection	February 5, 2025	Permitting issues
Government for Citizens Turkestan oblast	February 5, 2025	Request for Cadastr info - Opornaya-Kentau
Government for Citizens Jambyl oblast	February 5, 2025	Request for Cadastr info - Sarysu-Kentau (within Jambyl oblast)
Shu-Talas basin Inspection	February 5, 2025	Crossing of power lines with water bodies
Shu-Talas basin Inspection	February 5, 2025	Permitting issues
Committee of Forestry and Wildlife Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	February 10, 2025	Ecological corridor restrictions/recommendations
State Institution "Department of Natural Resources and Regulation of Nature Management of the Turkestan Region"	February 10, 2025	Ecological corridor restrictions/recommendations
Karatau State Nature Reserve	February 10, 2025	Ecological corridor information
Syrdarya-Turkestan State Regional Nature Park	February 10, 2025	Ecological corridor information
Kazphosphate company	February 12, 2025	Request for permission to use the road through Zhuldyz camp

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Akimats of Jambyl oblast	February 18, 2025	Informing about planned socio-economic survey of PAPs
Shu-Talas basin Inspection	February 20, 2025	Crosses with Kyrshabakty and Koktal rivers
Kazvodhoz Turkestan	February 20, 2025	Crosses with technical water objects
Akimats-Turkestan region	February 27, 2025	Request for the meeting - site visit on the next week
Department of Culture of the Turkestan Region	March 1, 2025	Existing historical and cultural sites on OHTL route (Turkestan region)
Shu-Talas basin Inspection	March 4, 2025	Clarification on water protected zones for wind turbines
Government for citizens of Jambyl oblast	March 17, 2025	Request for coordinates and data for the outside plots
KazPhosphate company	March 17, 2025	Question re land plot near Ushbas aul- very close to the WPP boundaries
Eurochem company	March 17, 2025	Question re land plot near Ushbas aul- very close to the WPP boundaries
Akimat Turkestan oblast, Sozak and Kentau akimats	March 27, 2025	Request for socio-economical info
QazaqGaz	March 27, 2025	Request for info about gz pipes
QazaqGaz Aймақ	March 27, 2025	Request for info about gz pipes
KazTelecom: Business Digital Division; Production Security Directorate	March 27, 2025	Request for info about Kaztelecom cables
Government for citizens of Jambyl oblast	March 31, 2025	Request re the budget for a Land Survey Project
KazArcheology	April 7, 2025	Approval of buffer zone for cultural heritage
KazPhosphate company	April 7, 2025	Permission to the territory of the Zhuldyz recreation area for the Khan Security security company
Government for citizens of Jambyl region	April 10, 2025	Requesting budget data for a land Surveying Project
Government for citizens of Turkestan region	April 10, 2025	Requesting budget data for a land Surveying Project
Akimat of Sauran district	April 11, 2025	Organization of a meeting for the purpose of project presentation
Akimat of Suzak district	April 11, 2025	Organization of a meeting for the purpose of project presentation

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Director of GKP Karatau	April 16, 2025	Request for permission to travel through the territory of Kazphosphate, along the Kurtubulak River
Veterinary Station of Sarysu	April 19, 2025	Question re a big stone
Dep of Natural Resources; Government for Citizens - Geo Licences	May 19, 2025	Request for Geological Licence Info
National Geo Service	May 20, 2025	Request for Geological Licence Info
Industrial Safety Committee	May 21, 2025	Request for Geological Licence Info
Forestry committee	April 25, 2025	Request for updated info re Argali
Letter to the akimats of Turkestan	April 28, 2025	Request for tourism and transport information
Veterinary bodies of Turkestan	May 14, 2025	Questions re the Anthraxes along and under Kentau OHTL
KazPhosphate company	May 14, 2025	Request for permission to travel through the territory of Kazphosphate, along the Kurtubulak River
Akimat of Sarysu/Talas/Zhualy/Zhambyl districts	May 26, 2025	Organization of a meeting with PAPs
KEGOC	June 19, 2025	Living structures and underground cable
Government for citizens of Jambyl region	June 24, 2025	Request for land plots Information for WTG located outside the WPP
Ohotzoprom	June 27, 2025	Request for data base of Argali for 2024-2025
Ministry of Healthcare	July 1, 2025	Request for buffer zone for Wind Farm
Aktau Port Authority	July 10, 2025	
Akimat of Sarysu/Talas/Zhualy/Zhambyl districts	July 21, 2025	Organization of a meeting with PAPs
Akimat of Turkestan region	July 22, 2025	Organization of a meeting with PAPs
Akimat of Sarysu/Talas/Zhualy/Zhambyl districts	July 23, 2025	Organization of a meeting with PAPs (additional meeting schedule)
Akimat of Sarysu/Talas/Zhualy/Zhambyl districts	July 25, 2025	Organization of a meeting with PAPs (additional list of foreign employees)
KazPhosphate company	July 29, 2025	Travel permit
Letters to PAPs of Jambyl region	July 30, 2025	Notification letters
Letter to akimats of Turkestan region -KILs	August 1, 2025	Request for providing of people for KILs

Stakeholder (Organization/Job Title)	Sent/Response Receipt	Key Content
Letter to South Kazakhstan Interregional Department of Geology	August 11, 2025	Mining activities along OHTL
Letter to the Government for Citizens Jambyl region + Akim of Oblast	September 4, 2025	Telephones of 25 people
Letter to the akimats re land for land change	August 22, 2025	Pre-conditions of land for land issue
Letter to the Forestry Committee re argali database	August 22, 2025	Request for database with full explanation
KazPhosphate company	August 25, 2025	Permission
Letter to Government for Citizens Jambyl	September 9, 2025	Request for providing database (Turbines) during 1 week
Letter to Akim of Turkestan oblast - re Valuation	September 16, 2025	Information about Valuation
Letter to Intergas	September 19, 2025	Information about gas
Letter HF	September 22, 2025	Information about HF
Letter to Jambyl KazHydromet	September 26, 2025	data request for ice and wind
Letter to State Environmental Committee	September 30, 2025	Request to split the EIA into 3 separate documents
Letter to State Expertise	October 3, 2025	Questions to GosExpertise
Submission of the protocol for review	October 14, 2025	Submission of the protocol for review
Letter to Turkestan akimats	October 14, 2025	Request for telephones, names and addresses of PAPs
Letter of invitation for an employee of WSP China	October 17, 2025	Letter of invitation for an employee of WSP China
KazPhosphate company	October 20, 2025	Travel permit
Letter to Jambyl akimats	November 27, 2025	Cut-off date
Akimat of Sarysu district	December 12, 2025	Request for Clarification on Land Replacement Possibility
Kazarchaeology	December 17, 2025	Berrikara Burial Site clarifications

13 Annex D: Minutes of meetings

This table will be prepared when ESIA engagements have been completed.

14 Annex E: Photographs of Engagement

This table will be prepared when ESIA engagements have been completed.

Annex F: GRM Form

a) English version

JAMBYL-1GW GRIEVANCE FORM	
<i>To be used for grievance(s) comments, suggestions, or/and inquires or any other matters</i>	
Reference number	<i>(to be filled in by Juru representative)</i> REF:
INSTRUCTIONS	<p>Please fill in this Grievance form in clear handwriting and submit through one of the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directly to Juru Ltd. Postal address: Nurly Tau Business Center, Office 4, Block 3B, 19 Al Farabi Ave., Almaty, Kazakhstan, 050010 - By email to: <p>Zukhra Sultanova: z.sultanova@juru.org (GBVH focal point)</p> <p>Oleg Khegay: o.khegay@juru.org</p> <p>Phone/WhatsApp Number:</p> <p>Zukhra Sultanova: +7 778 817 63 64 (GBVH focal point)</p> <p>Oleg Khegay: +998 909414371</p>
Full Name	First Name:
	Last Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously <i>(You can remain anonymous if you prefer but we may not be able to contact you with a response to your concern or refer you on to any support services available)</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance confidentially <i>(You can remain confidential in all reporting if you prefer)</i>
Contact Information	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: <i>Please provide:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone: <i>Please provide:</i>

Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail)	<input type="checkbox"/> By email: <i>Please provide:</i>		
Preferred Language of Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian		
	<input type="checkbox"/> English		
Description of Incident/Grievance <i>What happened?</i> <i>Where did it happen?</i> <i>Who did it happen to?</i> <i>What is the result of the problem?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date...)		
Date of Incident/Grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing (currently experiencing problem)		
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?			
Signature:			

b) Kazakh version

Жамбыл-500 Жел электростанциясы	
<i>Шағымдар, ескертулер, ұсыныстар және/немесе сұрақтар немесе кез келген басқа да мәселелер үшін пайдаланылады.</i>	
Нұсқаулық	<p>Осы Шағым нысанын анық қолжазбамен толтырыңыз және келесі әдістердің бірі арқылы жіберіңіз:</p> <p>- Тікелей Juru-ға, 050010 Қазақстан, Алматы, Әл-Фараби даңғылы, 19, «Нұрлы Тау» бизнес орталығы, 4-кеңсе, 3Б блогы</p> <p>- Электрондық пошта арқылы:</p> <p>Зухра Султанова: z.kazakova@juru.org (Гендерлік зорлық-зомбылық пен құдалау мәселелері бойынша үйлестіруші тұлға)</p> <p>Олег Хегай: o.khegay@juru.org</p> <p>Телефон/WhatsApp нөмірі: Зухра Султанова: +7 778 817 63 64 (Гендерлік зорлық-зомбылық пен құдалау мәселелері бойынша үйлестіруші тұлға)</p> <p>Олег Хегай: +998 909414371</p>
Толық аты-жөні	Аты
	Тегі
	<input type="checkbox"/> Мен өз шағымымды анонимді түрде жеткізгім келеді (қаласаңыз, анонимді болып қала аласыз, бірақ бұл жағдайда біз сіздің алаңдаушылығыңызға жауап беру үшін сізбен байланыса алмауымыз немесе қолжетімді қолдау қызметтеріне бағыттай алмауымыз мүмкін).
	<input type="checkbox"/> Мен өз шағымымды құпия түрде жеткізгім келеді (қаласаңыз, сіз барлық ақпаратты құпия түрде сақтай аласыз)
Байланыс ақпараты	<input type="checkbox"/> Поштамен:
Сізбен хабарласуға болатын жолды белгілеңіз (почта, телефон, электрондық пошта)	<input type="checkbox"/> Телефонмен:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Электрондық поштамен:
Қалаған қарым-қатынас тілі	<input type="checkbox"/> Қазақша
	<input type="checkbox"/> Орысша

	<input type="checkbox"/> Ағылшын
Анықтама нөмірі Нұсқаулар Толық аты-жөні	Жағдайдың/шағымның сипаттамасы Не болды? Ол қай жерде болды? Бұл кімге қатысты болды? Мәселенің нәтижесі қандай?
Жағдайдың/шағымның күні	<input type="checkbox"/> Бір реттік оқиға/шағым (күні...)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Бірнеше рет болды (неше рет болды?) _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ағымда оқиға (қазіргі уақытта мәселе жалғасуда)
Мәселенің алдағыда қалай болатынына ойыңыз қандай? мәселені шешімі қандай?	
Қолы:	
Күні:	

15 Annex G: Project Grievance Log

ID	Date	Name or Grievant	Contact Details	Preferred Language	Requested Anonymity?	Description of the problem	Responsible Person	Actions to be undertaken / GBVH referrals	Due date	Results of the Actions	Closing date	Evidence (if applicable)
None received to date												

16 Annex H: SEA/GBVH Referral Pathways and Survivor-Centred Standard Operating Procedure

1. Purpose and Scope

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) establishes survivor-centered processes for managing reports of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH) under the Jambyl 1GW Wind Power Project. It applies to all Project personnel, defined here according to Project phase: at the ESIA stage, Project personnel encompass the ESIA consultant and Masdar, and during construction will additionally apply to the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor, subcontractors, and consultants involved in project delivery. At the Operations phase, the SOP will apply to Masdar and its contractor, subcontractors, and consultants involved in operations.

The SOP is aligned with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (2024), particularly ESS 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) and ESS 3 (Labour and Working Conditions), and cross-references the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards 2 and 4.

It is a non-investigative, referral-based procedure designed to provide a safe, confidential, and ethical response to survivors of SEA/GBVH that seeks to ensure that appropriately qualified experts are the primary point of contact for survivors.

2. Principles of a Survivor-Centred Approach

All responses to SEA/GBVH reports shall uphold the following survivor-centered principles:

- **Safety:** The survivor's safety and wellbeing are the first priority
- **Confidentiality:** Information shared must remain private and only disclosed with informed consent
- **Respect and Dignity:** Treat all survivors with empathy, without judgement or discrimination
- **Non-Discrimination:** Ensure access to support regardless of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, or status
- **Informed Consent:** No action or referral is taken without the survivor's explicit consent; and
- **Empowerment:** Support survivors to make their own decisions and respect their choices.

3. SEA/GBV Reporting and Referral Steps

The Project GRM will receive SEA/GBVH complaints in the same manner as other grievances but apply heightened confidentiality, care, and speed. All Project personnel must immediately refer SEA/GBV disclosures to the Grievance Manager (GM) or Community Liaison Officer (CLO) without delay. The following five-step process applies:

1. **Receive the disclosure:** Listen without judgement; avoid pressing for details.
2. **Ensure immediate safety:** Assess if the survivor requires urgent medical or security support.
3. **Obtain informed consent:** Explain available support options and seek consent before any referral.

4. Refer to appropriate services: Facilitate contact with professional support providers listed below.
5. Document anonymously: Record the case in the GRM log without identifying information.

4. Referral Pathways in Kazakhstan

SEA/GBVH survivors will be referred to appropriate national or regional support services, depending on location and survivor preference. The Project's GRM team shall maintain up-to-date contact information for these services and verify annually that referral pathways remain active.

National Services:

- 150: National 'Trust Line' for Children and Families (24/7 confidential support)
- 111: Unified Contact Centre for social support and counselling
- 102: Police Emergency Line (for immediate safety threats)
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection: social workers and crisis intervention teams.

Regional Services:

- **Jambyl Regional Centre for Social Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence** under the Department for Employment Coordination and Social Programs of the Jambyl Region Akimat (providing psychological and legal support): shelter. The facility has a capacity of 51 places and operates in cooperation with the **Special Unit for Combating Domestic Violence** of the Jambyl Region Police Department (tel.: 102). Victims of violence may stay there for up to **one year**, depending on individual circumstances.

In the Turkestan Region, there are 17 family support centres to assist families in difficult life situations. They provide psychological, legal, and social assistance. Some of these centres include temporary shelters for victims of domestic violence, where individuals can stay for up to one month. There are 10 crisis centres operating in the Turkestan Region to assist victims of domestic violence.

- Delivery assistance is supported through digital solutions, the FSM Social mobile application. It automates the delivery of assistance, tracks individual support plans, and enables rapid response to crisis alerts. Each district of the Turkestan Region has mobile rapid response teams, supported by more than 5,000 staff from various agencies. Regional Akimat Social Protection Departments: coordination with police and social services
- Local hospitals (district centres): emergency medical care and evidence documentation.

Referrals are made only with informed consent, except where there is an immediate threat to life or safety, or in the case of minors, where mandatory reporting to authorities applies.

5. Coordination with Law Enforcement and Social Services

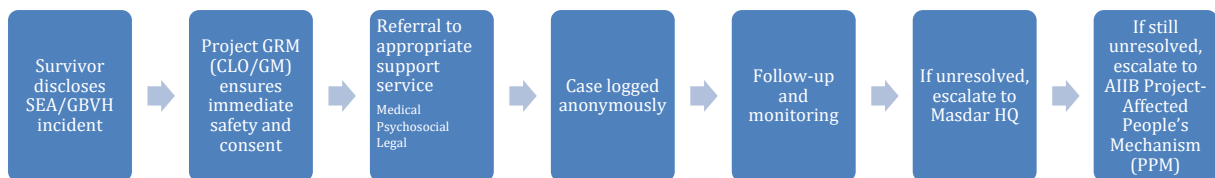
Where survivors consent, the Project's CLO or Grievance Manager will contact relevant local police, medical, or social welfare offices to facilitate access to protection and justice services. Coordination with authorities must always prioritise survivor consent and safety.

6. Quality and Monitoring Indicators

The indicators to be used to monitor the effectiveness of SEA/GBVH grievance handling and referrals are provided in the SEP §9.3; these indicators are to be monitored as part of the SEP.

7. SEA/GBVH Referral and Escalation Pathway

If a survivor or complainant considers that their grievance has not been adequately addressed, they may escalate it following this hierarchy:



The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) can be reached via:

ppm@aiib.org,

or

<https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/ppm/index.html>

8. Training and Awareness Requirements

All Project staff, contractors, and subcontractors must complete induction and annual refresher training on SEA/GBVH prevention, survivor-centered response, confidentiality, and referral obligations. Records of training attendance will be maintained by the Project Company and reported under the SEP monitoring framework.