

# Jambyl Wind Farm

## Environmental & Social Impact Assessment:

### Volume VI – Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan

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## Abbreviations

Acronym	Term
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AH	Affected Households
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BOO	Build, Own, Operate
E&S	Environmental and Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GoK	Government of Kazakhstan
GM	Grievance Mechanism
HPZ	Health Protection Zones
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JSC	Joint Stock Company
LARF	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Framework
LC	Land Code
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LSP	Land Survey Project
LU	Land user
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Company

PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PR	Performance Requirement
PO	private owner
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SS	Substation
SwS	Switching Station
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
WPP	Wind Power Project

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Overview and Project background

On 12 November 2024 Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC (“Masdar”) signed an Investment Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of Energy in relation to developing a 1GW Wind Power Project (WPP), including a Battery Energy Storage System (“BESS”), in the Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region 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 1 GW “Jambyl” Wind Power Plant (WPP) (the “Project”) consists of 140 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), each with a capacity of 8 - 11 MW, as well as a BESS with 300 MW of power capacity / 600 MWh, within a total site development area of 14,000 ha. The Project also includes the construction of two 220 kV Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL), as follows:

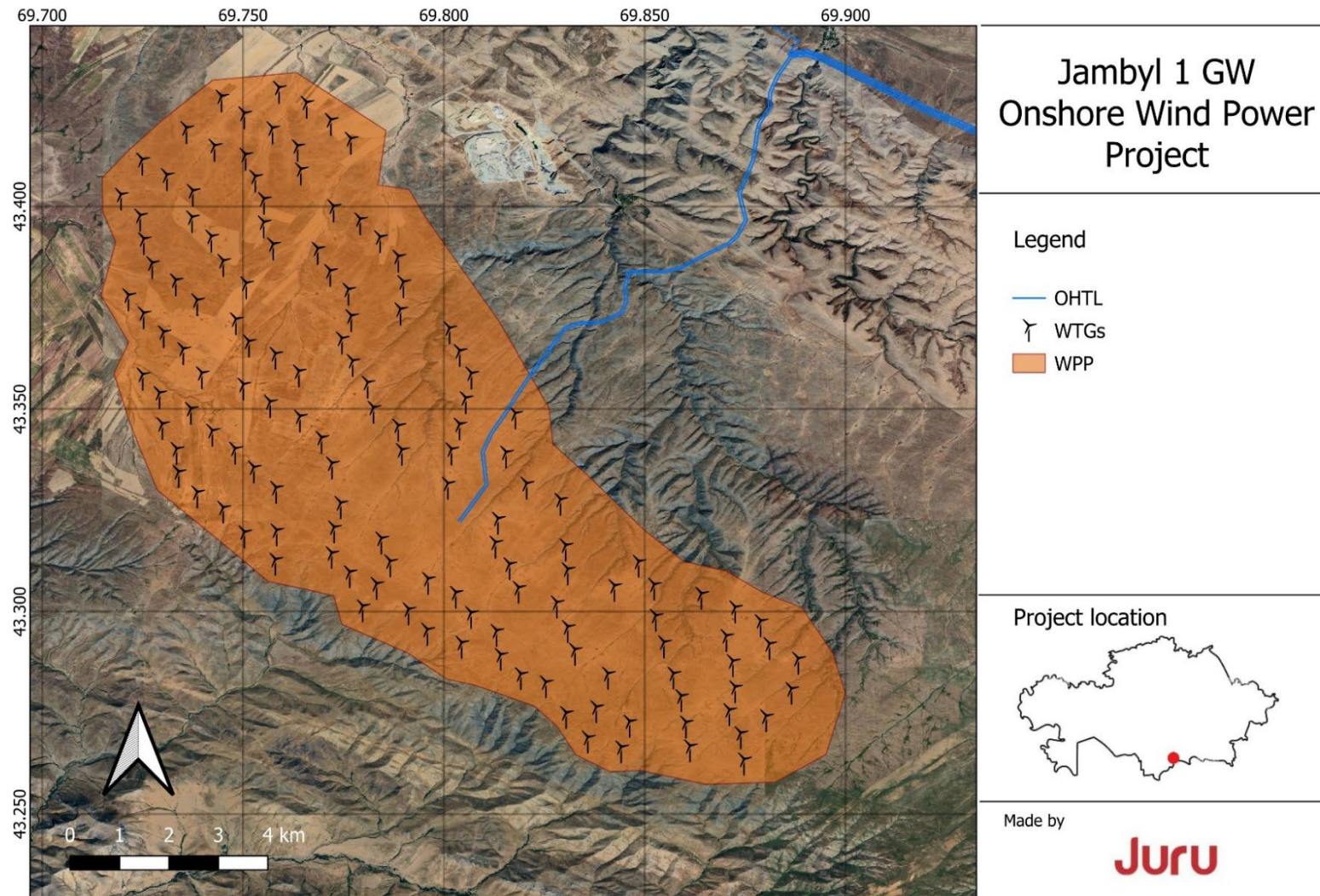
- 130 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing 220/500 kV Jambyl substation, crossing Sarysu, Talas, Zhualy and Jambyl districts of Jambyl region.
- 162 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing Opornaya 220 kV substation, and then onto to existing Kentau 220 kV substation, crossing Sarysu,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

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.

Masdar has appointed Juru Ltd. (Juru or the ESIA Consultant) to perform an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project, and this Report presents the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). It covers the Project impacts as a result of the Wind Power Plant component. Two additional LRPs have been prepared for the Jambyl OHTL and the Kentau OHTL.

The WPP project site is located in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region, south of Kazakhstan, approximately 120 km north-west of Jambyl city and 13.5 km south of Zhanatas town. Figure 1 provides an overview of the Project location in Kazakhstan and the layout of the WTGs.

Figure 1: WPP Layout



The Project is located on an uninhabited area of land that is used for grazing livestock (primarily sheep and horses), growing feedstock and a limited amount of agriculture. The land is inaccessible in the winter months (November to April) due to snow cover. During the warmer months (May to October) leaseholders and herders bring mobile trailers to the site to graze their animals.

*Figure 2: Typical mobile trailer*



The majority of the land is leased from the district akimats. These leaseholds change hand regularly. However, there are some land plots that are independently owned. There is also land owned by businesses and used communally by nearby communities. This LRP will discuss in further detail the potential impacts on Project Affected People (PAPs) and their affected households (AH), discuss how impacts were avoided, and where it was not possible to avoid impacts, it will describe the proposed compensation for PAPs.

## **1.2 Project categorisation**

The Project is considered a Category A Project under Equator Principles IV and the associated IFC Performance standards. Category A projects have the potential to create “significant adverse environmental and social risks and / or impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented.” It is also considered a category A Project under the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (June2024) as it is “likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented.”

As such the Project is required to prepare an ESIA (which has been prepared separately by Juru Ltd) which examines the Projects potential environmental and social risks as well as a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) which shall be implemented during construction phase of the Project. The LRP will be developed in accordance with the requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and the Equator Principles (which is underpinned by the IFC Performance Standard 5).

The Project will be required to undergo a separate national environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, which Juru will perform and submit as a separate document to the Ministry of Environment for approval.

### **1.3 Scope of the LRP**

This LRP has been prepared in order to describe the applicable regulatory framework under which land will be used by the Project and has been prepared to meet the requirements of both national legislation and the requirements of the Project Lenders.

The Project will seek funding from international funding institutions (IFIs) and therefore requires compliance with international standards, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF 2024), IsDB Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy (ESSP - February 2020), and the Equator Principles IV (July 2020), which are underpinned by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards as well as national regulations.

This LRP covers all of the areas of land that will be used both temporarily and permanently during the construction and operation of the WPP section of the Project. There may be minor changes to the area or location of the land required as a result of micro siting of the Project infrastructure prior to or during construction. Additionally, should road widening be required as a result of the access route study, additional land acquisition will be required. Should a change occur, the land-related impacts will be re-assessed and the LRP will be updated to reflect the change or an LRP addendum will be prepared. Any unanticipated impacts as a result of Project construction will be compensated in line with the entitlement matrix included in this LRP.

### **1.4 Objectives of the LRP**

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

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

The Project Company identifies peoples' rights to land and recognises the importance of land to individuals and communities, through access to livelihoods, recreation, culture, and cultural heritage. Therefore the following actions will be undertaken to meet the above key objectives:

- Feedback from stakeholder engagement activities will be used to refine and improve the future implementation of the LRP,
- Close and ongoing engagement with stakeholders, including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Project Affected Households (PAHs), community representatives and local and regional government level, will be undertaken
- All compensation and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided equally to men and women, with a range of measures specifically targeting the restoration of women's livelihoods.
- Spousal consent will be sought for decisions associated with resettlement choices within project affected households

- A range of livelihood restoration options shall be specifically provided to women who use communal areas of land.
- Members of project affected households will be preferentially targeted for employment during construction.
- An effective grievance mechanism shall be in place and be accessible.
- Implementation of the LRP will be monitored through internal monitoring as well as through an independent, external monitor.

### **1.5 Confidentiality Arrangements**

Completion of this LRP, personal data has been collected of PAPs and their household members. All personal data that is electronically stored (completed survey forms, photos, databases, etc.), has been stored using equipment that is password protected. Data will subsequently be deleted from individual users' personal computers (desktops and laptops) after the storage of data is no longer necessary on each laptop/PC used. During the survey, the respondents were not forced to provide any answer to a question that they did not wish to answer, and cultural norms were respected to reflect the sensitivity of data collected.

### **1.6 Limitations**

At the time of writing this report, some of the Project infrastructure had not been formalized. For example, the final decision has not been made on the access road to site. Therefore, it has been assumed that there will be no livelihood impacts or land acquisition required as a result of the access route. However should land acquisition impacts be determined on the final access route, this LRP will be updated. Also, the type of WTG to be used for the Project has not yet been determined. This may result in a reduction of the number of WTGs to be used for the Project (with a potential reduction of up to 30 WTGs). Should this reduction occur, the LRP will be updated. However, if compensation has already agreed with the impacted land user, Masdar will honour the compensation amount negotiated and agreed with the PAP. A reduction in the number of WTGs is also likely to reduce the noise impacts in some locations. Thereby reducing the number of PAPs whose livelihoods may be impacted as a result of Project noise levels.

Under Kazakh law there needs to be a Land Survey Project (LSP) completed as part of the land acquisition process. This LSP process is being completed separately to this LRP by a company called TechnoVodProject that is being hired by Masdar. Therefore, the LSP process and this LRP process are being completed independently. Information on PAPs land ownership and land lease status was provided for the LRP implementation by the Government entity 'Government for Citizens'. This information is at least one year old, and given the amount of movement on the site, some of the information has been found to be outdated. Correct and up-to-date land ownership and land lease information will be prepared by the LSP Consultant. However, their scope of work had not been completed for the WPP at the time of writing this LRP. Therefore, information for some leaseholders was not available, and will need to be updated once the LSP Consultant has completed their work.

Eighteen land user (LU) PAPs, and one private owner (PO) PAP were not able to be contacted at the time of writing this report, as a result of inaccurate information being provided by the akimat and PAP's unwillingness/unavailability to meet and speak with Juru team members. Efforts are continuing to identify and consult with these PAPs. When they have been identified this information will be updated in this LRP.

Until then, estimates have been made as to potential impacts of these PAPs. Where estimates have been made in this LRP, they have been identified in the text.

During the socioeconomic surveys for the LRP, land users were not open and transparent about the workers that they employ, the owners of the livestock they graze, or the herders that they rent their land to. Generally these contracts are verbal, and not registered with the akimats, and the PAPs did not want this information disclosed to the akimats. As a result, the Project has sent a message to akimats to disclose, that states that if anyone believes they will be impacted by the Project, but have not yet been contacted, by the Project (particularly related to workers or herders), then they should contact the Project representatives, or raise a grievance through the grievance mechanism, providing evidence of their impact, and the Project will assess them on a case by case basis to be included as a Project affected person. This information will also be disclosed in upcoming and future Project disclosure meetings, such as the ESIA disclosure. No information has yet been received from any person believing they are affected.

## **1.7 Structure of the LRP**

The LRP is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1: Project location and description of the Project.
- Chapter 2: Potential impacts
- Chapter 3: Legal and institutional framework
- Chapter 4: Socio-economic baseline
- Chapter 5: Assessment of resettlement impacts and census survey
- Chapter 6: Eligibility and entitlement
- Chapter 7: Entitlement matrix
- Chapter 8: Valuation and compensation
- Chapter 9: Livelihoods restoration activities
- Chapter 10: Institutional arrangements and organizational structure
- Chapter 11: Implementation schedule
- Chapter 12: Stakeholder engagement and disclosure of information
- Chapter 13: Grievance redress mechanism
- Chapter 14: Implementation costs and budget
- Chapter 15: Monitoring and reporting
- Annex A: Grievance form
- Annex B: Grievance log
- Annex C: Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
- Annex D: Training Feedback Form
- Annex E: Socioeconomic survey form
- Annex F: Example of the valuation tables provided by the Valuer
- Annex G: Disclosure if the cut-off-date.

## **2 Project description**

The Project will be developed on a BOO (Build, Own, Operate) basis under a project company Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) structure. The Project will be implemented through a long-term, i.e., 25 years, power purchase agreement (a “PPA”) signed with the Government of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of Energy.

The Project is located in the Jambyl region in the south of Kazakhstan (see Figure 3 and *Figure 4* below). The Project comprises of the following key components:

- A 1GW Wind Power Project (WPP) within approx. 14,000 ha, comprising:
  - 140 WTGs of 8 - 11 MW capacity each (the final number and capacity is to be confirmed once site studies and measurement campaigns are completed);
  - Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with 150 MW of power capacity / 300 MWh; and
  - A Project substation.
- Two associated 220 kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) connecting the Project to the existing substations as follows:
  - 130 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing 220/500 kV Jambyl substation.
  - 162 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing Opornaya 220 kV substation, and then onto to existing Kentau 220 kV substation.

The Project site is located in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region, south of Kazakhstan. The closest population centres are: Ushbas village the closest village to a WTG lying approximately 2.1 km to the east of the nearest WTG; Aktogay village which lies 500 metres from the WPP site boundary (although it lies over 9 km from the nearest WTG) and Zhanatas city which is approximately 14 km from the WPP site. The Construction of the Project will take 36 months, and the Project lifespan will be 25 years. The Jambyl OHTL will cross Sarysu, Talas, Zhualy and Jambyl districts of Jambyl region and the Kentau OHTL will cross Sarysu, Sozak and Kentau districts of Jambyl and Turkistan Regions. Figure 3 shows the layout and the location of the Project components.

Figure 3: Project location and layout

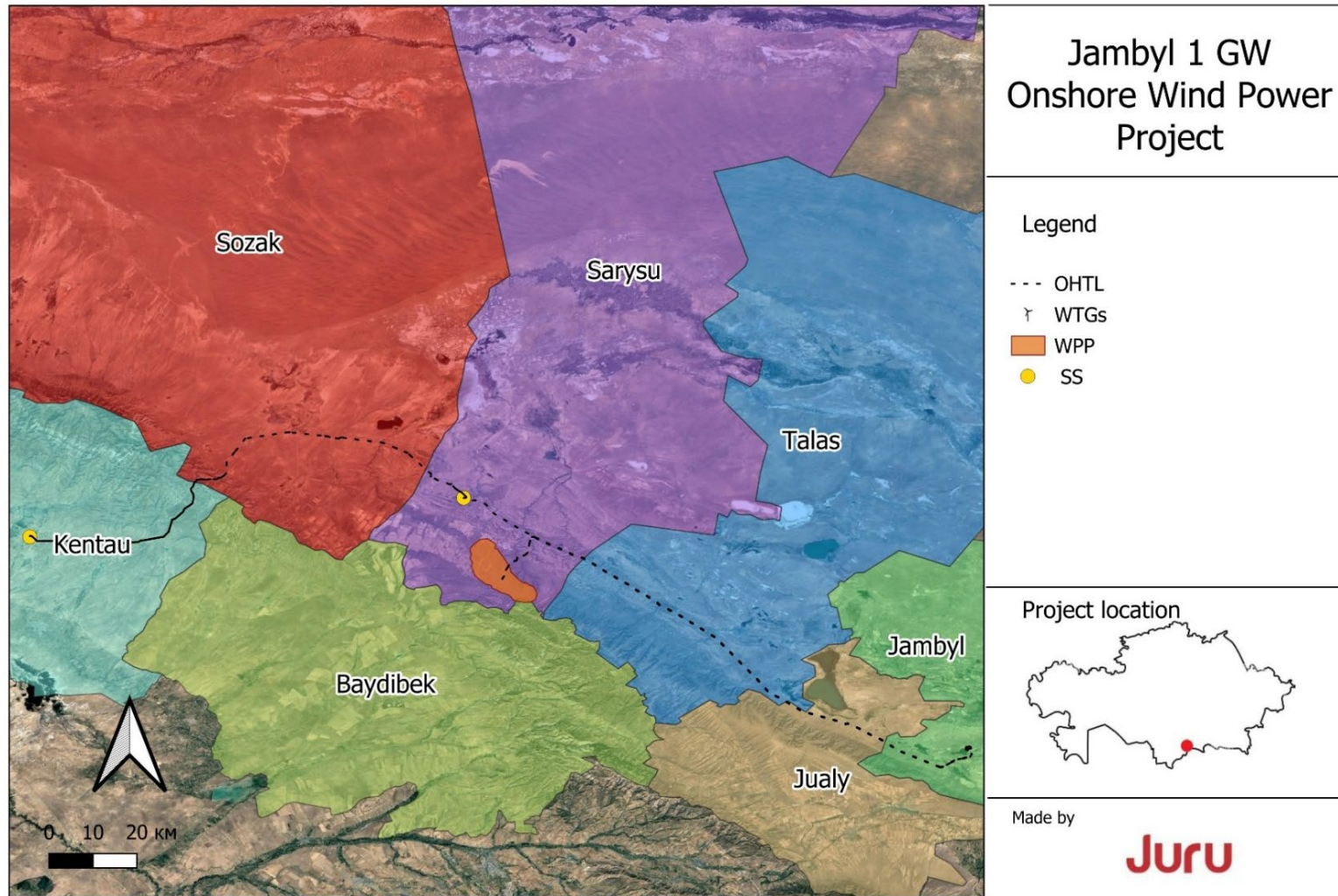
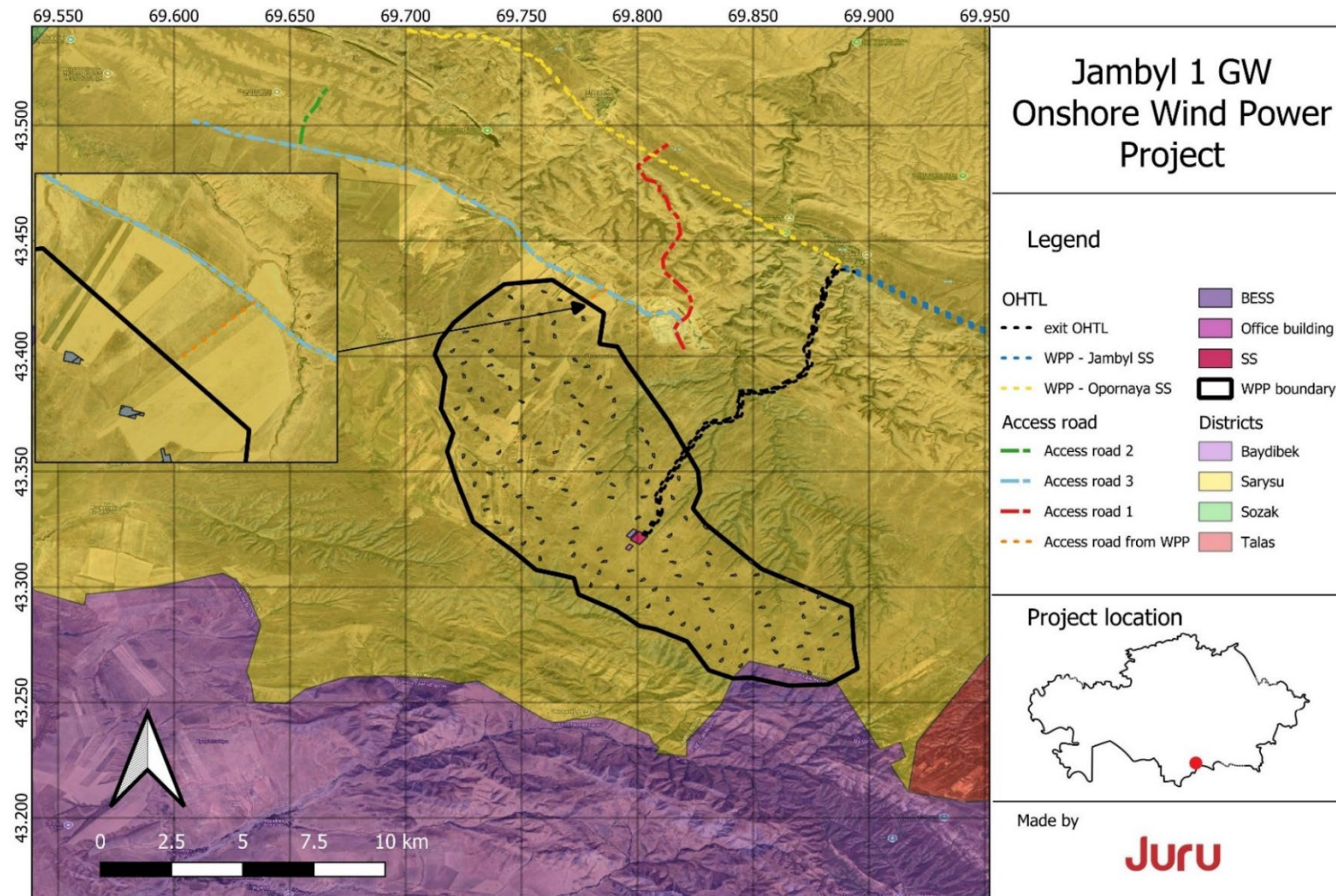


Figure 4: Administrative division of the WPP



## 2.1 Project components

This LRP will present only impacts to the WPP, including the BESS, on-site substation and access road. Therefore the following sections discuss the listed components only. Separate LRPs will be prepared for the two OHTL sections.

### 2.1.1 Wind Power Plant (WPP)

The WPP project site is located in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region, south of Kazakhstan, approximately 120 km north-west from Jambyl city and 13.5 km south of Zhanatas town. There are several settlements and two towns (Zhanatas, Karatau) located near the proposed WPP area, and these are listed in Table 1 and presented in *Figure 7* below.

*Table 1: WPP area settlements*

	Settlement	Distance from WPP site border (km)
1	Aktogay	9.2
2	Ushbas	1.5
3	Karaoy	14.8
4	Turkestan	7.8
5	Uzakbay Syzdykbaev	8.1
6	Karatas	11.4
7	Arystandy	12
8	Zhanatas (town)	24
9	Karatau (town)	45.4

The closest settlement to WPP area is Ushbas Village, located 1.5 km from the north-west site boundary. Ushbas is also the closest village to a WTG, lying approximately 2 km east of the nearest WTG. The closest town is Zhanatas North, located approximately 13.5 km to the north of the WPP site boundary.

There is a large open pit phosphate mine operated by EuroChem located close to the northern boundary of the WPP site; the mine was opened in 2014.

The Project Company (PC) will appoint an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor to undertake the detailed design of the Project based on the specifications and requirements to be defined in the EPC Contract, and subject to the PC's review and approval. The below description is based on the currently available design information and the general requirements typical of a Project of this nature, based on previous experience.

#### 2.1.1.1 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs)

The current proposed WPP design consists of 140 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) each with a capacity of between 8 to 11 MW. For the purposes of this ESIA, we have assumed the following options for the WTGs; however, the final WTG selected would be based on the results of the meteorological monitoring campaign and the EPC selected design and configuration which is to be confirmed at a later stage:

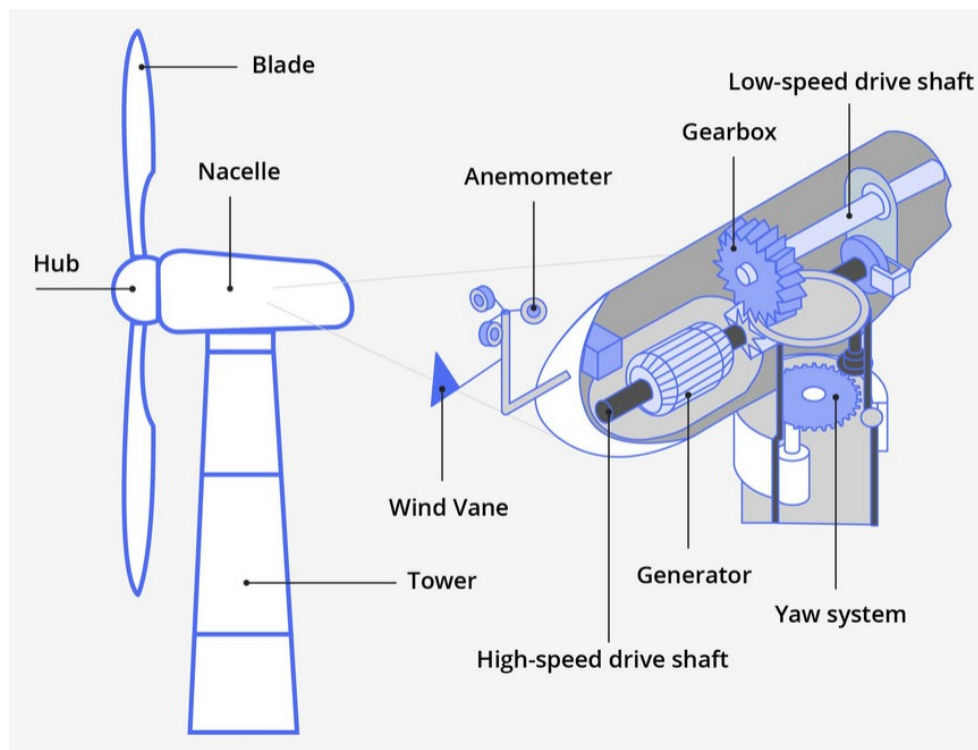
*Table 2: WTG Model Options Considered<sup>1</sup>*

Model	Goldwind GW204-10.5MW	Envision EN206-11.0MW	SANY SI-19580
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Capacity / rated power (MW)	10.5	11.0	8
Hub Height (m)	148	145	120
Rotor Diameter (m)	204	210	195
Tower design	Steel/concrete		

A WTG consists of rotor blades connected to the hub which is connected to a gearbox and generator as shown below.

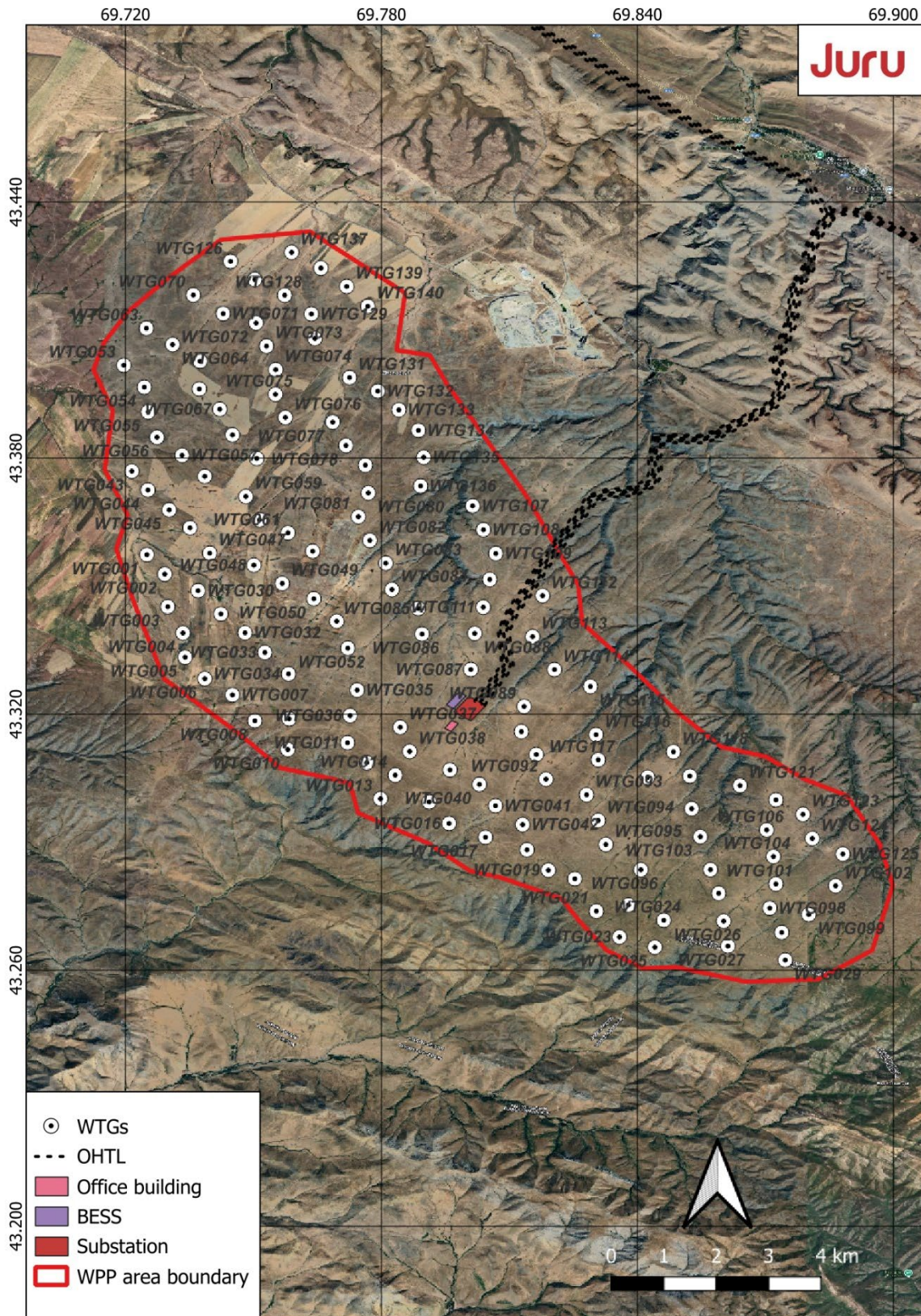
Figure 5: Wind turbine components<sup>1</sup>



The detailed final layout of the WTGs, BESS, Project sub-station, access roads, internal roads, site offices, accommodation, and other key infrastructure, has initially been developed by Masdar with the detailed design to be provided by the selected EPC Contractor; this will be informed by additional technical studies and considerations. The initial proposed WTG layout as provided by Masdar is presented below in *Figure 6*.

<sup>1</sup> <https://titanww.com/understanding-the-key-parts-of-a-wind-turbine/>

Figure 6: Wind Turbine layout and numbering



In addition to the WTG, the main permanent components of the WPP development include:

- Associated foundations and hardstand areas;

- Transformers, either located in or adjacent to the WTG tower, where the Low Voltage (LV) electricity generated by the WTG is stepped up to Medium Voltage (MV) before being routed to the Project substation;
- Medium Voltage MV 'collector system' which consists of buried power cables linking the WTGs and connecting them to the on-site electrical control building and sub-station; Fiber-optic cable from the WTG's and earthing is also included in the collector system trenches and routed back to the substation;
- Site access roads to enable WTG delivery and maintenance access from main road;
- On-site Collecting Substation;
- Control Building and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Building;
- Meteorological masts; and
- Ancillary equipment.

### **2.1.2 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)**

The Project also includes the development of a Battery Energy Storage System ("BESS") with 300 MW of power capacity / 600 MWh. The design and location of the BESS will be initially developed by Masdar with the detailed design to be provided by the selected EPC Contractor. The BESS will be located within the WPP sub-station area and will cover an area of approximately of 20 ha.

A BESS is a set of energy accumulators that, through an electrochemical process, can store electrical energy. The BESS consists mainly of batteries and a battery control and monitoring system (BMS). The BESS typically consists of:

- A Power Conversion System (PCS) suitable for outdoor installation on a concrete pad;
- Lithium-ion battery suitable for outdoor installation, and a Battery Management System (BMS);
- An Energy Storage Unit;
- DC Cables;
- Instrumentation and communication cables;
- Interfacing to meet statutory requirements and comply with Local Grid Code;
- Fire Detection & protection system; and
- Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system for BESS.

The BESS system will be composed of about 120 containers of around 5MWh each, plus the associated interconnection and management systems. The areas between and around equipment will be finished with gravel and kept free of vegetation or other material that could act to spread a fire. The operational period is typically around 10 years after this time the batteries may need to be replaced.

#### **2.1.2.1 Collecting Substation**

All power cabling, known as the collector system, from and between the WTGs will then connect to the project substation. The cabling will be buried in trenches approximately 1 m wide and 1 m deep, typically following the routing of access tracks wherever possible. The substation area will cover an area of approx. 7 ha. The substation will collect the generated power from WTGs via 30kV lines and converts it to 220kV transmission to the national grid through outgoing transmission lines connected to other substations: one will go to Opornaya SS another one to Jambyl SS.

The project substation will comprise one or two concrete structures for housing electrical components such as transformers and MV switchgear, as well as the control building. The control building will include protection and control panels, AC/DC auxiliary power supply panels, DC battery banks with chargers, an

MV/LV transformer for supplementary services, telecom panels, and other necessary facilities like offices, a warehouse, and toilets. The substation area, including the control building, will be located within a fenced compound that includes areas for vehicle parking and access.

The substation and associated infrastructure will be situated in the WPP site at a central location within the WTG array and allowing for easy construction of the overhead line to the grid connection. The design and location of the substation area will be initially developed by Masdar, with the detailed design to be provided by the selected EPC Contractor based on detailed site studies and design.

### **2.1.3 Access road and internal roads**

Currently access to the WPP site is limited to a few single 'tracks' which are inaccessible from November to April, due to weather conditions. The location and routes for access roads to the site from the main roads will be initially developed by Masdar with the detailed design to be provided by the selected EPC Contractor. The current plan is to provide a small access road of 850 m from the site to connect with an existing road that is owned by Kasphosphate. There will need to be an agreement with Kazphosphate to use the road. There are currently three different options for Project transportation to reach the main road from the site. All of which are understood to be existing roads. Therefore, it has been assumed that no additional land acquisition will be required. However, this may change as a result of the transportation assessment, and this LRP will be updated accordingly.

Smaller internal site access roads will also be required to provide access to each of the WTG locations, hardstanding and substation areas, providing plant and O&M access to the WTG bases and substation buildings. Access roads, both internal and external, have been determined on a preliminary basis by the time of undertaking the ESIA.

Internal roads, which are typically circa 5-6m wide comprising of compacted stone materials. For the purposes of this LRP a right of way for the road has been calculated with a width of 15m (to include any additional width requirements for bringing the Project components to site. A total area of 2,361.22 ha has been calculated for the land acquisition requirements for the internal roads. The total distance of internal roads covering 140 WTGs is approx. 80 km.

Cable routes are expected to be buried parallel and alongside the site internal roads and will be constructed of compacted stone materials. Therefore, no additional impacts are foreseen for the construction of cabling. However, if any additional cabling is required, that is not within the RoW of the internal roads this LRP will be updated accordingly.

### **2.1.4 Buildings**

Buildings will be constructed to accommodate employees and electric infrastructure for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities. The O&M building will be within the WPP site in a central area and close to the main entrance to the site. The O&M building shall include:

- Office area (approximate size 100m<sup>2</sup>);
- Storage area (approximate size 200m<sup>2</sup>) with direct external ramp access;
- Switchgear room;
- Bunded area for products containing oil, area for hazardous substances;

- Workshop;
- Server/communications room;
- Meeting room;
- Kitchen and eating area;
- Mess room;
- Changing area/locker area;
- Male and female toilets and showers and rest/recreation areas, all in accordance with relevant legislative requirements; and
- Project security system - Including physical barriers, access control systems and electronic security systems.

The O&M building shall include permanent water supply and sewage connection or collection system (potentially septic tank) as applicable, as well as all services (electrical, communications, water, etc.) and furniture required in the substation building for the operational phase, including desks, chairs, filing cabinets, shelving for manuals, etc.

### 2.1.5 Associated facilities

At the current stage of ESIA preparation, no associated facilities have been identified.

## 2.2 Project Activities

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

- **Mobilisation and 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 1GW 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. The EPC Contractor will be responsible for development of detailed design, construction and commissioning of the plant.

### 3 Project impacts

#### 3.1 Overview

The WPP project site is located in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region, south of Kazakhstan. The majority of this land is owned by the Government of Kazakhstan, and all of the land required for the Project will be returned to the Government Reserve Lands as a result of the land acquisition process. This land will then be rented to the Project, for the purpose of constructing the Project. There will not be any physical displacement impacts (relocation of people from their primary houses) as a result of the WPP.

The total area of the Project boundary is approximately 14,000 ha, The Project will not lease the entire area Project impact for the WPP, it will only lease the land that is specifically required for the Project. In other words, it will lease land for the:

- Footprints of the wind turbine generators (WTGs), crane hardstands and laydown areas – 186.85 ha;
- Internal roads – 228.97 ha;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) – 6.44 ha;
- Project substation – 19.13 ha; and
- Operations buildings 3.25 ha.

With a total of 443.74 ha. *Figure 7* and *Figure 8* show the location and size of the known infrastructure on the WPP Project site.

There may also be some temporary acquisition required for laydown areas, worker accommodation and the concrete batching plant. At present it is assumed that if such infrastructure will be required, it will be located within the existing project boundary, and will not require additional land acquisition. The following information is currently available on these items:

- An estimate of the total area required the concrete batching plant has been assumed a 3.9 ha. However, it is not known where this plant will be located.
- No current information is known about the size or location of the laydown areas or the worker accommodation.

As a result of the current uncertainty on the size and location of the above temporary infrastructure, an estimation of 5% impact has been calculated for each land plot. This has resulted in an estimated temporary land use of 818.71 ha.

Figure 7: Location and size of the Project BESS, office buildings and substation

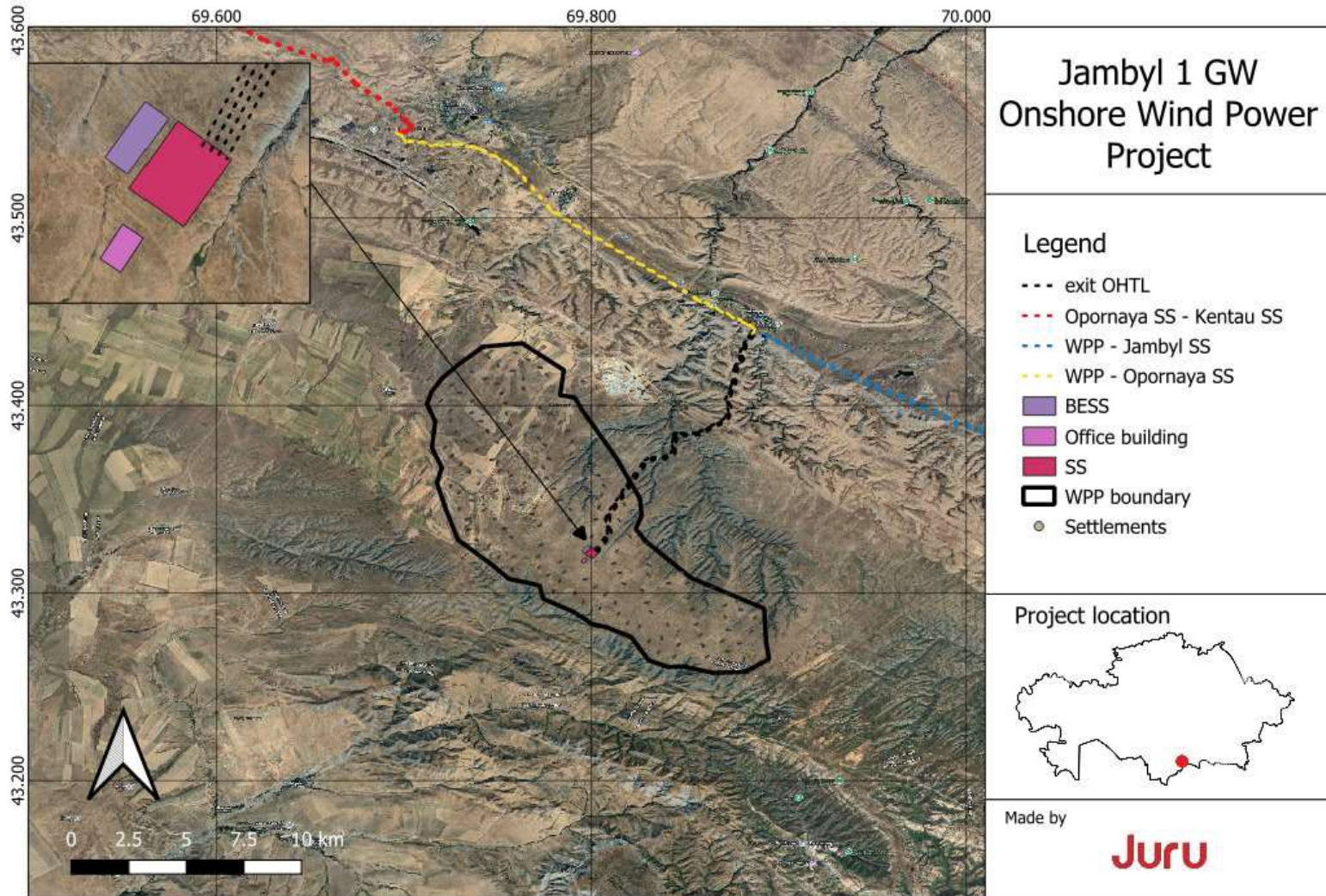
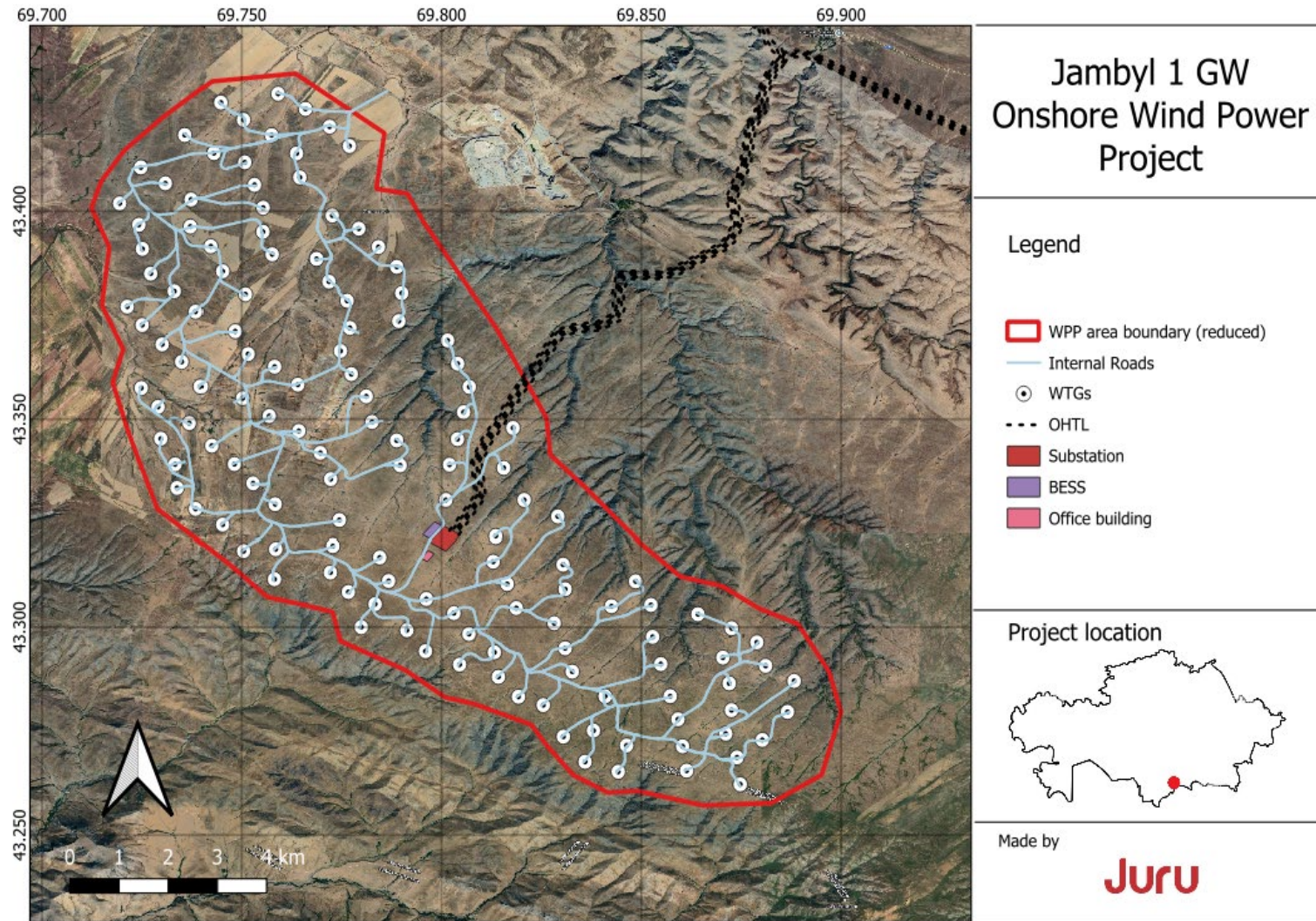


Figure 8: Area and location of internal roads and WPP footprints and hardstands



In total there are and 112 land plots (LPs) in the Project area. There are an additional 11 LPs that are within the 45dB noise exceedance area (these PAPs will be identified once the final layout has been completed, and a subsequent update to the noise modelling).

There are 23 land plots that are within the Project site and do not have infrastructure on them. These land users will also be considered PAPs, as they will be impacted by the Project, including noise, potential blasting and disruptions to grazing during construction.

The following table (Table 3) provides an overview total number of PAP households and land plots that will be impacted by the permanent Project components.

Table 3: Total area impacted by the Project

	Area (ha)	Number of land plots (total) *	Number of land plots (without double counting)
WTGs including hardstands	186.85	79	2
Internal roads	228.97	85	87
Substation	19.13	1	0
BESS	6.44	2	0
Office buildings	3.25	2	0
Land plots without infrastructure	0	23	23
Total	443.74	191	112

\* The total land plots in these columns contains double counting as some plots have more than one piece of infrastructure and some PAPs are impacted by more than one piece of infrastructure.

Land tenure in Kazakhstan is broken down into categories. The category of a land plot determines how it may be used. Changing its designation (i.e. re-categorizing the land) requires approval by governmental or local executive authorities.

- **Agricultural lands** - this includes arable land, pastures, hayfields, lands with perennial crops, fallow land, and lands needed for agricultural infrastructure (roads, irrigation, farm buildings, etc.).
- **Lands of inhabited localities (settlements)** - this includes lands for residential, urban or rural settlements — cities, towns, villages, rural-type settlements.
- **Lands for industry, transport, communications, defense and other non-agricultural purposes** – this includes factories, industrial zones, transport infrastructure (roads, rail, airports), communications infrastructure, and defense infrastructure.
- **Specially protected / environmental / recreational / cultural lands** - Lands reserved for nature protection (forests, reserves, parks), health resorts, recreation, historical and cultural sites.
- **Forest fund lands** - lands designated as forests (natural or managed), for forestry and conservation.
- **Water fund lands** — rivers, lakes, reservoirs, water bodies and hydraulic infrastructure.
- **Reserve lands** - this land is not currently assigned to the above categories — “spare” land held as a reserve.

There were only two categories of land identified on the Project site. The following is a summary of Project impacts to different land types.

*Table 4: Total number of land plots for each land type*

Land category	Land type	Number of each land type	Notes
State land reserve	State owned land (SL)	12	Some of this land is communally used land by the community of Ushbas
Agricultural land	Private ownership (PO)	3	Two of the land plots are in the process of being returned to the State Land Reserve
	Land users (LUs)	97	Six households were not surveyed, and their impacts have been estimated.
	Total	112	

There may also be some temporary acquisition required for laydown areas, worker accommodation and temporary access roads. The exact location and size of temporary land acquisition has not yet been identified and will be updated in later versions of this LRP. However, it is expected that the majority of this temporary land use will occur within the WPP impact area.

There are four land plots (LP142, LP183 LP243 and LP245) that will be impacted by both the WPP and the Jambyl OHTL. These land plots are leased by two land users (LU92 and LU140). However, the cumulative impacts on these land users are less than 10% and therefore not considered significant (see the Jambyl OHTL LRP for further details).

Within the agricultural land, there are seven different categories of PAPs identified. They are, private landowners (POs), official land leaseholders (LUs), Noise impacted land users, Herders (people that use the land but without legal title, this category includes PAPs unofficially using state land and PAPs that are subleasing land from LUs<sup>2</sup> - H), livestock owners (people whose livestock is being herded by others), workers (W) and hunters. Some PAPs are present in more than one category. The final columns of the table below show the total number of PAPs in each category, but because PAPs can be in more than one category the total will include double counting. Therefore, the total number of PAP households is 97. Table 5 provides an overview of the PAPs impacted by the Project.

<sup>2</sup> Note that to date, no PAPs have been identified as informally using state land.

Table 5: Project affected persons

PAP category	Total PAP households		PAPs also in other categories		Total in each PAP category		Notes
	Households	People	Households	People	Households	People	
Private landowners	1	7	0	0	1	7	Two of the land plots are owned by one owner and their land is being transferred back to the state reserve land
Land users (legal)	60	380	0	0	60	380	Many of the PAP households own multiple plots
Noise impacted land users	21	139	0	0	21	139	
Herders	0	0	7	16	7	16	Six herders are family members of LUs and one is leasing land from an LU and they are also an LU themselves.
Livestock owners	6	36	0	0	6	36	
Workers	9	54	0	0	9	54	
Hunters	0	0	1	8	1	8	This is also an LU household.
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>639</b>	

Note: There have been estimations made (based on the average household size) in the calculation of the total number of people per household. Therefore, this number may be subject to change.

The following sections provide information on the identified activities that will require land acquisition on the WPP.

### 3.2 Activities that Give Rise to Land Acquisition

Acquisition of the Project land will have limited to negligible impacts on the primary landowner, the government of Kazakhstan or the akimats that manage the land. However, there are a small number of private landowners on the site, that would feel the impacts of losing their land (three (3) private owners and 12 state owners). The majority of land users on the WPP site are leaseholders, that lease land on a long term basis from the akimats.

The following activities are expected to give rise to permanent and temporary land take under the Project:

- **Permanent land take:** The Project will obtain rights to the land for the permanent structures, these include the area under the base of the WTGs, the location of the permanent offices, substation and BESS, and all access roads, and internal roads. All are considered permanent land take.
- **Temporary land take:** The Project requires temporary access for laydown areas within the WPP site, to be used to store equipment and as hardstands for cranes, during construction. Still to be identified are the potential needs for temporary worker accommodation and a concrete batching plant. These are considered temporary impacts.

Permanent impacts as a result of land acquisition will reduce the amount of land available for herding and agricultural activities. However, it is expected that herding and the growing of fodder crops will be able to continue on the remaining land during the operations period.

While herding and growing fodder crops can continue, noise impacts during operations may alter the style of herding undertaken in the site, as the noise impacts within the Project site are likely to exceed nighttime noise limits. Therefore impacting PAPs ability to sleep in cabins near the WTGs. As a result, land users within the Project boundary, will be considered PAPs, even if they do not have Project infrastructure on their sites.

There are also potential shadow flicker impacts to movable trailers and the two-room structure owned by LU105, during the operations phase of the Project, as a result of shadows from the turning WTGs. However, the shadow flicker study has found that these can be easily mitigated through curtains, and the positioning of the trailer and therefore no land acquisition impacts are foreseen as a result of shadow flicker.

There will be temporary loss of access to the Project site during the construction phase. It is expected that there will be some areas, such as the operations buildings and substation, that will be impacted for the whole construction period, but other areas that will only be impacted during the construction of the WTG on that location. There is potentially the need for blasting to create the foundation for the WTGs, the minimum exclusion radii for the blasting areas are 200–300 m depending on blast type and slope. No

grazing will be possible within 200-300m of the blasting sites, which may have temporary impacts on herders.

There may be some restrictions to access of water springs as a result of the construction of Project infrastructure. This will be managed, as much as possible, through micro siting of the Project infrastructures.

A logistics transport and transportation study will be performed for the Project to identify the potential impacts on receptors along the transportation route. It has been assumed for the purpose of this LRP that no additional impacts are required as a result of the transportation route. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of the transportation summary. The construction of the access road will also require a right of way (ROW), which will have potential land ownership and land use. There will likely be crop damage or damage to grazing land as a result of the clearance of the ROW, however this will only be an impact during construction, as most crops will be allowed to continue to grow during Project operations.

Restricting access to the Project site, which would likely only occur during the construction phase, could cause temporary economic displacement to herders that use the site for grazing animals. However, the currently planned access route for the Project is not the route used by PAPs to access the Project site. Therefore, such restrictions to access the site are not expected (temporary impacts to access specific plots will occur and has been discussed above).

There is a small potential for impacts to collection of herbs and medicinal plants on the Project site, there is also the potential that some unofficial hunters may be impacted as a result of the Project as well. These impacts have not been identified in the socioeconomic surveying of PAPs but may be raised by PAPs at a later date. If they are identified they will be included in subsequent versions of the LRP and assessed on a case-by-case basis.

### **3.3 Alternatives considered**

Kazakhstan's power sector is currently dominated by fossil fuel-based generation, primarily coal. To diversify the energy mix, and meet rising electricity demand, the Government has adopted the Green Economy Strategy and updated climate commitments, including targets for renewables to reach 15% by 2030 and 50% by 2050.

The Jambyl 1 GW Wind Power Project directly supports these objectives by supplying up to 1 GW of clean electricity to the national grid, strengthening energy security and reducing greenhouse-gas emissions. The WPP area benefits from strong wind resources (c. 9.6 m/s at 110 m), making it a cost-effective contribution to the National Concept for Transition to a Green Economy up to 2050.

Beyond environmental gains, the Project is expected to deliver socio-economic benefits through job creation, regional investment and local supply-chain development. It aligns with Kazakhstan's commitments under the Paris Agreement and supports the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Alternative concepts and design layouts have been considered, including the "do-nothing option" and use of alternative technologies. Not constructing the Project will avoid any potential environmental and social

(E&S) impacts; however, this will hinder the objectives of the Heads of Agreement with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and “Kazakhstan Investment Development Fund (KIDF) Management Company” to produce up to 1GW of renewable energy. The conditions of the Project site are optimal for wind development and unfavourable for the majority of other renewable or fossil based technologies; therefore, such alternative technology options are not considered relevant.

Masdar were initially allocated an alternative development area in southern Kazakhstan, approximately 53 km west of the town of Taraz, in the Zhualy and Talas districts of the Jambyl region for the development of a 500 MW WPP. This development site comprised of a rectangular-shaped polygon covering approximately 288 km<sup>2</sup>. The Project also included 46 km OHTL connecting the on-site substation to the Jambyl substation. Following a biodiversity screening exercise commissioned by Masdar, it decided to reject this site due its proximity to key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and other protected biodiversity areas.

The current site was then selected, as it was a suitable distance from any KBAs and also did not have any permanent or residential structures located on it.

During the refinement of the Project layout, additional archaeological surveys, consultations, and site inspections were undertaken to ensure that no archaeological sites, cultural heritage features, or physical structures would be impacted. This process resulted in several design adjustments, including relocating WTGs and the Project infrastructure on the WPP site to avoid:

- Residential buildings and the EuroChem summer camp,
- Noise impacts on the village of Ushbas and sacred sites (aulie) in the area, including Kamyra Aulie and Barsha Aulie;
- Important water sources ;and grazing areas, based on PAP surveys;
- Land owned by local businesses (particularly Kazphosphate and EuroChem).
- Land rented/owned by PAPs that outright objected to the Project being constructed on their land.
- Land allocated for mining concessions;
- Anthrax burial sites;
- Cemeteries, and identified kurgans, with all applicable sanitary protection and cultural heritage buffer zones observed;
- State Forest Fund land.

These refinements, carried out in consultation with relevant authorities, PAPs and based on field-verified data, ensure compliance with national regulations and Lender Standards, and significantly reduce the potential for adverse social impacts on livelihoods, items of cultural heritage, structures and community resources.

## 4 Legal framework

The Project will need to comply with the legal requirements of Kazakhstan as well as the relevant lender standards, such as AIIB, IsDB, the Equator Principles IV and IFC Performance Standards, in regard to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. These requirements are summarized in the following sections.

This LRP combines existing legal framework and procedures for land acquisition in Kazakhstan and involuntary resettlement safeguards requirements as stipulated in respective policies of relevant lenders.

## 4.1 National regulations

In Kazakhstan, land is owned by the State but can be transferred, sold or leased to individuals or legal entities. Most leases are on a long-term basis (generally for 49 years). However, there are a smaller number of short-term leases (between 1 to 5 years). The State can reclaim private lands only for specific use, and only after compensating the owner for the asset and other losses.

The following legislation is relevant to land acquisition:

### 4.1.1 Kazakhstan Constitution

All laws and regulations in Kazakhstan regarding land and land ownership are derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (dated 30 August 1995). It includes the following relevant articles:

- Article 6.3 - land (both the surface area and underground) is owned by the State but can also be privately-owned.
- Article 26.3 - no one may be deprived of property unless stipulated by a court decision. Forcible alienation of property for State needs that is stipulated by law, may occur on the condition that it is compensated.

### 4.1.2 The Land Code

The Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK Code No. 464-IV adopted on 20 June 2003, last amendment dated 21 January 2019) establishes the foundations, conditions and limits for modifying or terminating ownership of land and land-use rights, describes the rights and responsibilities of landowners and land users, and regulates land relations. The Article 17 of the Land Code provides details on authorities and competencies of regional bodies regarding provision of land ownership and use rights, as well as acquisition of land plots, including for state needs. The Land Code also establishes conditions for granting to citizens and legal entities permanent or temporary use rights to state-owned land (Articles 34 and 35).

Article 43 presents procedure for granting the rights to a State-owned land plot or plots put for auction. Article 44 of the Land Code presents details the provision of land plots for implementation of construction works. In particular, it mentions that when requesting a land plot for the construction of an object, a land plot is pre-selected. The results of the land plot selection for the construction of the facility and, if necessary, for establishing its protective or sanitary protection zone, shall be formalized in an act by the respective authorized body at the location of the land plot. A Land Use Plan will be prepared in the case that settlements or villages are impacted, in order to grant the right to the land. This is not the case for the Project.

A draft decision of the local executive body is prepared by the authorized body at the location of the land plot. If there are buildings and structures, utilities or green spaces located in the territory chosen for the construction site, (including land for the sanitary protection zone), the applicant or their authorized representative must ensure receipt of all agreements required for the allotment of the land plot. In addition, they must sign a contract with each of the property owners, including the conditions for compensation of losses to the owner.

Chapter 9 of the Land Code addresses the issues related to termination of ownership, use and other rights for the land plot. In particular, the Article 81 of the Land Code provides grounds for terminating the right of private ownership of a land plot or land use rights. The Code establishes that a land plot may be

compulsory acquired for state needs in exceptional cases, subject to equivalent compensation of property with the consent of the owner or non-state land user or by a court decision (Article 81.1).

If the remaining portion of the land can no longer be used for the intended purpose, then the entire plot must be purchased (Article 86.1). If the owner or land user disagrees with the decision to purchase their land for state needs or disagrees on the price of the acquired land or other terms of acquisition, the local executive authority which decided on acquisition may file an expropriation case (Article 88.1).

Upon termination of land ownership or land use right the cost of land or land-use right the value is defined as the cost of the land, not exceeding the market rate (Article 96 as well as Article 67.2 of the RoK Law on State Property). In cases where the land cost is not specified in the contract or the court decision, the value of the land is assessed by its cadastral (estimated) cost (Article 96).

In determining the amount of compensation, the following shall be included:

- the cost of land or land-use rights;
- the market cost of the assets located on the plot, including fruit trees and perennial plantings;
- cost of the expenditures associated with development of the land, its operation, implementation of protective measures, improvement of soil fertility taking into consideration their inflation;
- all losses inflicted on the owner or land user as a result of land acquisition at the time of termination of ownership or land-use right, including losses they incur due to early termination of their obligations to third parties; and
- loss of revenue (Article 166.2).

#### **4.1.3 Law on introducing amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on issues of pasture utilization**

The Law was adopted on 7 February 2024 and became effective on 29 April 2024. This Law regulates the use of pastures and is aimed at preventing pasture degradation and improving the condition of pasture infrastructure and facilities. The Law introduces a new subtype of pastures - "public pastures" – for land used exclusively for grazing by the local population of private farm animals. They will not be leased. Pastures that are not classified as public pastures may be leased. The law bans the conversion of public pastures into other types of agricultural land.

The local self-government body (maslikhat) and akimat will decide which pastures can be put up for investment projects and for large businesses. These are mostly hard-to-reach plots and large areas. As there are not expected to be public pastures in the Project site, this is not expected to be relevant for the Project.

Not later than 1 November of the current year, forestry and environmental institutions are obliged to submit information to the local executive body of the district (at the city of regional significance) on which of the plots owned by the state forest fund, are available for making hay and grazing livestock. This indicates the occupied and free areas, the location of pastures and hayfields, as well as the conditions of their use.

#### **4.1.4 Law on State Property**

Law on State Property (№ 413-IV LRK adopted on 1 March 2011, last amendment dated 21 January 2019) defines the legal framework for managing state property, the legal basis for acquiring and terminating rights to state property.

Compulsory acquisition of land or other immovable property for public use is allowed only to the extent necessary to satisfy public needs (Article 62.4). An equivalent land plot must be provided within the settlement in which the land plot is acquired (Article 62-2.1). The cost of a state-owned land plot will be provided at the market value of the plot and any immovable property (Article 62-2.4). If the cost of the alienated land plot is higher than the value of the land plot provided in exchange, the difference in their values must be reimbursed to the owner (Article 62-2.5).

Article 63.1 states that in the case of compulsory acquisition of land or other real property for state needs, the government agency or local executive body should issue a decree. The Decree shall be published in national or local mass media, within three working days from the date of adoption (Article 63.5).

If the right of private ownership of land plot is not registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the owner, after the adoption of the decree, may make the necessary arrangements to register their right to the affected land plot. The period of compulsory acquisition for state needs set by the decree cannot be extended by more than one year (Article 63.7).

Acquisition of the land plot for state needs occurs after the expiry of the deadline set in the Decree, either with the consent of the landowner or non-state land user, or by court decision (Article 65.1). The actual transfer of the land plot can only be carried out after compensation has been paid to the owner.

#### **4.1.5 Law on Housing Relations**

The Law on Housing Relations (№ 94-І, adopted on 16 April 1997, last amendment dated 12 July 2018) regulates provision of housing during the demolition of a residential building as a result of involuntary acquisition of land plots for state needs. When acquiring a residential building the owner will be provided either an alternative well-maintained residence or compensation equal to the market rate for the residence that was acquired, before the demolition of the structure.

#### **4.1.6 Labor Code**

According to the Labor Code (№ 414-V, adopted on 23 November 2015, last amendment dated 21 July 2018), registered employees of enterprises/institutions who lose their jobs as a result of acquisition of the enterprises/institutions are entitled to compensation in the amount of their average salary for one month (Article 131).

#### **4.1.7 Legislative requirements for stakeholder engagement**

Kazakh legislation does not generally require a standalone public announcement by executive authorities as a result of site selection, unless the project triggers specific statutory procedures, such as an Environmental Impact Assessment. This Project does require an EIA, therefore public hearings, for the EIA will cover site selection, as required under environmental legislation.

In cases, such as this, where land acquisition for state needs is required, a formal procedure for engagement will apply. Engagement will be needed for the following:

- adoption of a decision by the authorized executive body (akimat);
- written notification of the decision to landowners and land users;
- negotiations on land acquisition or compensation.

The Land Code establishes minimum notification periods of not less than one year for engagement to be completed.

To date the request for decision of the land acquisition has not yet been submitted to the akimat. Therefore, such engagement has not started. Once submitted, this engagement will be managed by the LSP company (see section 4.3 below).

## **4.2 Lender requirements**

The lender for the Project are the AIIB and IDB, the Equator Principles will also be followed, which are underpinned by the requirements of IFC. These lender standards for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are explained in the sections below. While they are discussed separately, the requirements of the different lenders are materially similar.

### **4.2.1 AIIB**

The AIIB Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2 addresses impacts of Project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources. Such impacts may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.

The objectives of ESS 2 are:

- To avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever feasible;
- To minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives;
- Where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels<sup>3</sup> and to provide resettlement assistance;
- To understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of Involuntary Resettlement;
- To improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and

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<sup>3</sup> Compensation is to be provided at replacement cost. According to AIIB ESS 2, the replacement cost is defined as the method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement materials and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all cases where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable the purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. (AIIB ESF, ESS 2, para. 24; Glossary of Terms, "Replacement Cost").

- To conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

Voluntary, legally documented land donations, as will be completed as a result of the Project, can be exempt from ESS 2. However, where voluntary land transactions may result in the displacement of persons other than the seller (or donor), who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, this ESS 2 applies. Therefore, ESS 2 will apply for this Project.

The instrument used to address the requirements of ESS 2 may be known by a variety of different names, such as a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) or Resettlement Plan (RP) (collectively, LARP/LAP/RP). It must include a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to the risks and impacts of such displacement and an identification of gender-differentiated sources of livelihoods, including informal ones.

#### **4.2.2 IsDB**

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) is a multilateral development bank that promotes social and economic development in member countries and Muslim communities worldwide. It bases its financing on Shariah law.

The IsDB Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy (ESSP - February 2020) states that it will issue a Bank Procedure elaborating measures designed to implement the ESSP, including involuntary resettlement. ESN5 has the following objectives:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.
- To ensure resettlement plans and activities are informed by social assessments (including gender issues).
- To avoid forced eviction
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and (b) providing sufficient resettlement assistance under the project to support displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, security of tenure and safety.
- To establish a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities which result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise.

- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

According to the IsDB Group President, the Bank adheres strictly to the ‘do no harm’ principle that protects both the natural environment and takes into account the social considerations in the overall design of its investments in member countries, and it consistently adhere to the applicable environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards in the industry in which it operates (i.e. the multilateral development bank (MDB) / international financial institution communities)<sup>4</sup>. The Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards have been included below as good international industry practice (GIIP) guidelines in international financial institutions.

#### **4.2.3 Equator Principles**

The Equator Principles IV is a risk framework adopted by financial institutions. The Lender is expected to be a signatory to the Equator Principles and is therefore considered an Equator Principles Financial Institution (EPFI). All projects in non-designated countries, such as Kazakhstan, are required to demonstrate compliance with both national laws and the requirements of the IFC Performance Standards and World Bank EHS Guidelines<sup>5</sup>. IFC Performance Standards are covered in section 4.2.4.

#### **4.2.4 IFC Performance Standards**

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

- Avoidance, and when it is not possible, minimize displacement through the exploration of alternative project designs;
- Avoidance of forced eviction;
- Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost<sup>6</sup> and ensuring resettlement activities are implemented with the appropriate amount of consultation and information disclosure;
- Improving or restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons; and
- Providing adequate housing, with security of tenure to physically displaced persons to improve their living conditions.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://opecfund.org/news/esg-the-key-to-resilient-development?utm\\_source](https://opecfund.org/news/esg-the-key-to-resilient-development?utm_source)

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

<sup>6</sup> According to IFC Guidance Note 5, the replacement cost is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Market value is defined as the value required to allow Affected Communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value (IFC Guidance Note 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, footnote 4, page 3)

This should be achieved through the implementation of a Livelihood Restoration Plan or Resettlement Plan which includes an institutional framework, well-developed monitoring and evaluation mechanism, a time schedule and a financial plan.

#### 4.2.5 Gap analysis between lender requirements and national regulations

There are several key differences between the requirements of Kazakh legislation and the Lenders' requirements and standards related to involuntary resettlement. In particular, Lenders' standards do not consider the absence of PAPs land rights as a bar to receiving compensation for non-land assets. They also entitle vulnerable groups to additional support, which is not a requirement in Kazakh legislation. In addition, while Lenders' standards focus on improving, or at least maintain the same level of livelihood of PAPs, such objective is not sought under national legislation. A gap analysis has been prepared between Kazakh legislation and lender standards (as lender standards are materially similar, they have been combined) and is summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Main gaps between national legislation and lender standards

Element	Kazakhstan's Land Acquisition Practice	Lenders' Involuntary Resettlement Policy	Measures to Bridge the Gap
Replacement rate	Compensation of privately-owned land (without taking into account the losses) is based on the market cost.	Compensation of privately-owned land is based on full replacement cost <sup>7</sup>	The market value (as determined by a registered evaluator) and transaction costs will be used to reach replacement cost.  Compensation for lost income during the transition period will be provided per AIIB ESS 2.
Eligibility for compensation	Compensation for land and non-land assets is only explicitly provided for titled landowners or leaseholders, who purchased the right to land and are leasing land from the State. Unregistered land user may have one additional year for land registration.	PAPs without formal legal rights and claims are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (e.g. crop, tree and structure losses).	The Project will identify all land users as being eligible for compensation
Compensation for loss of livelihood	Objective does not explicitly include restoration of livelihood and standards of living. No requirement for provision of	Objective focuses on restoring livelihood and standards of living for PAPs, regardless of tenure or legal status. Physically	The Project will provide all eligible people with compensation for existing and future loss of livelihoods, including

<sup>7</sup> See lender requirements sections for definitions of replacement cost.

Element	Kazakhstan's Land Acquisition Practice	Lenders' Involuntary Resettlement Policy	Measures to Bridge the Gap
	relocation assistance and for exploring opportunities for the PAPs to benefit from the project.	displaced persons (regardless of their legal status on the land) are provided with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relocation assistance,</li> <li>• transitional support</li> <li>• opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.</li> </ul>	relevant types of assistance and support. There will be opportunities for PAPs to benefit from the Project.
Compensation and benefits for economically displaced people	No provision required for assisting economically displaced persons other than compensation for affected assets and lost income from affected business (including future losses).	Economically displaced persons are provided with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assistance</li> <li>• opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits</li> <li>• compensation</li> </ul>	Lost income during the transition (if required) will be provided to all eligible people. Those economically displaced will be provided assistance, where relevant, and be eligible to benefit from the Project.
Inventory of affected assets	No requirement for conducting a census and socio-economic survey	Socio-economic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socio-economic baseline data is required to identify all PAPs and to assess the project's socio-economic impacts on them.	Socioeconomic and census surveys have been completed. An inventory survey will be performed by the Project in the presence of the property owner.
Vulnerable groups	Limited requirements to identify and assist vulnerable groups. Social allowances are envisaged for the households below the poverty line, large families having 4 or more children below 18 years, HH with disabled members.	Requires the identification of vulnerable groups and development of targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development.	Vulnerable PAPs and vulnerable groups, if identified, will be provided assistance.
Planning process	No requirement for Resettlement Plan preparation	Requires the preparation, approval, disclosure and	This LRP has been prepared in consultation with PAPs

Element	Kazakhstan’s Land Acquisition Practice	Lenders’ Involuntary Resettlement Policy	Measures to Bridge the Gap
	and approval. No requirement for PAP consultation.	monitoring of Resettlement Plan based on PAP consultation and social impact assessment.	
Negotiated settlements	Uses negotiated settlement as an initial approach to acquiring land without the requirement for third party validation. If agreement cannot be reached, initiates expropriation procedures,	Encourages acquisition through a negotiated settlement subject to third party validation to ensure compensation at replacement costs and conduct of meaningful consultations with PAPs.	The Project will conduct negotiations with all identified land users. Valuations will also be completed and any gaps between the negotiated cost and the valuation at replacement cost will be topped up by the Project.

### 4.3 Land acquisition process

There are three methods by which land can be acquired for Projects such as this in Kazakhstan. They are:

- Direct Purchase from the Owner;
- Voluntary Renunciation via the Akimat; and
- Compulsory Expropriation.

Each of these options was considered for the Project, and it was found that the best option, in terms of timescale, social risk and alignment with lender standards, was voluntary renunciation. This option is also commonly used in similar projects.

Voluntary renunciation of land is considered risky under the IFC Good practice handbook on involuntary resettlement (2023). However, the situation in Kazakhstan is not exactly 'voluntary renunciation' as it is being discussed in the handbook. Land will be compensated as part of a negotiated process. PAPs will not return their land with no means to regain their livelihoods (as is the concern in the handbook).

Pursuant to Article 82 of the Land Code, a landowner may renounce their right to the land either by a formal declaration or by conduct indicating their intention to relinquish the land without intent to retain any rights. The landowner/leaseholder will provide a notarized statement, and the land will then be registered as owner-free. Although the legislation does not provide detailed guidance, in practice, the following steps are generally followed to voluntarily renounce land:

- Negotiations between the landowner and the Akimat representatives are undertaken;
- Agreement on compensation terms are formalized using a guarantee letter;

- Submission of a written application by the landowner will be provided to the land relations department confirming voluntary renunciation.

For land under temporary use, whether compensated or uncompensated, the return to state ownership is governed by the underlying lease or gratuitous use agreement. The user must terminate the agreement accordingly.

### 4.3.1 National requirements

There is a prescribed process to complete land acquisition under Kazakh national law. This process will be followed in parallel and in coordination with the acquisition under international requirements. Land acquisition for public needs in Kazakhstan is governed by Article 43 of the Land Code and is generally implemented in accordance with the the following steps.

*Table 7: Steps in the national land acquisition process*

Step	Title	Description
Step 1	Application to the Jambyl region Akimat’s Land Department	Investor submits a request to reserve land for the project. The Akimat redirects it to the Department of Land Relations, which submits to the Commission on Land Reservation for review. Within 10 working days, the Commission issues a conclusion. If positive, the Akimat issues a decision on land reservation within 7 working days, specifying purpose, area, restrictions, and users.
Step 2	Delivering of the Positive Conclusion to Districts	Investor sends the positive conclusion to the District Land Relations Department. It is forwarded to the Department of Architecture to prepare and approve a Land Plot Selection Act, which confirms consent from relevant state bodies.
Step 3	Land Plot Selection Act	District Akimats provide the Project Developer with the Land Plot Selection Act based on the positive conclusion, serving as authorization for land issuance.
Step 4	Land Survey Project	Once the Land Plot Selection Act is issued, a Land Survey Project must be developed for the entire wind farm area including roads, turbines, and cables. It should be a single comprehensive project and submitted for approval to relevant land authorities if major land conversion is required.
Step 5	District Akimat’s Resolution for Acquisition of State Land	Based on Land Survey data, the District Akimat issues a resolution for land acquisition. The resolution must be published in national and local media and sent to all land users within 3 days as a notification.
Step 6	Negotiations with Land Users	Compensation packages are prepared based on impact assessments. Local Akimats assist in negotiations and transferring lease rights to the Project Developer for

Step	Title	Description
		compensation, enabling lease agreement signing for the construction period.
Step 7	Permit and Registration Process for Construction Period	Investor must obtain: Operational Commissioning Act, Technical Passport, State Act for Land Use Rights for the construction period, and Akimat Decree on land provision. Investor must also compensate for agricultural losses.
Step 8	Land Category Change	Land category must be changed from agricultural to industrial use.
Step 9	Construction Phase	Construction activities commence after land and permits are secured.
Step 10	Transition to Permanent Land Use Rights for Operation Period	After construction, the temporary State Act must be converted to a permanent one. The investor requests lease extension for operational period, and Akimat issues a new resolution for permanent land use registration.

#### 4.3.2 Expropriation (if needed)

If an agreement cannot be reached, the Project, through the government agency, has right to initiate a court appeal for expropriation after three months from the date of receipt of the notification by the owner. Once the court renders a decision, the compensation amount will be transferred to the account of the displaced land user. Land cannot be accessed by the project until compensation is completed, and the title is transferred.

Financing for compensation costs is made available, and payments should be made within one month after the court decision comes into force or the signing of the land acquisition agreement.

#### 4.3.3 Proposed Approach for Project

The Feasibility Study and associated actions have been completed by Masdar, in coordination and consultation with the relevant Akimats and the detailed design has not yet been completed and will also be submitted by Masdar.

A company has been hired to complete a Land Survey Project (LSP) for the Project, per Kazak national legislative requirements. This company will assist Masdar to prepare an application to the Akimat for land allocation for the WPP and once the Akimat has issued a positive Land Commission conclusion for the WPP, the LSP company will identify all of the landowners that have legal rights to use the land impacted by the Project (completion of the Land Survey Project).

Masdar has employed an independent valuer to determine the full replacement cost of Project losses to help determine final compensation costs under international requirements. This will also inform negotiations that the LSP company will complete to convince the PAPs to relinquish the land to the State land reserve.

Masdar's legal team will then sign a tri-partite letter of guarantee with the PAPs and the Akimat.

The actions undertaken by the LSP company, including the negotiations, open the way for the legal transfer of the land to the Project, which includes the following actions:

- Approval by the authorized land management body

- Akimat resolution on granting the land for the Project
- Signing a lease agreement with the Department of Land Relations under the Akimat
- Preparation of the State Act on the land after application submission
- State registration of the land parcel; and
- Interagency coordination (Sanitary-Epidemiological Service, Architecture, Water & Forestry bodies)

In addition to the actions completed by the LSP company, the akimats and the Government for Citizens’ State Corporation have been approached by Juru to collect data to identify the PAPs or entities with legal claims to the required land.

The LSP company has commenced work on the documentation review scope of work (it is completing Steps 1-4 in Table 7). Negotiations with PAPs and handover of land will not occur until after this Draft LRP has been approved by Lenders.

#### **4.3.4 Negotiated settlement**

The LSP process in Kazakhstan can be time consuming and is heavily reliant on the good will of the PAPs. In some cases negotiations have lasted years, with PAPs refusing to agree to proposed compensation rates. As a result Masdar will hire a Land Acquisition Consultant, to undertake negotiations on behalf of Masdar with the PAPs. This same strategy has been completed in a number of high-profile projects in Kazakhstan, including Projects that needed to meet international lender standards.

The Land Acquisition Consultant will be hired through a competitive bidding process. The onus of responsibility will be on the selected Land Acquisition Consultant to convince the PAPs to work with them, as it the PAPs will not be compelled in any way to work with the Land Acquisition Consultant. Should the PAP not wish to work with the Land Acquisition Consultant, they can either negotiate directly with the LSP company, or the Project will attempt to avoid the PAP’s land plot, through micro siting the Project infrastructure<sup>8</sup>.

The Land Acquisition Consultant will receive the Project layout and the initial valuation included in this LRP (see the valuation methodology in Section 9 and valuation tables in Annex F). This will be used as the minimum price to start negotiations. Therefore, any compensation agreed with PAPs will be at least at the replacement rate, as calculated in this LRP. Masdar will also provide a maximum price range, so that the Land Acquisition Consultant can agree the compensation without having to confirm with Masdar.

The Land Acquisition Consultant will identify the landowners/leaseholders (PAPs) for each land plot, using a database of cadastral data that it owns, and it will visit the PAPs. Using the land cost range provided by Masdar, it will negotiate directly with the PAPs and sign an agreement on the compensation for the voluntary renunciation of the land. PAPs will be given the option to receive land-for-land compensation. However, given the small amount of land impacted compared to the remainder of the land, it is not expected that PAPs will choose this option. Should a PAP choose land-for-land, it will need to be negotiated with the Akimat.

The meetings held by the Land Acquisition Consultant will be documented and Juru team members will attend a random selection of these negotiations, to monitor their transparency. A group of well-informed PAPs have been identified that are willing to assist vulnerable PAPs, as needed, in the negotiations and

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<sup>8</sup> Note, that the Project has already pre-emptively avoided the land of PAPs that, through consultation were identified as not wishing to negotiate with the Project.

consultations with the Land Acquisition Consultant. PAPs will also be informed that the Akimat can provide them with free legal assistance (if requested), and access to the Project grievance mechanisms will be disclosed to PAPs during the negotiation process.

The PAP will then sign a power of attorney allowing the Land Acquisition Consultant to negotiate with the LSP on their behalf.

Once the LSP company has completed its submission of District Akimat’s Resolution for Acquisition of State Land (Step 5 in Table 5), instead of negotiating with the PAPs (Step 6 in Table 5), it will negotiate with the Land Acquisition Consultant. This is expected to significantly reduce the time it will take to acquire the land. When the agreements are completed between the LSP company and Land Acquisition Consultant, the PAP will be requested to meet in the Akimat to officially sign the renunciation of their land.

An initial compensation payment to PAPs, representing approximately 50% of the total compensation amount will be provided at the signing of the guarantee letter with the Land Acquisition Consultant. The second payment covering the remaining 50% of the negotiated amount will be paid upon signing the formal voluntary renunciation with the akimat. While the timing of the two payments can vary, it is generally expected that only a few weeks and no more than 2 to 3 months will pass between the first and second payments. The following table (Table 8) provides the steps of the negotiations to be completed on behalf of Masdar between the Land Acquisition Consultant and the PAPs.

*Table 8: Steps in the negotiation process with the Land Acquisition Consultant*

Step	Description	Responsible Party
1. Initiate Negotiations	Engage in discussions with each landowner or land user regarding the relinquishment of land use rights.	Land Acquisition Consultant representing Masdar
2. Agree on Compensation Terms	Agree on the terms of compensation, formalized by a side letter.	Land Acquisition Consultant representing Masdar and Landowner/Land User
3. Sign Guarantee Letter, Obtain Notarized Application	Guarantee letter is signed by both parties, outlining compensation terms, land transfer obligations, and provisions for refund upon termination or refusal. Advance Compensation to PAP (based on the initial valuation identified in this LRP as baseline/minimum) Landowner or user provides a notarized application addressed to the Akimat to relinquish land use rights.	Land Acquisition Consultant representing Masdar and Landowner/Land User
4. Obtain Power of Attorney (PoA)	Landowner or user issues a PoA to Land Acquisition Consultant, authorizing representation before the Akimat.	Landowner/Land User; Land Acquisition Consultant receives the PoA
5. Submit Documents to Akimat	Land Acquisition Consultant submits all required documents (notarized application, PoA) to the Akimat on behalf of the landowner/user.	Land Acquisition Consultant
6. Akimat Processes Relinquishment	Akimat signs addendum to the land lease agreement with the landowner.	Akimat (Local Authority)

Step	Description	Responsible Party
	Final Compensation to PAP (based on the initial valuation identified in this LRP as baseline/minimum)	
7. Handle Termination/Revocation	If PoA or guarantee letter is revoked or terminated, the relevant parties are notified, and paid amounts are refunded if required.	Landowner/Land User, Notary, Land Acquisition Consultant

A notary will be involved in the signing of the application of the PoA and any documentation required for termination or revocation (if needed).

#### 4.3.5 Meeting Lender Requirements and GIIP

This LRP calculates the eligibility and compensation for all PAPs. This includes lender requirements for items that are not required under national law, such as compensation for workers and herders that are not legal land owners, livelihood restoration and assistance, such as vulnerability assistance.

Should the compensation cost negotiated between the PAP and the Land Acquisition Consultant not reach the final amount identified in this LRP, a top up will be paid. Should the amount negotiated by Land Acquisition Consultant be higher than the amount identified in this LRP, Masdar will honour the negotiated rate.

Masdar, through the Land Acquisition Consultant, will be responsible for the payment of compensation to legal landowner and land user PAPs (LUs). The LSP and Land Acquisition Consultant will only be negotiating with legal landowners and land users. Therefore, any other PAPs as identified in this LRP will be compensated directly by Masdar through this LRP.

The method of payments will be transparent and accessible to all PAPs. It will be determined by Masdar and disclosed during the disclosure of compensation packages. Compensation design and delivery will be open to both male and female senior heads of the household (rather than defaulting to male head of the household). Payments will be made securely through banks rather than cash in hand, to reduce exploitation or conflict in a household. Payments will be made in women-friendly, non-surveilled spaces (e.g. a bank) and verification meetings will be held to confirm consent and understanding of compensation payments to all recipient parties individually. The GBVH-sensitive grievance mechanism will be available and reiterated to all compensation recipients, and staff trained in its implementation.

Livelihood restoration activities are not required under national law and therefore will be provided by Masdar for all PAPs.

Consultation will be maintained throughout the process with PAPs, district akimats, local communities, local leaders and other relevant stakeholders. PAPs will also have access to the grievance mechanism (see section 14.5) throughout the land acquisition process.

Any land that has been acquired temporarily (such as for the purposes of construction of the batching plant, worker accommodation, or for the laydown areas), will be restored to its previous condition (unless otherwise requested by the PAPs), and returned to the use of the respective PAP.

## 5 Socio-Economic Situation

The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the socio-economic conditions within the Project Area. The Project is located in the southern part of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK), in Jambyl Regions. The WPP Project components are located in the district of Sarysu.

### 5.1 Data collection

Data has been collected for this section and the next section (Section 5: Affected people and assets), through a number of different methods. Data gathering for the LRP has been completed at the same time as, and in parallel with the preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Therefore meetings and consultations have generally covered both topics. The following activities have been undertaken:

- A socioeconomic survey of affected PAH - to gather detailed information on land users, workers, herders and affected businesses that are active in the Project Area about their socio-economic conditions, to determine the number of people in their household and to identify vulnerable households.
- A preliminary census overview the affected land plots – a site reconnaissance to check for features such as structures (including informal or temporary structures) and any other type of physical, non-moveable assets such as trees, fences, crops, outside toilets, boreholes, wells, fencing etc., communal, cultural property, and drainage features and natural or man-made irrigation channels.
- A preliminary valuation of the affected land plots – to calculate the value of affected assets and obtain a per hectare value for the land to be used for negotiations. Note: a full valuation will be completed as part of the LSP project activities.
- Review of publicly available data – to obtain relevant socio-economic data
- Meetings with district Akimats - to disclose the project impacts, to request assistance to obtain information on PAPs,
- Meetings with village akimats – to disclose the project impacts, to receive information on PAPs, to identify potential livelihood restoration activities and to provide socio-economics information about the akimat.
- Focus groups and female only focus groups with stakeholders in Project affected villages - used to explore the ways in which livelihood restoration measures can be provided to PAHs, as well as to the broader community to mitigate communal loss of access to land and natural resources.
- Consultations with potentially affected business owners
- Consultations with PAPs, both by the consultant and the valuer.
- Engagements with herders and farm workers on the Project site.

A summary of completed stakeholder engagement is provided in Section 12 and discussed further in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Activities are ongoing to obtain the land rights for the Project affected land plots, via the national legal requirements. This requires the completion of a Land Survey Project, currently being completed by a third party consultant. This involves identifying the landowners/leaseholder of each plot and negotiating the voluntary renunciation of their land. It will require the completion of a further official valuation and census survey. Which will be completed following the completion of the Land Survey Project.

## 5.2 Project location

The WPP will be developed in a rural mountain and steppe area. There are public roads and several local communities located in proximity to the Project. The location of the WPP and its proximity to nearby local communities is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Communities Closest to the Project Components

Project Components	District	Closest Communities	Distance, km	Population
Wind Power Plant including BESS	Sarysu District	Zhanatas	14 km from the boundary the site	25,693
		Aktogay	0.5 km from the boundary the site	780
		Ushbas	1.3 km from the boundary the site	190
		Turkestan (also known as A.Burkitbayev)	7.8 km from the boundary the site	849
		Karatas	10 km from the boundary of the site	51
		Uzakbay Syzdykbaev (also known as Zhanaryk)	8.8 km from the boundary the site	846
		Kentau	6,.7 km from Kentau OHTL	74,662

Source: Akimats of Sarysu and face-to-face meetings.

A socio-economic profile of the Project impacted communities are summarized in the sections below.

## 5.3 Demographics

The Project is located within Jambyl Regions. The following sections provide demographic information on the Project affected Region and District.

### 5.3.1 Jambyl Region

Jambyl region is divided into 10 auldyk okrugs, in total there are 4 cities and 373 rural settlements in the region. The population of the region in early 2025 was 1,222,931 people. The rural population (56,2% or 686,997 people) is greater than the urban population (43,2% or 535,394 people). The population density in 2023 was 8.4 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Of those, 49.65% were men and 50.35% were women. There are four districts in Jambyl Region that will be impacted by the Project, the table (Table 10) below provides some basic demographic information about each district.

Table 10: Demographic information for the Project impacted Districts in Jambyl Region

District	Settlements	Population	Gender split	Urban/rural split
Sarysu district	Administrative centre is the city of Zhanatas.	43,475 people	51% were men and 49% were women	The rural population (59.3% or 25,799 people) is larger than the urban population (40.7% or 17,696 people).

Source: Information was provided by district akimats

### 5.4 Ethnicity and religion

The state language in Kazakhstan is Kazakh. Russian language is also used and has the status of a language of ‘interethnic communication’.

The majority of the population of the Project district are from Kazakh nationality. The ethnic breakdown of the district, is included in Table 11 below:

Table 11: Ethnic breakdown of Project districts

District	Kazakh	Russian	Kurds	Korean	Dungan	Azeris	Uzbek	Others
Jambyl Region								
Sarysu district	92.4%	5.1%	1.4%	0,10%	0%	0%	0%	1.0%

Source: Information was provided by the district akimat.

#### 5.4.1 Presence of minority groups

There were no households identified in the WPP project area that were from an ethnic minority group.

## 5.5 Land use and land tenure

The land in Kazakhstan belongs to the state and can be owned by private landowners or leased for short/long term periods to individuals and legal entities. Leased land can be returned to the state reserve based on public and state needs. The land required for the Project including access roads, will be leased by the Project Company from the relevant akimats of the Project districts. Land parcels are continuously being allocated to new users or auctioned resulting in changes in ownership or lease rights.

Livestock raising is a prevalent activity; however, it is challenged by limited access to grazing lands and scarce water supplies. Livestock farming includes sheep, goats, cattle, and horses. Most pasture lands are government-owned and leased, but due to high monthly taxes and administrative burdens, many residents returned their leased lands and now graze communally on designated state lands, mainly in nearby mountainous areas. Grazing management is cooperative and is predominantly managed by men, with households taking turns in herding without hiring paid shepherds. The absence of private grazing land leads to occasional minor disputes, which are resolved amicably through local customs.

## 5.6 Health and Education

All citizens of Kazakhstan, regardless of gender, have 100% access to education, health care, markets, employment opportunities, social security, banking services and credit. The following information has been identified about the access to services for the Project districts. There are schools available in the Project district, including colleges. The availability of education facilities in the Project district is provided in Table 12. The Project district has reported the availability of healthcare facilities, including a district hospital. The availability of health facilities in the Project district is provided in Table 12.

*Table 12: Available education facilities and health services in Project districts*

District/ Facilities	Description
Sarysu district	
Education Facilities	25 schools, eight (8) kindergartens, and one (1) college
Health facilities	One (1) central district hospital in Zhanatas and nine (9) hospitals in the rural districts.

Source: Information was provided by district akimats.

## 5.7 Employment and income sources

### 5.7.1 Jambyl Region

Jambyl Region is attractive for foreign investors in renewable energy. There are 22 facilities with a total solar and wind power generation capacity of 571.3 MW. Notably, the Zhanatas WPP was commissioned in 2021, with a capacity of 100 MW. This WPP can be seen from the Project site. The total number of

renewable energy facilities in Jambyl region is expected to grow to 28 with a total capacity of 2.5GW, by 2028. The Jambyl 1GW Project is included in the calculation.

### 5.7.2 Sarysu district

As per information provided by Sarysu district municipality, the economic sectors predominantly represented in this district are the agriculture, industry and construction sectors. There are 3 main industrial enterprises in the district, namely "Kazphosphat" (phosphates production), "Zhanatas Wind Power Plant" (electricity generation), and "EuroChem" (chemical industry).

Other key economic activities of Sarysu district include cultivation of agricultural crops and livestock farming. The unemployment rate in the district is 4.6%.

### 5.7.3 Livestock and grazing activities

Despite living in rural areas, most households in the extended Project area (72%), do not own livestock or poultry. Among those who do, sheep/goats (21%) and cows/bulls (20%) are the most common. Also, many of those livestock owners (38%) have two types (usually a pair of sheep and cows), while a comparable number of households have only one type of livestock (25%) and three types (22%)<sup>9</sup>.

Leaseholders on the WPP site use the land first for fodder crops, then for grazing animals. Once the fodder crops have been selected, people graze across the whole area. They also need to bring their animals on to the site, and in the case of nearby villages, like Ushbas and Aktogay, they bring the animals by foot grazing the land on the way to their land plot.

Most land users use springs on their land plot to water their animals, but in some cases the water use is communal.

## 5.8 Accommodation and living conditions

The vast majority of respondents in the neighbouring communities live in either private houses or flats in multi-stored apartments, with these two categories accounting for 99.7% of all responses living: in private houses - 50.7%; or in apartments - 49.0%. Only a tiny fraction (0.3%, representing just 1 respondent) lives in a room in a house. Most respondents (98%) live in their houses year-round, indicating a stable housing situation and presence at these settlements permanently. Remaining respondents live in the houses during summer months only.

On the WPP site, when staying on site people live in mobile trailers (see Figure 7), except for one household that has a two room structure. While animals are grazed in different areas of the site, the trailers are generally kept within each person's specific land plot. Although they generally move around within the plot when food sources are depleted at each location.

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<sup>9</sup> Information from the ESIA socioeconomic survey.

## 5.9 Household amenities

Most households have basic amenities in their permanent residences, such as mobile phones (99%), TVs (99%), refrigerators (98.3%), and washing machines (93.7%). Cars are available for almost half of the adult respondents (44%)<sup>10</sup>.

## 5.10 Access to utilities and services

Regarding utilities, 82% of households in neighbouring communities have centralized water supply, 59.3% have central sewage systems, and 51.3% have central heating. However, only 40.7% have a centralized gas supply. Residents of local communities use different water sources for drinking and cooking. The second most common source is own groundwater well in Social-Economic Research for Zhambyl-500 MW WPP 15 the yard – for 10% of all respondents, and third is a pump in the own or neighbouring yard (3.7%). A similar distribution is observed for other household activities.

Regarding electricity, 61% of respondents report stable electricity supply year-round, while 27% experience instability during winter and 10.3% describe it as unstable all around the year (both in winter and summer)<sup>11</sup>.

## 5.11 Vulnerable people

Vulnerable groups include people who may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by a project and its associated activities because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. This status may stem from ethnicity, level of income, economic characteristics, gender, language, religion, national or social origin, age, culture, literacy, physical or mental disability, and/or dependence on unique natural resources.

The following groups within the Project's social Aol are considered as vulnerable:

- Low-income individuals and families;
- People with ill health, physical and/or mental disabilities and/or diagnosed socially sensitive diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, etc.);
- Single parents;
- Unemployed people;
- Children and senior individuals; and
- Women.

The numbers and types of vulnerable PAPs are identified and discussed in Section 5.

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

## 5.12 Gender

The gender breakdown of the population of Kazakhstan is fairly even, with slightly more women (51.16% or 10,250,028 people) than men (48.84% or 9,783,814 people). In urban populations there are slightly more women (52.36% women and 47.64% men), while in rural populations there are slightly more men (49.19% women and 50.8% men).

Among Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan takes the second place after Kyrgyz Republic in terms of progress in gender equality. However, Kazakhstan lost 14 places in the Global Gender Gap Index in 2025, dropping to 76th place out of 146, down from 62nd a year earlier.

In 2024, the gender pay gap in Kazakhstan remained significant. According to the Bureau of National Statistics, the average monthly salary for men was 418,788 KZT, while women earned an average of 311,217 KZT — a 25.7% difference in favour of men. The wage gap is particularly pronounced in high-paying sectors such as information technology (IT).

Traditionally, women in Kazakhstan work in services, education, health care and trade. Women are under-represented in construction, mining and oil production, the IT sector, agribusiness, engineering, transportation and logistics.

Kazakhstan has a list of professions where the use of female labour is prohibited. Women are not allowed to work as drillers, in metal smelters, as motor grader drivers, firefighters, divers or bricklayers. A recent amendment to the Labor Code, which prohibited women from 287 forms of employment, reduced the list to 212 positions. Now jobs for women are open in the transportation, construction and chemical industries.

## 6 Affected people and assets

Based on the site investigations and consultations, there are no, or minimal physical displacement or resettlement impacts expected for WPP section of the Project. The main Project impacts are going to be economic displacement impacts as a result of loss of income arising from temporary and permanent loss of grazing land, including future losses associated with leasing portions of their land parcels.

To determine the status of land ownership as well as other types of land use of affected land, Juru issued letters to the akimats of the Project districts as well as the Non-Commercial Joint Stock Organization “Government for Citizens”.

A total of three (3) land plots on the WPP site are privately owned. However, two are in the process of being returned to the state, and the owner of one has not been identified. There are 12 land plots are permanently used by state authorities for various purposes.

Remainder of the land plots identified on the WPP Project site are leased by farmers who have leased the land from the state, by participating in a bidding process, with the local akimat, to purchase land for a certain period of time: 15, 20, or 49 years, etc.

There are also herders who either lease land from landowners officially and unofficially for breeding and grazing of livestock. Some of the herders also have employees, the most vulnerable of the project affected people (PAPs) since usually they are hired unofficially.

The following sections provide an overview of the affected people and how they will be impacted by the Project.

## 6.1 Government of Kazakhstan

Most of the land in Kazakhstan belongs to the State, but there is also land that can be owned by private landowners. The State owned land can be leased for short/long term periods to individuals and legal entities. Leased land can be returned to the state reserve based on public and state needs and therefore can be transferred to the Project.

The leased land is managed by the Akimat in which land is located. Through the LSP process the Akimats will undertake the required legal processes to return the leased land to the State reserve. Once the land has been returned, the Akimats can then allocate the land to the Project.

A total of 12 land plots are permanently used by state authorities for various purposes such as maintenance of anthrax burials and cemeteries, or the production of forestry.

### 6.1.1 Akimats

Akimats will be the main government entity responsible for land acquisition and responsible for identifying and managing redistribution of alternative land (if requested by PAPs). As this is a government entity, compensations will need to be paid, and actions taken under the national requirements, but there will be no losses, per international requirements and therefore no compensation required.

## 6.2 State lands

There are 12 land plots within the WPP Project impact area that are owned by state enterprises. They are SL3, SL6, SL7, SL10, SL11, SL12, SL16, SL17 and SL20-SL23.

The following table provides an explanation of the status of the state owned land plots.

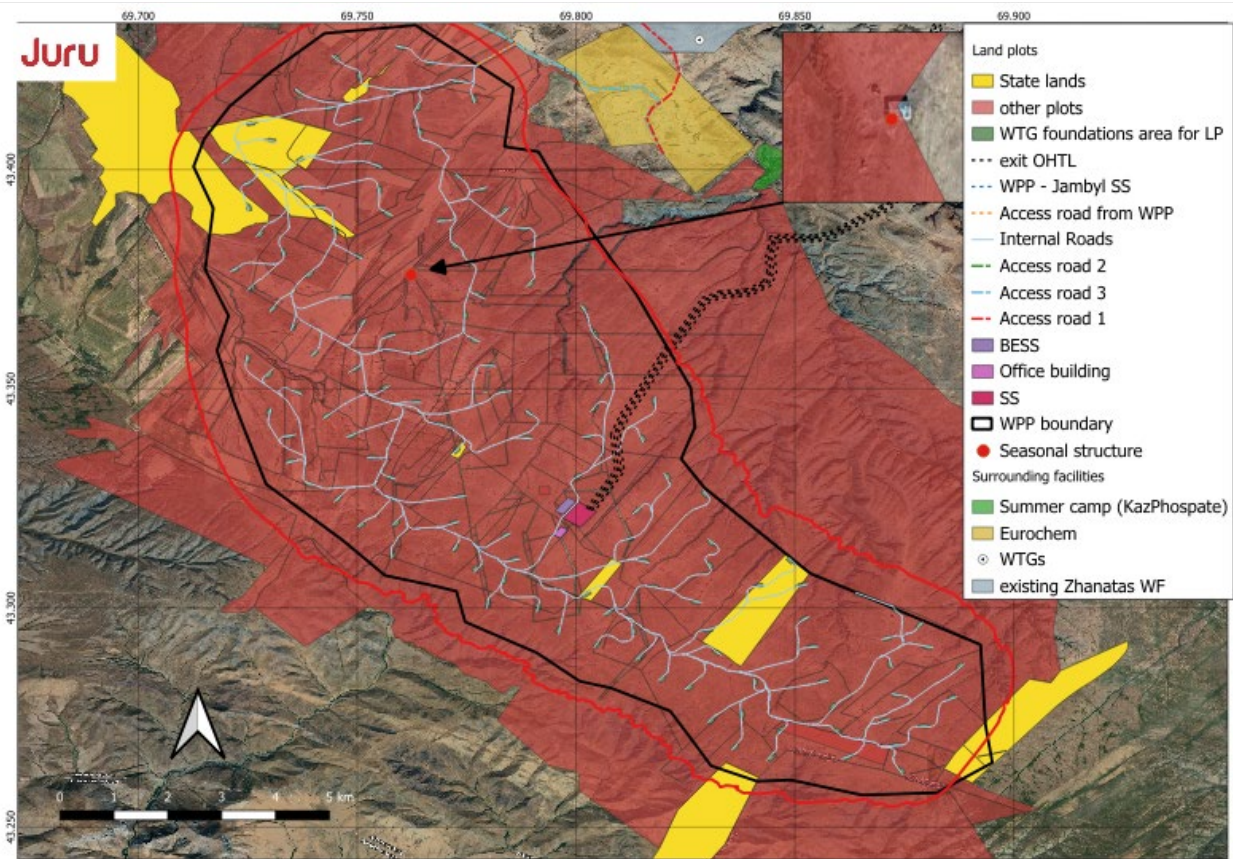
Table 13: Status of the state-owned land plots (WPP and Jambyl OHTL)

ID	State enterprise name	District	Status
SL3	Sarysu Institution for Forest and Wildlife Protection of the Natural Resources Management and Environmental Regulation Department	Sarysu	The Department of Land Relations of the Akimat of Jambyl Region explained that, if needed, these land plots can be taken and allocated for the project. Therefore, we were told that there is no need to meet with this organization or provide any further clarification. All relevant government bodies are aware of this.
SL6	State Communal Enterprise on the Right of Economic Management "Veterinary Service of the Akimat of Sarysu District"	Sarysu	The Department of Land Relations of the Akimat of Jambyl Region explained that, if needed, these land plots can be taken and allocated for the project. Therefore, we were told that there is no need to meet with this organization or provide any further clarification. All relevant government bodies are aware of this
SL7	State Communal Enterprise on the Right of Economic Management "Veterinary Service of the Akimat of Sarysu District"	Sarysu	

ID	State enterprise name	District	Status
SL10	Municipal State Institution "Apparatus of the Akim of the Turkestan Rural District of the Sarysu District"	Sarysu	The land plot is currently registered under a state organization. If required, it will be withdrawn from this organization and allocated for the implementation of the project. This was also confirmed by the akimats representatives.
SL11	Communal State Institution "Apparatus of the Akim of the Zhanaaryk Rural District of the Sarysu District"	Sarysu	The land plot is currently registered under a state organization. If required, it will be withdrawn from this organization and allocated for the implementation of the project. This was also confirmed by the akimats representatives.
SL12	Communal State Institution "Apparatus of the Akim of the Zhanaaryk Rural District of the Sarysu District"	Sarysu	
SL16	From the reserve lands of the "Turkistan" village of the Sarysu District, Jambyl Region.	Sarysu	No official information on this land plot was provided by Government for Citizens, however, in the publicly available land registry it is shown as state land.
SL17	From the reserve lands of the "Turkistan" village of the Sarysu District, Jambyl Region.	Sarysu	
SL20	There is no available information regarding this plot.	Sarysu	Information on these plots will be obtained as part of the LSP process.
SL21	There is no available information regarding this plot.	Sarysu	
SL22	There is no available information regarding this plot.	Sarysu	
SL23	There is no available information regarding this plot.		

The state land plots are located in the following locations (See Figure 9).

Figure 9: Location of state-owned land in the Project area.



No compensation will be required as a result of the transfer of these lands to the Project. They will be transferred as land for a project of public interest. The transfer of the state land will be completed per national requirements as part of the scope of the Land Survey Project team.

Land in Kazakhstan is allocated for grazing by the akimats, and therefore it is unlikely that people will be using the reserve land unofficially. However, the land plots change hands regularly and the information provided by Government for Citizens is one year old. Therefore, it is possible that these lands have been provided to someone else to use. Based on publicly available information and information received from the akimats, the land plots under consideration are classified as state-owned land and have not been allocated or leased to any individuals or legal entities. No registered land users are associated with these plots.

Nevertheless, the Project is applying a precautionary approach. Should any informal users or persons claiming prior or current use of state-owned land be identified during further fieldwork, construction activities, or Project implementation, such users will be identified, consulted, and considered on a case-by-case basis. If their claims are found to be valid, they will be included within the scope of the LRP.

The following table (Table 14) provides an overview of the total area that will be impacted by the Project in each of the state land plots (the total required is 35.24 ha). None of the state land plots will be impacted by the substation, BESS, or office buildings, so these items have not been included in the table below. A total of 2% of the state owned land will be impacted by the Project.

Five of the state land plots do not have any infrastructure on them but are located within the Project boundary and will therefore be impacted by noise during operations and construction works during the construction phase.

Table 14: Project impacts on state land plots.

PAP ID	Land Plot	Total land area	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Total
SL3	LP111	429.34	0	0	0
SL6	LP165	<1ha	0	0	0
SL7	LP173	<1ha	0	0	0
SL10	LP232	234.98	4.27	9.67	13.94
SL11	LP242	253.67	0	0	0
SL12	LP248	17.3	0	0.22	0.22
SL16	LP125	210.41	2.9	5.19	8.09
SL17	LP218	27.42	1.32	1.37	2.69
SL20	LP170	50	1.3	0.77	2.07
SL21	LP122	133.07	1.32	0.74	2.06
SL22	LP166	40.06	0	0	0
SL23	LP133	6.04	1.25	0.5	1.75
Total		1,402.29	14.43	20.81	35.24

While no compensation for land acquisition is required for these land plots, they are used by herders to graze animals or at least to cross to get to land plots. SL10 land plot in particular is used by the community members of Ushbas. The community impacts for these PAPs are included in section 6.5 below.

### 6.3 State Forest Fund

Much of the land in Sarysu district is owned by the Government of Kazakhstan, through the State Forest Fund. There is one land plot that was within the original (larger) Project site for the WPP area that is owned by the State Forest Fund. This piece of land has been avoided in the design of the Project and therefore will not need to be acquired as a result of the construction of the Project. Therefore, there are no land acquisition impacts to State Forest Fund land as a result of the Project.

The State Forest Fund land may be impacted by noise and is therefore included in this LRP. However, no compensation will be provided for noise impacts, only livelihood restoration, which is not relevant for the State Forest Fund.

### 6.4 Private landowners

There are a total of three privately owned land plots impacted by the Project. Two of the Plots are registered as being owned by one private landowner (PO) located on the WPP. The owner is demarcated as PO8 and the land plots are LP109 and LP181. The table (Table 15) below shows the impacts of the Project on these three land plots. No impacts from the substation, BESS, or offices were identified for privately owned land.

Table 15: Project impacts on privately owned land plots

PAP ID	Land Plot	Total land area	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Total
PO8	LP109	1,926.09	7.82	4.04	11.86
PO8	LP181	4	0	0	0
PO11	LP150	145.35	2.07	1.90	3.97
Total		1,930.09	7.82	4.04	15.83

During the identification process of landowners, the Akimat informed Juru that both of the land plots registered under PO8 are in the process of being transferred to state ownership. At the time of meeting the Akimat the LLP's land plots were under review by the Land Commission, and the reason for their withdrawal was not available. However, it is understood that the former owner of the plots had passed away.

It is normal practice when a landowner passes away, to return the land plot to the state land reserve, and as this process was already underway at the time of the cut-off date, it is conserved that there are no land acquisition impacts to private land ownership as a result of the Project. Once transferred, these lands will be moved to the state land impacts (Section 6.2)

PO11 was initially identified as a State land plot, and the landowner was therefore not interviewed at the time of the LRP surveys. However, subsequent review identified the land as being owned by a private landowner. Their contact details will be identified by the Land Acquisition Consultant and a survey completed. Socioeconomic information for this PAP will be updated in subsequent versions of this LRP.

## 6.5 Communal Land Holders

Some of the land on the Project site is communal land managed by the Sarysu Akimat. While the Projects is not required to acquire the land (see Section 6.2), there will be impacts to the community (although as mentioned above, state lands will lose a total of 3% of the area as a result of the Project. The following rural districts have communal land on the Project stie.

- Turkestan Rural District (SL10) – will lose 6% of the land plot due to the construction of a WTG and internal roads
- Zhanaryk Rural District (SL11) – will not have any infrastructure on the land, but within the Project site.

There are two communities within Turkestan Rural District that may be impacted by the loss of communal land, they are Ushbas and Turkestan.

- Ushbas village (located 1.3km from the boundary of the site) has a population of 190 people. The village has one (1) school, one (1) club and one (1) library, and a rural medical outpatient clinic. Residents of the community are mainly involved in crop cultivation and livestock farming. On the communal land (SL10 – land plot LP232 - and surrounding land owned by LUs from Ushbas LU132, LU117, LU100, LU126, LU93, LU147, LU129, LU78, LU103, LU106, and LU130) community members take turns to herd all of the animals that are owned by members of the communities (usually up to a maximum of 20 animals).

- Turkestan village is also known as A. Burkitbaev village (located 15km from the project site) and has a population of 849 people. There is one (1) school, one (1) club and one (1) library, there is also a medical center in the community. People in the community are mainly involved in crop cultivation and livestock farming for their livelihoods.

In Zhanaaryk Rural District the community of Zhanaryk has the potential to be impacted by the Project.

- Zhanaryk is also called Uzakbay Syzdykbayev (located 8.8km from the Project site) and has a population of 846 people. There is one (1) school, one (1) club and one (1) library in the community. People in the community mainly participate in crop and livestock farming. There is an operating WPP located on the lands of this community, and they have one (1) medical assistant and a midwife station.

Based on currently available information, only one community land area is actually being used within the WPP area, which is the area used by PAPs from Ushbas (SL10 and surrounding land). This area is directly adjacent from Ushbas village.

## 6.6 Leaseholders/Land Users

The land in Kazakhstan belongs to the state and can be owned or leased for short or long term periods to individuals and legal entities through the local akimats. Leased land can be returned to the state reserve based on public and state needs<sup>12</sup>.

There are 60 land users whose land is located within the Project boundary. These land users lease a total of 97 land plots, with a total area of 15,687.67.

A total of 48 PAPs and 71 land plots will be impacted by WTGs, 53 PAPs and 77 land plots will be impacted by internal roads, one (1) PAP on one (1) land plot will be impacted by both the substation and the BESS, one (1) additional PAP will be impacted by the BESS and one (1) PAP on one (1) land plot will be impacted by the office buildings.

The land is used to grow fodder crops, and there is a small amount of agricultural activity (growing potatoes and tomatoes) on the WPP site, although the land is not officially registered to grow such crops. A total of 21 of the PAPs stated that they use the land for agricultural purposes. Once the fodder crops have been harvested lands is used for livestock grazing. Land is leased for between 15-30-49 years. Household members of the owners of the leasehold may also be herders (see section 6.6.1 below).

The largest percentage of a PAP's total land to be acquired by the Project is LU92 with 24% acquisition of plot LP137 this PAP will also be impacted by 12% acquisition of their land plot LP245. However, LU92 has a large number of landholdings and combining all if their landholdings the Project will only impact 3% of their total landholding. Other PAPs with 10% or more land acquisition include PAP LU100, who will have 10% acquired on plot LP246 (but will lose 4% of their total landholdings) and LU120 who will have 10% acquired on plot LP260. Therefore the largest percentage of land to be acquired is 10% from LU120.

Table 16 provides details of the total land area to be acquired by the Project, by PAP and by land plot.

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<sup>12</sup> There are cases when a tenant leases land from the state; sometimes they are referred to as a "landowner" in the documents of the akimat. But in fact, they are the official land user.

Table 16: Project impacts on land users.

PAPs number	Land Plot ID	Total area of plot (ha)	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Area Substation (ha)	Area BESS (ha)	Area Office building (ha)	Total impacted area per plot	% of total area impacted per plot	Total area owned per PAP	% of total area impacted per PAP
LU72	LP108	1168.32	20.1	27.93				48.03	4%	1595.3	3%
	LP115	202.04	0	0				0	0%		
	LP161	74.96	0	0				0	0%		
	LP207	120.74	2.54	0.9				3.44	3%		
	LP229	29.24	0	0				0	0%		
LU73	LP110	366.38	6.94	8.42				15.36	4%	612.66	3%
	LP145	47.03	0	0				0	0%		
	LP164	135.01	2.63	2.38				5.01	4%		
	LP225	64.24	0	0				0	0%		
LU74	LP112	100.51	0.1	0.36				0.46	0%	100.51	0%
LU75	LP113	150.1	2.68	3.12				5.8	4%	227.19	4%
	LP150	77.09	2.07	1.9				3.97	5%		
LU76	LP114	34.67	1.32	0.93				2.25	6%	34.67	6%
LU77	LP116	601.21	4.39	7.46				11.85	2%	987.76	2%
	LP178	202.42	1.32	2.1				3.42	2%		
	LP230	184.13	2.97	3.5				6.47	4%		
LU78	LP117	147.39	2.55	2.88				5.43	4%	147.39	4%
LU79	LP118	306.09	4.04	4.75				8.79	3%	306.09	3%
LU80	LP119	134.6	3.89	5.3				9.19	7%	134.6	7%
LU81	LP120	3.18	0	0				0	0%	3.18	0%
LU82	LP121	33.66	0	0				0	0%	280.96	4%
	LP197	60.03	1.16	2.14				3.3	5%		
	LP222	187.27	4.41	4.26				8.67	5%		
LU84	LP124	66.61	0	0.13		0.23		0.36	1%	66.61	1%
LU85	LP126	63.87	1.93	0.71				2.64	4%	63.87	4%
LU86	LP128	100.05	0.18	0.94				1.12	1%	100.05	1%
LU87	LP129	49	0.02	0.45				0.47	1%	49	1%
LU88	LP130	51.6	1.17	0.78				1.95	4%	51.6	4%
LU92	LP135	114.68	2.24	1.85				4.09	4%	2109.32	3%

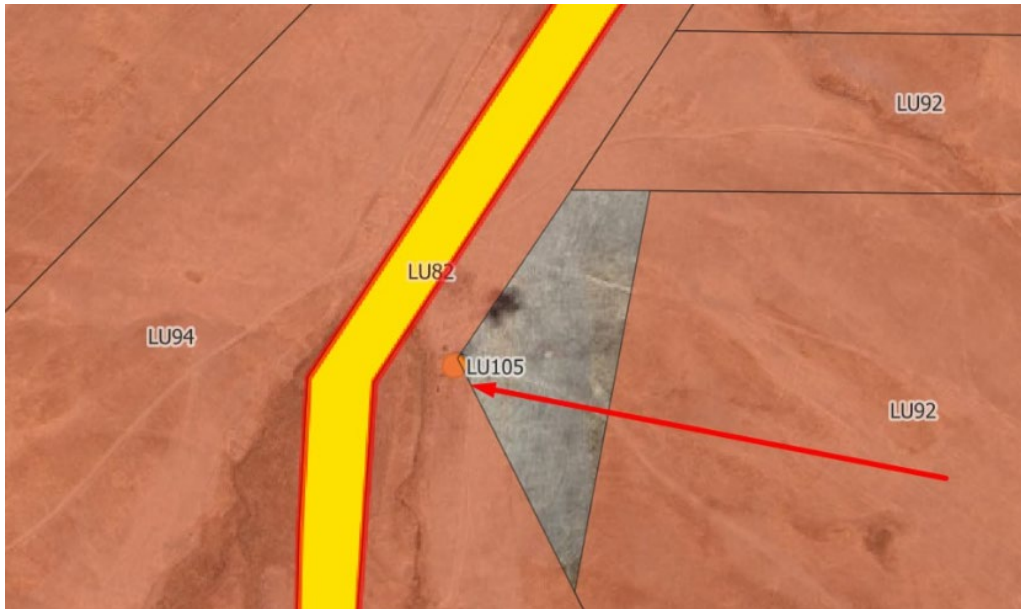
PAPs number	Land Plot ID	Total area of plot (ha)	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Area Substation (ha)	Area BESS (ha)	Area Office building (ha)	Total impacted area per plot	% of total area impacted per plot	Total area owned per PAP	% of total area impacted per PAP
	LP136	334.45	2.82	1.89				4.71	1%		
	LP137	5.2	0.83	0.43				1.26	24%		
	LP138	155	2.64	4.1			3.23	9.97	6%		
	LP142	393.94	1.84	1.82				3.66	1%		
	LP183	598.56	6.3	7.54				13.84	2%		
	LP186	133.54	1.15	1.58				2.73	2%		
	LP214	1.09	0	0				0	0%		
	LP219	66.34	1.22	0.53				1.75	3%		
	LP220	60.66	1.14	0.47				1.61	3%		
	LP244	9.95	0	0				0	0%		
	LP245	235.91	0.3	3.39	19.13	6.21		29.03	12%		
LU93	LP139	51.75	0.27	0.32				0.59	1%	281.82	2%
	LP143	166.19	1.35	3.02				4.37	3%		
	LP152	63.88	0.87	0.34				1.21	2%		
LU94	LP144	100.07	1.52	1.79				3.31	3%	489.7	3%
	LP147	121.3	2.49	4.81				7.3	6%		
	LP253	268.33	1.32	3.64				4.96	2%		
LU97	LP149	234.37	0	0				0	0%	234.37	0%
LU98	LP153	180.16	1.32	1.17				2.49	1%	180.16	1%
LU99	LP154	163.79	0	0				0	0%	163.79	0%
LU100	LP155	258.68	3.31	6.76				10.07	4%	297.49	4%
	LP209	30.72	0.22	0.08				0.3	1%		
	LP246	8.09	0.64	0.29				0.93	11%		
LU101	LP156	68.21	1.57	1.14				2.71	4%	68.21	4%
LU103	LP159	22.35	0	0.1				0.1	0%	22.35	0%
LU104	LP160	40.76	0	0.23				0.23	1%	40.76	1%
LU105	LP162	70.18	0	0.26				0.26	0%	92.97	0%
	LP185	22.79	0	0				0	0%		
LU106	LP163	140.1	3.26	5.27				8.53	6%	140.1	6%
LU107	LP168	129.02	1.32	2.61				3.93	3%	129.02	3%

PAPs number	Land Plot ID	Total area of plot (ha)	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Area Substation (ha)	Area BESS (ha)	Area Office building (ha)	Total impacted area per plot	% of total area impacted per plot	Total area owned per PAP	% of total area impacted per PAP
LU108	LP169	249.46	2.67	6.36				9.03	4%	445.04	4%
	LP192	195.58	3.96	3.56				7.52	4%		
LU109	LP172	15.43	0	0.22				0.22	1%	15.43	1%
LU111	LP175	25.78	0.72	0.34				1.06	4%	76.57	4%
	LP177	50.79	0.1	1.62				1.72	3%		
LU112	LP176	139.56	3.48	5.45				8.93	6%	139.56	6%
LU113	LP179	149.39	1.32	0.63				1.95	1%	149.39	1%
LU114	LP182	368.31	0	0				0	0%	368.31	0%
LU116	LP187	119.98	2.64	2.28				4.92	4%	119.98	4%
LU117	LP189	143.22	3.07	2.18				5.25	4%	143.22	4%
LU119	LP198	248.2	3.71	4.77				8.48	3%	248.2	3%
LU120	LP260	20.29	1.23	0.89				2.12	10%	20.29	10%
LU121	LP195	4.69	0	0				0	0%	11.47	3%
	LP236	6.78	0.29	0				0.29	4%		
LU122	LP199	124.98	2.8	1.65				4.45	4%	124.98	4%
LU123	LP235	124.99	1.32	2.4			0.014	3.73	3%	124.99	3%
LU126	LP208	134.13	2.64	1.04				3.68	3%	324.72	1%
	LP223	0.21	0	0				0	0%		
	LP265	190.38	0	0				0	0%		
LU127	LP210	63.42	1.31	0.62				1.93	3%	63.42	3%
LU128	LP216	190.16	3.06	5.15				8.21	4%	190.16	4%
LU129	LP217	247.28	2.64	2.87				5.51	2%	247.28	2%
LU130	LP221	28.76	0.16	0				0.16	1%	28.76	1%
LU132	LP227	80.58	2.64	1.54				4.18	5%	80.58	5%
LU133	LP228	20.01	0	0.64				0.64	3%	20.01	3%
LU134	LP231	172.84	3.87	6.75				10.62	6%	172.84	6%
LU135	LP233	13.99	0.06	0.74				0.8	6%	95.41	4%
	LP254	15.33	0	0				0	0%		
	LP256	66.09	1.72	1.32				3.04	5%		
LU136	LP234	0.52	0	0				0	0%	0.52	0%

PAPs number	Land Plot ID	Total area of plot (ha)	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Area Substation (ha)	Area BESS (ha)	Area Office building (ha)	Total impacted area per plot	% of total area impacted per plot	Total area owned per PAP	% of total area impacted per PAP
LU137	LP237	198.54	1.17	1.33				2.5	1%	198.54	1%
LU141	LP241	110.09	1.33	1.86				3.19	3%	110.09	3%
LU142	LP243	800.63	1.98	1.03				3.01	0%	800.63	0%
LU143	LP247	145.63	2.64	3.46				6.1	4%	145.63	4%
LU146	LP257	21.28	0	0				0	0%	21.28	0%
LU147	LP258	45.15	0	0.97				0.97	2%	45.15	2%
LU148	LP259	213.35	3.57	5.76				9.33	4%	213.35	4%
LU150	LP263	35.52	1.25	0.37				1.62	5%	35.52	5%
Total		13,792.82	163.7	204.57	19.13	6.44	3.244	397.08		13,792.82	

There is one structure that will be impacted by the Project owned by LU105. It has been avoided in the Project design. However, it was used by the PAPs to sleep during the grazing period, and as the noise impacts will likely be too high to sleep in the structure. There is also the potential that the structure will be impacted by shadow flicker. It will need to be compensated or updated to reduce noise and shadow flicker impacts.

Figure 10. Location of the structure owned by LU105



In addition to the permanent impacts that will occur as a result of the Project infrastructure, there will also be temporary impacts as a result of laydown areas, worker accommodation etc. This area has not been determined at the time of writing this LRP. As a result an area of 5% of the total area of land plots where infrastructure is located, has been estimated for the temporary land impacts.

### 6.6.1 LU Socioeconomic.

Of the 60 LU PAPs impacted by the Project, 42 were surveyed. The household sizes among the surveyed PAPs were large. The household members of the surveyed PAPs ranged from two (2) to eleven (11), with the average household size of 6.6. The total number PAP household members in the surveyed population were 262 (there are three LUs that live in the same household LU82, LU94 and LU105). Providing an estimate for the six households that were not surveyed, based on the average household size, the total number of LU PAP household members for the Project is estimated to be 380.

The youngest household member was reported as 1 year old and the oldest household member was 91. There were 13 households with members over the age of 65 (considered vulnerable and considered in the vulnerability assessment, in Section 9.7). The gender breakdown of the PAP household members is 50.4% male and 49.6% female. There are five households that have self-reported as female headed households (that do not have other income earning household members). These households have also been considered female headed households.

The following table (Table 17) provides a socioeconomic overview of the LU PAP households.

Table 17: Socioeconomic overview of LU PAPs

PAP ID	Socioeconomic information
LU72	The herder is the household head. They live in Turkestan. They have a family of 10. There are 5 income earners. They all earn official salaries
LU73	The herder is the household head. They live in Aktogay. They have a family of 3. There are 3 income earners. They are all earning official salaries
LU78	Household head and one other member work for the government. No family member state that they use the land. They live in Zhanatas. They have a family of 7. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU79	The herder is the household head. They live in Turkestan. They have a family of 9. There are 4 income earners, they are earning both official and unofficial income
LU80	The herder is the household head. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 7. There is 1 income earner. They are earning an unofficial salary
L82	The household head is the herder's father (LU94), who is a pensioner. They live in Zhanatas. They have a family of 8 (this is the same household as LU94). There is 1 income earner. They are earning an official salary
LU85	Household head is a seasonal worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 6. There is 1 income earner, and they are earning both official and unofficial salary
LU86	The household head is employed by a private sector company (no LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 8. There are 4 income earners, they are earning official income
LU87	The household head is the father; the land is used by his son. They live in Zhanatas. They have a family of 5. There is 1 income earner. They are earning an official salary
LU88	The herder is the household head. They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 2. There is 1 income earner, and they are earning both official and unofficial salary
LU92	The herder is the household head. They live in Zhanaryk. They have a family of 7. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU93	The household head is a government employee (no other LU identified) They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 7. There are 3 income earners. They are all earning unofficial salaries
LU94	The household head is a pensioner; there are government and private sector workers. They live in Zhanatas. They have a family of 8. There is 1 income earner. They are earning an official salary. The household head used to own 8 plots but has distributed the ownership with his sons (LU105, LU82 and LU112). He maintains general control over all 8 land plots.
LU97	The household head is a government worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 5. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.
LU98	The household head is a pensioner. They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 8. There is nobody in the household that is reported to earn an income
LU99	The household head is a private sector worker. The herder is another relative. They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 8. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.
LU100	The household head is a pensioner; the herders are their two sons. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 11. There are 3 income earners. They are all earning official salaries

PAP ID	Socioeconomic information
LU103	The household head is a pensioner; there are government and private sector workers in the family (no other LUs identified). They live in Turkestan. They have a family of 7. There are 3 income earners. They are earning both official and unofficial salaries
LU105	The household head is the herder's father (LU94), who is a pensioner. They live in Zhanatas. They have a family of 8 (this is the same household as LU94). There is 1 income earner. They are earning an official salary
LU106	Did not recognize a household head. Three family members are herders. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 7. There is nobody in the household that earns an income
LU107	The household head is a government employee. The herder is their brother-in-law. They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 2. There is nobody in the household that earns an income
LU109	The household head is a government employee (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 8. There is 1 income earner, and they are earning both official and unofficial salary. The plot was registered to the mother; she passed away, and now the plot is being transferred to the son.
LU111	The herder is the household head. They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 6. There is 1 income earner. They are earning an official salary
LU112	The household head is a government worker, as are other workers in the household (this is the son of LU94 who maintains general control of the land plot). They live in Aktogay. They are a family of 11. There are 8 income earners. They are all earning official salaries
LU113	The herder is the household head. They live in Zhanaaryk. They have a family of 5. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU116	The household head is a pensioner. The herder is their son. They live in Aktogay. They are a family of 6. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU117	The herder is the household head. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 8. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning unofficial salaries
LU120	The household head is a government worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 6. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.
LU121	The household head is a private sector worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanatas. They have a family of 5. There is 1 income earner. They are earning an official salary
LU122	The household head is a government worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 8. There are 3 income earners. They are all earning official salaries
LU126	The household head is a pensioner; the herder is their son. There are three pensioners in the household. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 4. There is 1 income earner. They are earning an unofficial salary
LU127	The herder is the head of the household. They live in Turkestan. They have a family of 7. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU129	The herder is the head of the household. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 8. There are 4 income earners. They are all earning unofficial salaries
LU130	Did not recognize a household head. Two workers are government workers (no LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 5. There is nobody in the household that earns an income. The brother carries out the activity (he works for LU130).

PAP ID	Socioeconomic information
LU132	The herder is the household head. They live in Ushbas. They have a family of 7. There is 1 income earner, and they are earning both official and unofficial salary
LU134	The household head and another household member are government workers. There is also a private sector worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 9. There are 3 income earners. They are all earning official salaries
LU136	The household head is a registered disabled person. There are two government workers and one private sector worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Ushbas. They are a family of 9. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.
LU137	The household head is a pensioner; there is only another pensioner and a student in the household (no other LUs identified). They live in Zhanaaryk. They are a family of 3. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.
LU142	The herder is the household head. They live in Aktogay. They have a family of 9. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU143	They live in Turkestan. There are 2 income earners. They are both earning official salaries
LU147	The household head is a government worker (no other LUs identified). They live in Ushbas. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.
LU148	They live in Zhanaaryk. There are 2 income earners. One is earning an official salary, and the other is earning an unofficial salary.

## 6.6.2 LU income

The sources of income of LU households are varied. The source of income most commonly received, as reported by LU PAPs was income from the sale of livestock, with 28 households reporting income, followed by paid employment, received by 20 LU households. Four (4) household reported receiving remittances from members outside the household. Six (6) household reported receiving money from social services, such as social assistance for large families and 22 household reported receiving money from pensions. Seven (7) households receive disability pensions.

On the WPP site PAPs use the land predominantly for pastureland – grazing livestock – 35 PAP, or agriculture 25 PAPs (some PAPs use it for both, as PAPs were able to respond to more than one answer). In addition, two (2) PAPs stated that they reside on the land (during the summer months), one (1) person said they use it for forestry, one (1) person said for leisure and one (1) person said for hunting (see hunting section below), one (1) person said they had land but do not use it, and seven (7) PAPs indicated ‘other’, but did not state what other use they have.

LU PAPs were asked to provide their annual income from a number of different sources. This table provides the total income, as reported by PAPs. There is a seasonality to the agricultural livelihoods. In the case of sale of animals, this only occurs once or twice per year. In order to obtain a total livelihood amount per month, these seasonal incomes were averaged and distributed across the year.

The monthly income has been split per capita, to see the per capita income per household. As of 1 January 2025, the subsistence minimum in Kazakhstan averaged 46,228 tenge per person per month<sup>13</sup>. 21 of the LU PAP household have per capita incomes lower than the Kazakhstan subsistence minimum and one household did not report their income.

Almost all of the LU PAP households have loans. Some of the loan repayment amounts are higher than the stated household income. Suggesting that there may have been some under reporting of income, or over reporting of loans (or both).

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<sup>13</sup> The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Republican Budget for 2025–2027” dated December 4, 2024.

Table 18: Income and Loans of LU PAPs

PAP ID	Total annual income	Per capita annual income	Monthly per capita income	No. of loans	Total loan amount	Total monthly loan payment	Impact ability to pay (yes/no)	Other resources to pay (yes/no)
LU72	1,900,000	190,000	15,833	2	48,000,000	3,000,000	No	Yes
LU73	18,200,000	6,066,667	505,556	1	400,000	66,000	Yes	No
LU78	4,560,000	651,429	54,286	4	25,200,000	975,000	Yes	No
LU79	11,480,000	1,275,556	106,296	4	21,850,000	78,000	Yes	No
LU80	21,892,000	3,127,429	260,619	3	19,450,000	487,000	Yes	Yes
LU82	2,624,000	328,000	27,333	0	0	0	No	No
LU85	3,294,000	549,000	45,750	0	0	0	0	0
LU86	7,742,000	967,750	80,646	2	10,500,000	570,000	Yes	No
LU87	5,400,000	1,080,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	0
LU88	9,230,000	4,615,000	384,583	1	5,000,000	416,666	Yes	No
LU92	2,300,000	328,571	27,381	2	15,000,000	300,000	No	No
LU93	12,300,000	1,757,143	146,429	6	27,310,000	687,000	Yes	Yes
LU94	2,624,000	328,000	27,333	1	20,000,000	500,000	Yes	No
LU97	0	-	-	2	151,000,000	341,000	No	No
LU98	1,800,000	300,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0
LU99	2,460,000	307,500	25,625	1	3,000,000	140,000	Yes	Yes
LU100	8,300,000	754,545	62,879	1	10,000,000	300,000	Yes	No
LU103	900,000	128,571	10,714	1	1,340,000	210,000	Yes	No
LU106	3,200,000	457,143	38,095	2	9,400,000	1,160,000	Yes	No
LU107	2,400,000	1,200,000	100,000	1	1,900,000	64,000	Yes	No
LU109	3,600,000	450,000	37,500	1	5,000,000	300,000	Yes	No
LU111	8,000,000	1,333,333	111,111	1	30,000,000	800,000	Yes	No
LU112	3,204,000	291,273	24,273	3	6,800,000	346,000	Yes	No
LU113	8,400,000	1,680,000	140,000	0	0	0	0	0
LU116	7,300,000	1,216,667	101,389	2	16,000,000	500,000	Yes	No
LU117	2,280,000	285,000	23,750	4	2,150,000	400,000	Yes	No
LU120	2,600,000	433,333	36,111	2	20,000,000	2,000,000	Yes	No
LU121	3,000,000	600,000	50,000	2	2,000,000	105,000	Yes	No
LU122	1,090,000	136,250	11,354	3	4,350,000	283,000	Yes	No
LU126	2,880,000	720,000	60,000	3	1,580,000	110,000	Yes	No

PAP ID	Total annual income	Per capita annual income	Monthly per capita income	No.of loans	Total loan amount	Total monthly loan payment	Impact ability to pay (yes/no)	Other resources to pay (yes/no)
LU127	2,815,000	402,143	33,512	1	50,000,000	400,000	Yes	No
LU129	6,300,000	787,500	65,625	1	10,000,000	220,000	Yes	No
LU130	2,700,000	540,000	45,000	0	0	0	0	0
LU132	3,600,000	514,286	42,857	1	3,200,000	100,000	Yes	No
LU134	2,800,000	311,111	25,926	1	4,500,000	371,000	No	No
LU136	26,960,000	2,995,556	249,630	7	5,050,000	750,000	Yes	No
LU137	5,773,000	1,924,333	160,361	2	7,200,000	1,120,000	No	Yes
LU142	63,600,000	7,066,667	588,889	3	44,000,000	4,120,000	Yes	No
LU143	1,824,000	260,571	21,714	0	0	0	0	0
LU147	1,200,000	240,000	20,000	5	27,600,000	1,860,000	Yes	Yes
LU148	14,000,000	2,333,333	194,444	2	8,000,000	1,650,000	Yes	No

### 6.6.3 LU livestock

LU PAPs were asked about the livestock that they own, and all but six LU reported owning livestock. The largest number of animals owned was sheep, followed by horses and then cows. No other types of livestock were identified on site.

Among the LRP survey respondents, six (6) LUs herd livestock on behalf of someone else. Discussed further in section 6.10.

Table 19: Livestock ownership

PAP ID	Cows		Sheep		Horses	
	Owned by PAP	Owned by someone else	Owned by PAP	Owned by someone else	Owned by PAP	Owned by someone else
LU72	100		50		4	
LU73	100		5.000		250	
LU78	20		290		20	
LU79	50	50	600	400	50	50
LU80	18				30	
LU82	11		10		17	
LU85	3		20		3	
LU86	15				3	
LU87	3		20		10	
LU88	20		2		400	
LU92						
LU93	14		300		20	15
LU94	11		10			17
LU97						
LU98	6		3000		20	
LU99	30		150		25	
LU100	4		60	40		
LU103	10		130			
LU106	3		300			
LU107			250		30	
LU109						
LU111	15	15		400		15
LU112	11		10			
LU113						
LU116	2		10000		6	
LU117	6		150		6	
LU120	20		800		40	
LU121	10		80			
LU122	12		30		8	
LU126	5		150		15	

PAP ID	Cows		Sheep		Horses	
	Owned by PAP	Owned by someone else	Owned by PAP	Owned by someone else	Owned by PAP	Owned by someone else
LU127						
LU129	37		700		100	
LU130	8		120			
LU131						
LU132	10		120		25	
LU134	8		50		3	
LU136	10		60		15	
LU137	10		600		15	2
LU142			2200		150	
LU143	4		120		4	
LU147	14		100		40	
LU148	4				25	
Total	604	65	25,482	840	1,334	99

#### 6.6.4 LU crops and trees

The crops and trees owned by LU PAPs, as reported by the PAPs are presented in the table below. This represents the total area of crops; no trees were identified on the Project site. This information will be cross checked during the full LSP inventory. Also, the total number of impacted trees and area of crops will be identified in the full inventory. For the purposes of negotiations with PAPs, the crops and trees existing on the crop have been included in the per ha cost of the land.

A total of 16 LU PAPs have reported that they are cultivating crops on their land. The crops identified by LU PAPs are oats, wheat, clover, safflower and cotton. A total of 3,575 ha of crops are reported as being grown on the Project site, according to LU PAPs. This may include some double counting. For example, LU100 has indicated approximately 300ha each of oats, wheat and cotton. However, their total landholding is reported at approximately 300ha.

Table 20: Number of crops and trees per LU

PAP ID	Oats (ha).	Wheat (ha).	Clover (ha)	Safflower (ha).	Cotton (ha).	Total ha of crops
LU72	100	200	300	100		700
LU73			40			40
LU78						0
LU79	20	30	300			350
LU80	29					29
L82						0
LU85						0
LU86						0

PAP ID	Oats (ha).	Wheat (ha).	Clover (ha)	Safflower (ha).	Cotton (ha).	Total ha of crops
LU87	20	20				40
LU88		300				300
LU92						0
LU93						0
LU94						0
LU97						0
LU98						0
LU99	99					99
LU100	334	334			334	1,002
LU103						0
LU105						0
LU106						0
LU107						0
LU109						0
LU111			16	16		32
LU112						0
LU113						0
LU116						0
LU117						0
LU120						0
LU121						0
LU122	15					15
LU126	20	20				40
LU127						0
LU129						0
LU130						0
LU131						0
LU132						0
LU134						0
LU136	40	50	30		10	130
LU137	99					99
LU142	200	150			300	650
LU143						0
LU147	29	20				49
LU148						0
Total	1,005	1,124	686	116	644	3,575

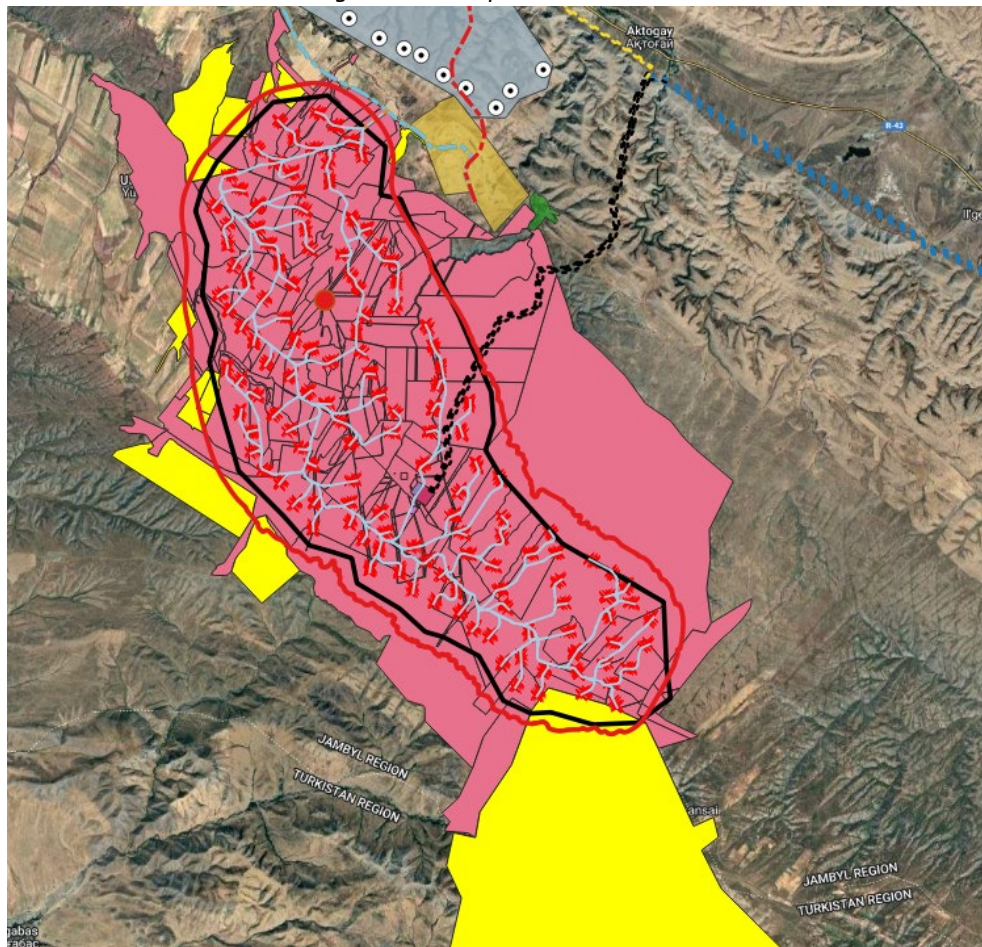
## 6.7 Noise impacted PAPs

As part of the preparation of the ESIA noise impacts were modelled for the Project operation phase and it was found that nighttime noise limits during Project operation will exceed the acceptable limits within the entire Project site, and also in an area that extends further than the Project site limit (i.e. the noise made by the WTGs will exceed 45dB).

The layout of the wind farm is not finalized, and there is a possibility that some of the WTGs will be removed from the layout. Therefore, another operational noise study will be completed once the final layout has been determined. If the 45dB noise levels continue to extend outside of the Project area, of the final layout – then the land users that use land outside the Project site, but within the area of noise exceedance will be considered PAPs, they will be surveyed, and they will be eligible for livelihood restoration activities.

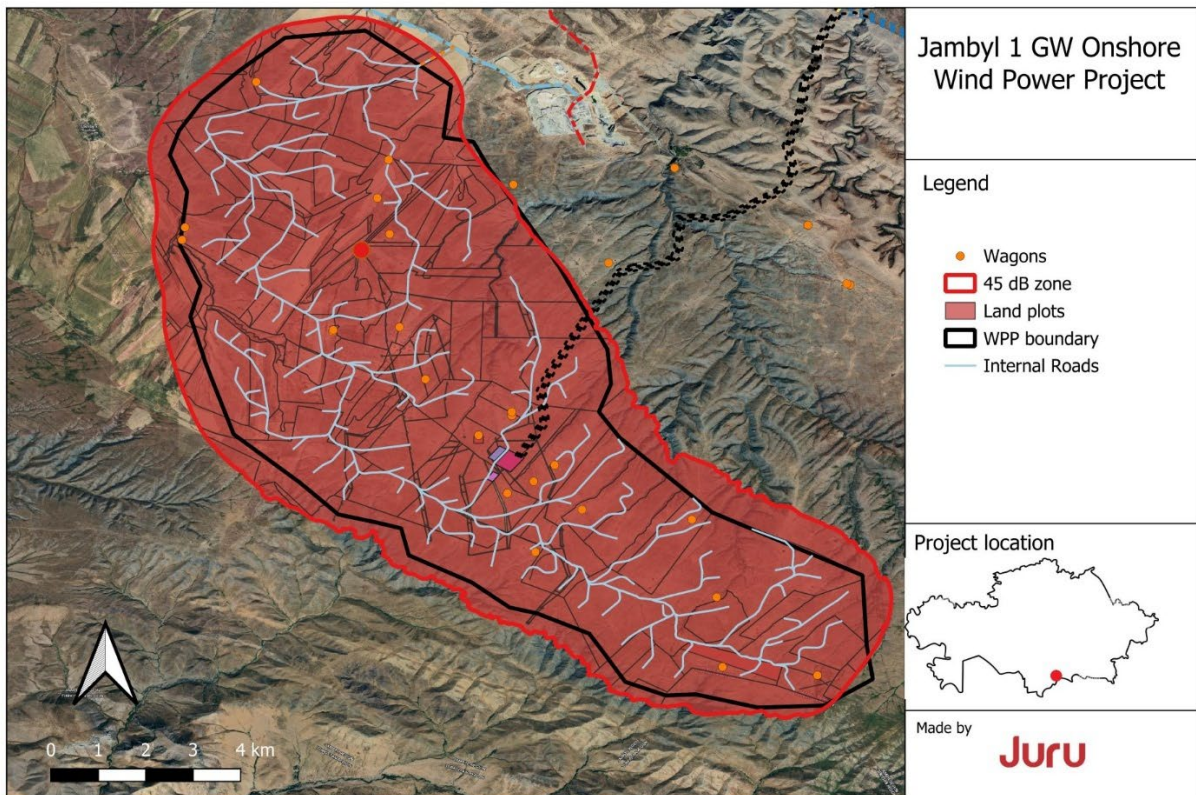
There are 11 land plots (identified in yellow in Figure 11 that are inside 45 dB noise exceedance zone (red line in Figure 11) that will only be impacted by the noise impacts (LP265-LP275 marked in yellow). All of the other plots within the noise impacted area are an extension of existing land plots that have already been identified and included in the LRP. One of the 11 impacted land plots to the south of the Project belongs to Baydibek district, Turkistan region.

Figure 11: Land plots within 45 dB



Currently a number of land users (estimated to be approximately 21 within the 45dB noise exceedance zone – see Figure 11), use wagons to sleep on site, in order to look after their livestock. Under Lender standards, it is not acceptable for PAPs to continue to sleep in the area, under their current conditions, when the noise exceeds 45dB and this will potentially impact the way they look after their animals, and may potentially impact their livelihood.

Figure 12: Wagons identified within the 45dB noise exceedance zone



PAPs within the Project site will receive compensation for Project impacts and access to livelihood restoration activities and PAPs outside of the site, but within the 45dB noise exceedance zone will receive access to livelihood restoration activities (discussed further in Section 10).

## 6.8 Herders

Herders graze livestock on the Project site. In some cases, herders graze their own private livestock and in other cases they graze livestock for other people. Herders generally temporarily reside on the Project site during the grazing months in moveable wagons. There is no access to site during the winter months, so there is no herding or temporary residential use during the winter months.

The impact on the herders is expected to be temporary, occurring only during the construction phase, and the impacts are likely to be restricted to livelihoods as no assets have been identified as impacted.

### **6.8.1 Herders that are LU**

Where herders are also LU, will not receive additional Project compensation from herding. They have not been considered as additional entities and will only be discussed under their LU number, unless they are being paid (either in cash or in kind) to herd other PAPs' livestock (see 6.8.4).

### **6.8.2 Herders that are household members of LUs**

Where herders are household members of an LU will be applicable to compensation as a herder. Six (6) LU households (LU72, LU79, LU100 (2 additional herders), LU106 (3 additional herders) LU129, LU130) have more than one member that is a herder (with a total of nine (9) herders. These household members (H1-H9) will be provided compensation as a herder. However, they will not add to the total number of PAPs, because they are already included in the household of an LU.

### **6.8.3 Herders that are renting land from LUs or using State land**

Herders that rent land or use land (officially or unofficially) are not eligible for compensation under the national requirements, the State only interacts with the owner of the plot, since that is who the state entered into direct legal relations with not the tenant. However, they will be compensated, and/or provided access to livelihood restoration activities under international requirements.

According to the results of the LRP survey conducted in October 2025, there is only one lessor among all of the survey respondents. Land user LU104 has fully leased out his only land plot (LP160) to land user LU72. LU72 owns six land plots, one of which he rents from LU104. As LU72 also uses other land plots, their household has already been counted in the total number of PAPs.

Plot LP160 has a total size of 40.76ha and will be impacted by 0.21ha of access roads (an impact of 0.6% of the total land area). It is not expected that there will be any additional compensation requirement for either the lessor or the lessee as a result of the Project. LU72 is eligible for compensation, and livelihood restoration activities through their renting of this plot, and the land lease on their other land plots. LU104 will receive compensation as the leaseholder of the plot. No PAPs were identified using state land unofficially.

Given that Juru identified some hesitancy from land users to disclose information on other users of their land (such as workers – discussed below), additional actions are being taken to identify any other potential PAPs that are renting land from LUs or using state land unofficially (see Section 1.6) and future surveys will be completed for herders (with an additional cut-off-date to be presented), should any additional herders be identified.

### **6.8.4 Herders that herding livestock of other people**

Potential impacts are not anticipated to LU that may be paid for herding livestock for other PAPs as there is no need identified at this stage to reduce the number of livestock that can be herded on the land and no other PAPs herding livestock have been identified, to date. However, this category has been included as a precautionary measure. If impacts are felt by PAPs related to a reduction in the number of other

people’s livestock that they can herd, this can be raised to the Project and assessed on a case-by-case basis.

As per the previous section, given that Juru identified some hesitancy from land users to disclose information on other users of their land additional actions are being taken to identify any other potential PAPs and future surveys will be completed for herders.

## 6.9 Workers

Workers graze livestock on the WPP Project site on behalf of their employers, who may be landowners, or herders. Workers live on the Project site during the grazing months in moveable housing units. There is no access to site during the winter months, so there is no herding or temporary residential use during the winter months.

The impact on the workers is expected to be temporary, occurring only during the construction phase, and the impacts are likely to be restricted to livelihoods as only one structure has been identified as impacted (which is owned by a landowner and discussed in section 9.4).

A total of four leaseholders identified that they hired workers, with a total of nine workers on the Project site. These workers were not interviewed at the time of writing this report, as the leaseholders refused to provide contact details for them. Therefore, assumptions, based on the data we have received, have been made regarding these workers<sup>14</sup>.

*Table 21: Project impacted workers*

Leaseholder	Worker IDs	Number of workers	Estimated household size of worker households
LU73	W1-W5	5	30
LU99	W6	1	6
LU107	W7	1	6
LU108	W8-W9	2	12
Total		9	54

Note: Household size was estimated at 6 persons per household (including the household head) per the findings from the LRP surveys.

Workers are active on eight (8) land plots. The land plots will only be impacted by the construction of roads and the WTGs. Three of the land plots worked by workers are not impacted by any infrastructure. However, they will be impacted by noise and construction nuisance. The percentage of impact of each land plot is low, with the impact being between 3% and 4% of the total land plot that is worked by a PAP worker.

<sup>14</sup> This information will be updated once surveys have been completed with the workers.

Table 22: Project impacts on workers

PAP ID	Land Plot ID	Total area of plot (ha)	Area WTG (ha)	Area Internal roads (ha)	Area Substation (ha)	Area BESS (ha)	Area Office building (ha)	Total impacted area per plot	% of total area impacted per plot	Total area per PAP	% of total area impacted per PAP
W1-W5	LP110	366.38	6.94	8.42				15.36	4%	612.7	3%
	LP145	47.03	0	0				0	0%		
	LP164	135.01	2.63	2.38				5.01	4%		
	LP225	64.24	0	0				0	0%		
W6	LP154	163.79	0	0				0	0%	163.79	0%
W7	LP168	129.02	1.32	2.61				3.93	3%	129.02	3%
W8-W9	LP169	249.46	2.67	6.36				9.03	4%	445	4%
	LP192	195.58	3.96	3.56				7.52	4%		
Total		1,350.51	17.52	23.33	0	0	0	40.85		1,350.51	

No information has yet been received about the use of wagons by worker PAPs. However, as their employment rides on them looking after the livestock of the LU, it is estimated that they would all reside in a wagon. Therefore, it has been estimated that all nine (9) workers own wagons. It may be the case that their employers own the wagons. If this is found to be the case, the owner of the wagon will receive the corresponding compensation, rather than the worker.

### 6.10 Livestock owners

A total of six LRP survey respondents stated that they graze livestock owned by others. With a total of 65 cows, 840 sheep and 99 horses, as shown in Table 23. There will be impacts to the land owned by all six (6) LUs. Generally contracts with livestock owners are verbal, and not registered with the akimats, and the LU PAPs did not want this information disclosed to the akimats. Therefore, specific information on the livestock owners is not currently known. A future survey of livestock owners will be undertaken at least 1 month in advance of the start of construction works to record which livestock owners are still present and details of any new livestock owners.

Table 23: Livestock owned by others

LU ID	Cows	Sheep	Horses
LU79	50	400	50
LU93			15
LU94			17
LU100		40	
LU111	15	400	15
LU137			2
Total	65	840	99

Given the small amount of total land owned by LUs, it is not expected that significant impacts will be felt by these livestock owners. The impact on the livestock owners is expected to be temporary, occurring only during the construction phase, and the impacts are likely to only occur if there are restrictions to the pastureland owned by the LUs that herd their livestock.

### 6.11 Hunters

It is understood that there are hunters that hunt animals and birds in the area surrounding the Project site. However, it is not yet clear how many, what types of animals or birds they hunt, or how impacted they will be by the Project. Given that this activity is illegal, attempting to find information about hunters and impacts on them is expected to be difficult.

PAP LU117 indicated that they use their land for hunting, for recreation. It is understood that impacts on hunting will not affect their livelihood. The per capita household income for LU117 is higher than the subsistence minimum level, however they do have a vulnerable household member and will therefore receive vulnerability assistance. This PAP will be compensated for Project impacts and will be eligible for vulnerability assistance and livelihood restoration activities. Therefore, no additional compensation resulting from hunting is considered to be required.

Impacts to hunting are expected to be minimal during the construction period only. Should the livelihood PAP LU117 be found to be additionally impacted as a result of impacts on hunting or should hunters that are not already PAPs identify themselves in the course of the LRP implementation, they will be compensated for loss of income, on a case by case basis.

## 6.12 Vulnerable households

Vulnerable PAPs have been identified within the project affected people. Vulnerable people may require special livelihood restoration assistance measures because they may be less able to cope with economic shocks as a result of displacement impacts, than others.

- The definition of vulnerability is aligned with Lender standards and include:
- Households who have lost both parents (or child-headed households – not identified on the Project);
- Households that include a person living with disabilities
- Female headed households (that do not have other income earning household members);
- Households in which all adults of working age are unemployed (not identified on the Project);
- Households with elderly people (over the age of 65);
- Households that contain people with poor health or the chronically ill,
- Households that are of an ethnic minority group.

A vulnerability analysis is provided in Table 24 that reflects the range of vulnerable households. The results of the socio-economic survey were used to determine the total number of vulnerable PAP households, which is 28. Table 24 shows that the largest group of vulnerable people in the PAP households is low income, followed by elderly.

Table 24: Vulnerability analysis

PAP ID	Vulnerability	FH HH	Disabl ed	Over 65	Ethnic minority	Low-income households
LU72	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU80	One family member is over 65			1		
LU82	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU85	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU88	One family member is identified as disabled, and one family member is over 65		1	2		
LU92	One family member is over 65 and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum			1		1

PAP ID	Vulnerability	FH HH	Disabl ed	Over 65	Ethnic minority	Low-income households
LU94	The household head and one other member are over 65 and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum			2		1
LU98	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU99	One family member is identified as disabled, and one family member is over 65 and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum		1	1		1
LU100	The household head and one other member are over 65			2		
LU103	One family member is over 65 and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum			1		1
LU106	Self-identified as a female headed household and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum	1				1
LU109	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU112	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU116	One family member is over 65			1		
LU117	One family member is over 65 and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum			1		1
LU120	Self-identified as a female headed household and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum	1				1
LU122	Two family members are over 65 and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum			2		1
LU126	Household head and one other family member have identified as being physically disabled and the household head is over 65		2	1		
LU127	Self-identified as a female headed household and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum	1				1
LU129	One family member is over 65			1		
LU130	Self-identified as a female headed household and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum	1				1
LU132	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1

PAP ID	Vulnerability	FH HH	Disabl ed	Over 65	Ethnic minority	Low-income households
LU1 34	One family member is identified as disabled, and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum		1			1
LU1 36	The household head is identified as being physically disabled		1			
LU1 42	Two family members are over 65			2		
LU1 43	The family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum					1
LU1 47	Self-identified as a female headed household and the family's per capita income is below the subsistence minimum	1				1
	Total HH = 28	5	6	18	0	20

### 6.13 Scope of economic displacement

Table 25, Table 26 and Table 27 provide an overview of the potential project impacts on land, crops, structures, and trees. It also includes the total number of livestock owned, so that the impacts on the number of livestock can be seen in relation to the amount of land impacted, and the amount of land remaining. The tabled have been split by the land user. Not all of the relevant information is currently available. Therefore, some cells in the tables have been left blank.

Table 25: PO Project Impacts

PAPs number	Total land area	Total impacted area	Total impacted area (%)	Tempor ary impacted area	Tempor ary impacted area (%)	Crops/trees impacted (yes/no)	Structures impacted	No. livestock owned	Vulnerab le (yes/no)
PO11	145.35	3.97	3%	7.27	5%		0		

Table 26: LU Project Impacts

PAPs number	Total land area	Total impacted area	Total impacted area (%)	Temporary impacted area	Temporary impacted area (%)	Crops/trees impacted (yes/no)	Structures impacted	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable (yes/no)
LU72	1595.3	51.47	3%	79.77	5%	yes		154	yes
LU73	612.66	20.37	3%	30.63	5%	yes		5,350	no
LU74	100.51	0.46	0%	5.03	5%				
LU75	227.19	9.77	4%	11.36	5%				
LU76	34.67	2.25	6%	1.73	5%				
LU77	987.76	21.74	2%	49.39	5%				
LU78	147.39	5.43	4%	7.37	5%	no		330	no
LU79	306.09	8.79	3%	15.30	5%	yes		700	no
LU80	134.6	9.19	7%	6.73	5%	yes		48	yes
LU81	3.18	0	0%	0.16	5%				
LU82	280.96	11.97	4%	14.05	5%	no		38	yes
LU84	66.61	0.36	1%	3.33	5%				
LU85	63.87	2.64	4%	3.19	5%	no		26	yes
LU86	100.05	1.12	1%	5.00	5%	yes		18	no
LU87	49	0.47	1%	2.45	5%	yes		33	no
LU88	51.6	1.95	4%	2.58	5%	yes		422	yes
LU92	2109.32	72.65	3%	105.47	5%	yes		0	yes
LU93	281.82	6.17	2%	14.09	5%	no		334	no
LU94	489.7	15.57	3%	24.49	5%	no		21	yes
LU97	234.37	0	0%	11.72	5%	no		0	no
LU98	180.16	2.49	1%	9.01	5%	no		3,026	yes
LU99	163.79	0	0%	8.19	5%	yes		205	yes
LU100	297.49	11.3	4%	14.87	5%	yes		64	yes
LU101	68.21	2.71	4%	3.41	5%			140	

PAPs number	Total land area	Total impacted area	Total impacted area (%)	Temporary impacted area	Temporary impacted area (%)	Crops/trees impacted (yes/no)	Structures impacted	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable (yes/no)
LU103	22.35	0.1	0%	1.12	5%	no			yes
LU104	40.76	0.23	1%	2.04	5%			0	
LU105	92.97	0.26	0%	4.65	5%		1	303	
LU106	140.1	8.53	6%	7.01	5%	no		280	yes
LU107	129.02	3.93	3%	6.45	5%	no			no
LU108	445.04	16.55	4%	22.25	5%				
LU109	15.43	0.22	1%	0.77	5%	no		0	yes
LU111	76.57	2.78	4%	3.83	5%	yes		15	no
LU112	139.56	8.93	6%	6.98	5%	yes		21	yes
LU113	149.39	1.95	1%	7.47	5%	yes		0	no
LU114	368.31	0	0%	18.42	5%				
LU116	119.98	4.92	4%	6.00	5%	no		10,008	yes
LU117	143.22	5.25	4%	7.16	5%	no		162	yes
LU119	248.2	8.48	3%	12.41	5%				
LU120	20.29	2.12	10%	1.01	5%	no		860	yes
LU121	11.47	0.29	3%	0.57	5%	no		90	no
LU122	124.98	4.45	4%	6.25	5%	yes		50	yes
LU123	124.99	3.73	3%	6.25	5%				
LU126	324.72	3.68	1%	16.24	5%	yes		170	yes
LU127	63.42	1.93	3%	3.17	5%	yes		0	yes
LU128	190.16	8.21	4%	9.51	5%				
LU129	247.28	5.51	2%	12.36	5%	no		837	yes
LU130	28.76	0.16	1%	1.44	5%	no		128	yes
LU132	80.58	4.18	5%	4.03	5%	no		155	yes
LU133	20.01	0.64	3%	1.00	5%	no			no
LU134	172.84	10.62	6%	8.64	5%			61	yes

PAPs number	Total land area	Total impacted area	Total impacted area (%)	Temporary impacted area	Temporary impacted area (%)	Crops/trees impacted (yes/no)	Structures impacted	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable (yes/no)
LU135	95.41	3.84	4%	4.77	5%				
LU136	0.52	0	0%	0.03	5%	yes		85	yes
LU137	198.54	2.5	1%	9.93	5%	yes		625	no
LU141	110.09	3.19	3%	5.50	5%				
LU142	800.63	3.01	0%	40.03	5%	yes		2,350	yes
LU143	145.63	6.1	4%	7.28	5%	no		128	yes
LU146	21.28	0	0%	1.06	5%				
LU147	45.15	0.97	2%	2.26	5%	yes		154	yes
LU148	213.35	9.33	4%	10.67	5%	no		29	no
LU150	35.52	1.62	5%	1.78	5%				
	13,792.82	397.08		689.64		20	1	27,420	28

Table 27: Herder Project impacts

PAPs number	LU number	Total land area	Total impacted area	Total impacted area (%)	Temporary impacted area	Temporary impacted area (%)	Crops/trees impacted (yes/no)	Structures impacted	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable (yes/no)
H1	LU72	1595.3	51.47	3%	79.77	5%		0		
H2	LU79	306.09	8.79	3%	15.30	5%		0		
H3	LU100	297.49	11.3	0.04	14.8745	5%		0		
H4	LU100							0		
H5	LU106	140.1	8.53	0.06	7.005	5%		0		
H6	LU106							0		
H7	LU106							0		
H8	LU129	247.28	5.51	2%	12.36	5%		0		
H9	LU130	28.76	0.16	1%	1.44	5%		0		
		2,615.02	85.76		130.75					

Table 28: Worker Project impacts

PAPs number	Total land area	Total impacted area	Total impacted area (%)	Temporary impacted area	Temporary impacted area (%)	Crops/trees impacted (yes/no)	Structures impacted	No. livestock owned	Vulnerable (yes/no)
W1	612.7	20.37	3%	30.63	5%		0		
W2							0		
W3							0		
W4							0		
W5							0		
W6	163.79	0		8.19	5%		0		
W7	129.02	3.93	3%	6.45	5%		0		
W8	445	16.55	4%	22.25	5%		0		
W9							0		
	1350.51	40.85		67.53			0		

## **7 Eligibility**

### **7.1 Overview**

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

### **7.2 Cut-off Date**

A cut-off date is when new losses will no longer be eligible for assistance or compensation. It is GIIP for the cut-off date for a project to be the date of the full inventory. In order to complete negotiations with the PO and LU PAPs, a preliminary inventory has been completed. This will be considered the cut-off-date for POs and LUs for the purpose of this LRP. Therefore, the cut-off-date for POs and LUs is considered 21 October 2025.

Disclosure of the cut-off-date for POs and LUs has been completed through disclosure to the akimat (see Annex G), it will also continue to be disclosed to POs and LUs through disclosure of individual letters to each PAP and through public consultations such as the disclosure of the national EIA and the ESIA.

Identifying a cut-off-date for farm workers/herders and livestock owners (that are not POs and LUs) is complicated as herders and workers are transient in the Project Area and arrive and leave frequently, for various reasons and contracts with livestock owners are informal and change frequently. In addition, at the time of writing this LRP, the socioeconomic survey/inventory survey for the workers/herders and livestock owners have not yet been completed.

Therefore, it was not deemed appropriate, to adopt a cut-off date for herders and workers during preparation of this draft LRP. A range of livelihood restoration measures will be made available to livestock owners, herders and workers (as described in Section 10) Essentially, a future survey of livestock owners, workers and herders will be undertaken at least 1 month in advance of the start of construction works to record which herders are still present and details of any new herders that arrived and a future cut-off date will be determined, at a minimum of one (1) month prior to the start of construction works. After which point the cut-off date for livestock owners, workers and herders will be disclosed and any new herders arriving at the Project Area, will not be eligible for livelihood restoration measures.

### **7.3 Eligibility**

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

The census survey has identified the households that own assets or earn income on land required by the Project. Any persons moving into the Project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation.

The expected Project affected organizations or people are summarized in Table 29 below:

Table 29: Eligibility for compensation for PAPs

Project Affected People/organizations	Eligibility	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowners (Government entities including State Forest Fund)</li> </ul>	Government entities responsible for the land	Government entities are not expected to be materially impacted as a result of the Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land management (akimats)</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Forest Fund</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowners (companies, such as Kazphosphate)</li> <li>Landowners (PAPs with registered land ownership)</li> </ul>	Landowners who will lose their land, leading to a reduction in the size of their land holdings.	Reduction in land size could cause an impact to livelihoods.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaseholders (they may also be herders)</li> </ul>	Their leasehold area (which they consider they own) will be impacted by the presence of WTGs, roads their land, causing reduction in their land plots.	Leaseholders are proud of their landholdings and consider that it is better than other land in the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise impacted land users</li> </ul>	They may not be able to stay in their wagons during the night due to increased noise.	These potential PAPs will be identified following the completion of the final layout and subsequent noise modelling.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communal landowners/land users</li> </ul>	May have temporary impacts as a result of restrictions to land during construction. There may also be a reduction in the size of landholdings as a result of construction of infrastructure.	These losses may create a small impact, on a large number of people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All herders that rent land from land users (either officially or unofficially)</li> </ul>	Their rented area will be impacted by the presence of WTGs, roads their land, causing reduction in their land plots.	It may be difficult to identify herders that rent land, as the land users may not wish to disclose information about them

Project Affected People/organizations	Eligibility	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal users of state land</li> </ul>	<p>They may be impacted by loss of grazing land and may be vulnerable as they do not have official title to the land.</p>	<p>Such land users have not been identified and are not expected, as the akimat allocates grazing land. However, such informal users might be identified later or come forwards.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All workers of herders or land users.)</li> </ul>	<p>They may be impacted by loss of employment, income or loss of livelihood (this could be as a result of loss of grazing land or livestock).</p>	<p>This includes also their families and employees. It may be difficult to obtain information on hunters.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock owners that give their livestock to other land users to herd</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunters that rely on hunting for their livelihood.</li> </ul>		

## 8 Entitlement matrix

Table 30 provides an entitlement matrix for different types of Project losses<sup>15</sup>. The entitlement matrix also includes provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during Project implementation. Entitlements have been stated in relation to losses as an affected household (AH) or PAP may be impacted by a number of different types of losses. Masdar will be the responsible party for compensating Project losses. Entitlement matrix should be revised and amended (if necessary) during the LRP preparation.

<sup>15</sup> Note: This matrix is subject to Masdar’s revision.

Table 30: Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
Land	Agricultural/ grazing land	Permanent	Registered landowners	Another plot of equal size, value and productivity in a comparable location on the basis of “land-for land” compensation or Monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, will be borne by the Project.
		Permanent	Leaseholder	Replacement lease with plot of equal productivity to the plots lost; or If the land is not available, compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments.
		Either permanent or temporary	Land users (herders and herder employees) Non-legal / Informal users (if any)	Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income (see loss of income section below)
		Permanent	Severely impacted land (loss of more than 10%). <sup>16</sup>	Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance; OR • Cash compensation at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. If the remaining portion of the land can no longer be used for the intended purpose, then the entire plot will be purchased Displacement allowance equal to 6 months subsistence minimum (for one person)
		Temporary (loss of grazing land, or land used for laydown areas)	Landowners/land leaseholders	Monthly rent for the use of the land based on a negotiated agreement with the land user and the Project.

<sup>16</sup> This impact has not been identified to date.

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
		etc during construction) <sup>17</sup>		
	Residential/business land <sup>18</sup>	Permanent	Registered owners or legalizable owners	Another plot of equal size, value and productivity in a comparable location on the basis of “land-for land” compensation OR Monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, will be borne by the Project. If the owner is legalizable, the ownership rights of these PAPs will be legalized first.
		Permanent	Leaseholder	Replacement lease with a plot comparable in value to the lost plot; OR If the land is not available, compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact. Relocation support depending on the needs of the PAP.
		Permanent	Non-legal / Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation for affected residential structures at full replacement value free of depreciation and transaction costs (see structures below).
		Permanent	Severely impacted land (loss of 10% or more).	Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance; OR Cash compensation at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. Displacement allowance equal to 6 months subsistence minimum (for one person).
		Temporary (loss of residential land, or land used for laydown areas	Landowners/land leaseholders	Monthly rent for the use of the land based on a negotiated agreement with the land user and the Project.

<sup>17</sup> Estimated for the purpose of negotiations to be 5% of the total land.

<sup>18</sup> This type of impact has not been identified to date.

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
		etc during construction)		
Servitude	Loss of servitude rights <sup>19</sup>	Permanent	Owners/users of the land plot	Cash compensation for signing of servitude agreement, specifying conditions of access to part of the land plot. If servitude or limitations imposed will prevent the land user from using the land according to its designated purpose, then such land plots must be acquired in full (see agricultural, residential and commercial land categories above).
Structures	Residential or business structures (not anticipated at this stage)	Permanent	Owners of the structure (irrespective of whether they own the land or have title to the structure) <sup>20</sup>	Replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees. Compensation will include the value of affected connections to water supply or other public utilities. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction. Transportation cost will be borne by the Project, or a transportation allowance will be paid. If immediate accommodation/structure is unavailable, housing/storage rental allowance covering rent for the period necessary (typically no more than 1 year) before the owners can move into the replacement accommodation/structure or receive full compensation.
	Other structures	Permanent	Owners of the structure (irrespective of whether they own the land or have title to the structure)	Full replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
	Temporary structures (movable houses,	Temporary	Owners of temporary/ movable structures	Approved site to relocate structure with the relevant permissions and access, if available. Temporary access to be provided during the construction works to prevent impacts to livelihoods

<sup>19</sup> This type of impact has not been identified to date.

<sup>20</sup> For the purpose of negotiations with PAPs this cost is currently included in the cost of the land

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
	animal shelters)			<p>A one-time transportation assistance will be provided to relocate mobile wagons during the construction phase.</p> <p>Wagon owners, where wagons are used to sleep on site, will be provided with livelihood restoration assistance, which will be assessed during the operations phase of the Project. An action plan for livelihood restoration will be prepared for each PAP household. See section 10.3</p>
Income	Business disruption <sup>21</sup>	Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project activities.	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land)	If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit). In the absence of formal evidence, PAPs will receive compensation equal to 12 months of income based on tax declaration.
		Temporary loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project activities.		If temporary business loss, cash compensation for net income for months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months. Compensation to be based on formal evidence or in its absence tax declaration)
		Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of impacts to their employer	Business employees (whether formally contracted or not)	<p>If permanent employment loss, severance pay up to eight months average registered wage or if not registered subsistence minimum (for one person).</p> <p>Inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities (as relevant)</p> <p>Preferential selection for Project related employment.</p>
		Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project activities.		<p>If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the subsistence minimum (for one person)) to a maximum of eight months.</p> <p>Inclusion in the Livelihood restoration activities (as relevant)</p> <p>Preferential selection for Project related employment.</p>

<sup>21</sup> This type of impact has not been identified to date.

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
	Loss of grazing land and increased costs to feed animals, loss of area for hunting and inability to hunt animals	Temporary loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project activities.	Herders/ hunters (as relevant) Non-legal / Informal users (if any)	Compensation of the PAPs at the subsistence minimum (for one person) for eight months. Inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities (as relevant) Preferential selection for Project related employment.
			People within the 45dB noise exceedance zone	Inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities (as relevant) Preferential selection for Project related employment
		Temporary loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project activities.	Herders/ hunters (as relevant) Non-legal / Informal users (if any)	Compensation of the PAPs subsistence minimum (for one person) for the length of the disruption up to a total of eight months. Inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities (as relevant) Preferential selection for Project related employment.
			Livestock owners	Inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities (as relevant) Preferential selection for Project related employment
	Loss of employment/ reduced employment	Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of a reduction of usable land	Workers / employees losing employment due to Project activities (such as herder employees)	If permanent employment loss, severance pay up to eight months average registered wage or if not registered subsistence minimum (for one person). Inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities (as relevant) Support to find alternative grazing options with other farmers (if relevant). Preferential selection for Project related employment.
		Temporary loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project activities.		If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the subsistence minimum (for one person)) to a maximum of eight months. Inclusion in the Livelihood restoration activities (as relevant) Preferential selection for Project related employment.

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
Crops and trees	Crops	Permanent loss	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights) <sup>22</sup>	Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for gross crop value of expected harvest. Provision of seeds to replace any lost crops. Owner of the crops will be allowed to harvest free of cost prior to construction.
	Trees (non-productive) <sup>23</sup>	Permanent loss	Owner of trees (irrespective of land use rights)	Cash compensation for the market value of the wood, plus purchase cost of seedlings. Owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood free of cost prior to construction.
	Trees (productive) <sup>24</sup>	Permanent loss	Owner of trees (irrespective of land use rights)	Cash compensation based on the expected yield of the tree, multiplied by the number of years required to grow a tree of equivalent productivity, plus purchase cost of seedlings. Owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood free of cost prior to construction.
Community structures and assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure or utilities (i.e., roads, pipelines, transmission lines) <sup>25</sup>	Permanent	Affected communities/local government	Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities in consultation with the local community to pre-Project state.
Vulnerable Households	Additional losses or impacts as a result of	Either permanent or temporary	Poor households, women-headed households, households containing clinically vulnerable and disabled persons.	A one-time assistance equivalent the subsistence minimum (for one person) for 6 months; Assistance to enrol in government social assistance program, if not already enrolled.

<sup>22</sup> For the purpose of negotiations with PAPs this cost is currently included in the cost of the land

<sup>23</sup> This type of impact has not been identified to date.

<sup>24</sup> This type of impact has not been identified to date.

<sup>25</sup> This type of impact has not been identified to date.

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/organisations Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
	vulnerable status.			Participation in livelihood restoration activities. Female PAPs with properties in their name will be paid into their bank accounts, not those of male relatives. Preferential selection for Project related employment (if relevant).
Unanticipated losses	Any other losses	Either permanent or temporary	All affected persons	As per the LRP principles and similar provisions in this Entitlement Matrix

## 9 Valuation and compensation

### 9.1 Key compensation and assistance principles

The compensation principles adopted in the valuation of the land and properties of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were established in accordance with the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Civil Code, the Law “On Valuation Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan” No. 133-VI dated 10 January 2018, and the National Valuation Standards approved by Orders of the Ministry of Finance No. 519 and No. 876.

These principles are also aligned with Lender requirements and international standards IFC Performance Standard 5 (PS5) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), which are based on the principle of full and fair compensation (at replacement cost).

The valuation of affected land plots and other assets subject to acquisition or temporary restriction of use within the framework of the project was conducted in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on valuation activities and the national valuation standards approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The primary objective of the valuation was to determine the fair market value and the total amount of compensation to land users and owners for the loss or temporary limitation of property rights, as well as for associated damages and lost income.

As mentioned in Section 3.3.3, the Project intends to negotiate compensation rates with each LU PAP. In order to start negotiations, initial valuation costs have been identified for all land plots. These valuations provided a cost per ha for each of the land plots, which included compensation for crops, and trees. There was also a compensation amount provided for temporary land acquisition. Which is considered to be for the 3 years of construction. A full valuation of the impacted areas of the Project will be completed as part of the LSP process. This valuation will include separate compensation for crops, trees and structures, and will be based on the final layout of the Project site.

The primary objective of compensation is to ensure that all affected persons maintain or improve their standard of living and sources of livelihood following the implementation of the Project. Compensation is determined on the basis of replacement cost, which reflects the full amount required to restore affected assets without any deductions for depreciation. The replacement cost has been calculated to include

- (i) the fair market value of the property;
- (ii) all transaction-related costs;
- (iii) accrued interest and obligatory payments;
- (iv) repair and reinstatement expenses; and
- (v) other compensation payments, where applicable.

The replacement cost does not account for physical depreciation or amortization, ensuring that compensation reflects the true value of assets as of the valuation date.

#### 9.1.1 Determination of Types of Loss and Compensation

In accordance with the Civil Code and national valuation standards, compensation includes the following categories of losses:

- Actual (real) damage – losses related to the destruction or deterioration of property and expenses required to restore rights.
- Loss of income (lost profit) – income that could have been earned under normal land use conditions.
- Agricultural production losses – damages resulting from the temporary cessation of agricultural operations (e.g., loss of crops or pasture use).
- Other direct losses – expenses associated with the relocation of agricultural activities, temporary inconveniences, or restrictions on land use rights.

The total compensation was determined as the sum of the market value of the affected assets and the monetary equivalent of all related losses resulting from temporary or permanent restrictions of property rights.

In cases where local legislation does not cover certain categories of affected persons (for example, informal land users or non-registered occupants), they will also receive compensation based on the market value of land and assets without depreciation, including all related transaction and reinstatement costs. Such valuation has been conducted, in accordance with international standards (IFC PS5 and ESS5).

All monetary compensation payments will be made through non-cash transfers to the bank accounts of affected persons. If a PAP does not have a bank account, assistance will be provided to open one to ensure safe and transparent financial transactions. Should the land plot be registered under a female family member's name, the compensation will be paid into her bank account, as the socioeconomic baseline suggests financial inequalities among women and men in certain settlements, which may affect intrahousehold decision making and also using the monetary compensation. Such issues can easily trigger GBVH due to power imbalances in families.

### **9.1.2 Justification for Method Selection**

The valuation applied three internationally recognized approaches—comparative, cost, and income approaches—depending on the property type and the availability of reliable market data. The selection of approaches and methods was based on:

- The type and characteristics of property rights (lease, land use, permanent or temporary withdrawal);
- Availability and reliability of market information;
- Purpose and functional use of land (agricultural, pasture, or hayfield);
- Limited availability of income data for certain types of assets.

A comprehensive valuation methodology was therefore applied, incorporating:

- The comparative approach to determine land market value;
- The income approach to assess lost income;
- The cost approach to evaluate improvements and reconcile results.

This integrated approach ensured the accuracy, transparency, and credibility of valuation results, in full compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and established professional valuation practices.

### **9.1.3 List of documents used in conducting the valuation**

The valuer confirmed that the following documentation was used to undertake the valuation.

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 10, 2018 No. 133VI on Evaluation activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Assessment standard "Assessment of the value of real estate". Order No. 876 of the Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 23, 2022. Appendix 2 to the Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 519 dated May 5, 2018;
- Valuation standard "Types of value". Order No. 876 of the Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 23, 2022. Appendix 3 to the Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 519 dated May 5, 2018;
- Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 3, 2018 No. 501 "On approval of requirements to the form and content of the Assessment Report". Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on May 17, 2018 No. 16900. As amended by the order of the Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 01.08.2022 # 772.
- Order of the Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 23, 2022 No. 876 On Amendments to the Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 5, 2018 No. 519 "On Approval of Valuation Standards";
- Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 22, 2024 No. 227
- On Amendments to the Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 5, 2018 No. 519 "On Approval of Valuation Standards";
- Website for the sale of real estate: <https://krisha.kz>

## 9.2 Land acquisition

In accordance with the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, when land is acquired for state or public needs, the landowner or land user must be provided with an alternative land plot (or property) or monetary compensation. As the provision of alternative land is not always feasible, affected persons must be duly informed about their rights and available compensation options.

Compensation payments under this Project are to be made by the Developer, in compliance with national legislation and Lender requirements. If compensation is provided by government authorities (which is not expected in this case), it must be paid within one month after the contract is signed or a court decision takes effect. Payment by instalments is not permitted.

Land for land compensation will be provided to PAPs as the preferred option, it will be provided under national legislation by the Akimats. However, there is limited land available to be provided as alternative land for PAPs. At this stage of the Project, Akimats cannot specify where alternative land would be allocated. However, it is likely that the land available is not of as good quality as the land to be acquired and could be located far from the remaining land. Therefore, it is expected that the majority of the impacted land will be compensated with cash compensation, rather than land for land.

### 9.2.1 Land for land compensation

For land for land compensation, following the issuance of a government resolution on the withdrawal of land for public needs, the Akimat (local executive authority) publishes a tender notice on the state procurement portal ([www.goszakup.gov.kz](http://www.goszakup.gov.kz)) to engage an independent valuation company to assess

the affected land. The valuation is performed by independent licensed appraisers in accordance with the Law “On Valuation Activities” and the National Valuation Standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

If the market value of the acquired land plot exceeds the value of the replacement land provided, the difference is reimbursed to the landowner. If the remaining portion of the land becomes unsuitable for further use due to Project infrastructure, the entire plot shall be subject to acquisition or compensation. This is not expected for the Project, as the percentage of land to be acquired is minimal compared to the total land used by PAPs.

The Developer will review and verify the compensation calculations carried out by government authorities to ensure compliance with the replacement cost principle. If the compensation determined by the government is below the level required by Lender standards, the Developer will bridge the difference to guarantee full and fair compensation for all affected assets.

### 9.2.2 Cash compensation

The comparative approach was applied to determine the market value of land plots of different land types. This method is based on analyzing market transactions or offers for the sale of comparable plots with similar characteristics and of similar land types, that were recently sold or offered for sale in the same region including:

- Location
- Intended use (agricultural land, hayfields, pastures, farming);
- Type of property rights (temporary lease or land use rights);
- Availability of utilities and infrastructure.

The valuer found three other similar plots in the Jambyl region that were also offered for different types of land (mostly pastureland in this case). The prices of these comparable plots were adjusted (modified) to account for all their differences from the evaluated plot. A system of adjustments for value-influencing factors (area, location, condition, utilities, etc.) was applied. The adjustments are discussed further below:

- Transferred property rights - takes into account the difference in the set of property rights (ownership, use, disposal, availability of easements, etc.). *Adjustment for transferred property rights was not required in all cases.*
- Bid adjustment - takes into account a discount to the original price, provided that bid prices are used for calculations, and not actual transactions. As a rule, when making a transaction the discount from the published offer prices is about 5-10%, which was confirmed on a case by case basis by the Valuer through calls to sellers.
- Financial conditions --takes into account the difference in payment terms (when analysing offer prices. *This was not applied in the Project valuations.*
- Terms of sale - takes into account the relationship between the seller and the buyer and the possibility of a non-market transaction. *This adjustment was not applied to the valuations, such sales were excluded from the valuation.*
- Sale time adjustment - takes into account changes in prices on the market over time *This adjustment was not used for analysing offer prices.*
- Location adjustment - a ranking using a five point system of indicators that affect the value of the plot (very good – 5 points; good – 4 points; average – 3 points; below average – 2 points;

bad – 1 point; very bad – 0 points). This ratio is a complex adjustment for location, which is calculated using the formula:

$$K = ((\text{Bob}/\text{Ban}) - 1) * 100\%$$

Where K is the adjustment for location; Bob is the sum of points of the evaluation object; Ban is the sum of points of the object. *The location adjustment in all cases were calculated at 25%.*

- Presence (absence) of utilities - this adjustment reflects changes in real estate prices depending on the availability of utilities (such as water, gas, electricity connections etc). To calculate this correction, a high-quality expert scale of correction values, based on the assumption that the use of a similar property as a comparison is possible with a maximum correction value of 30%. *Adjustments for the presence (absence) of utilities (communications) were not required in all cases.*
- Intended use of a land plot – should the land plot be used illegally or inappropriately if could cause discomfort to others, thereby leading to a decrease in the value of this property. *Adjustment for the intended purpose of the land plot was not required in all cases.*
- Total area adjustment - an adjustment was applied to reflect differences in land plot size between the assessed land plot and the comparable plots. The area adjustment was derived using a logarithmic relationship between land plot area and unit value, in line with standard valuation practice and professional judgement.

Based on the adjusted comparable prices, a weighted average market value per unit area was established, representing current market conditions. There are no deductions for depreciation included in the calculation and no specific transfer costs when renting from the akimat. Therefore, these costs are considered to be the replacement rate.

The average cost of land per 1ha was calculated at US\$105.8 with the lowest valuation at \$10 per ha and the highest valuation at US\$122 per ha.

An example of the valuation tables used to calculate the cash compensation is included in Annex F.

### 9.3 Temporary land acquisition

At the time of writing this LRP, the total area of temporary land acquisition has not yet been determined. Temporary land acquisition will be required for temporary laydown areas, the worker accommodation (if required), the concrete batching plant (if required) and other temporary infrastructure needed during the construction period. For the purpose of this LRP, the area required for temporary land acquisition has been estimated at 5% of land plots within the Project site.

In order to calculate the temporary land acquisition the valuer calculated the net income (profit) the land user would lose on their plot for one year. In most cases this relates to income derived from fodder crops and haymaking. The Valuator used official statistical data for the Jambyl Region on hay yield — 47.8 centners per 1 ha (4,780 kg/ha), purchase price — 50 KZT/kg (0.096 USD per kg).

The net profit was set at 30% (since the average production cost is 70%). Therefore the calculation of net profit for the first year:

First year = total ha × 0.05 (%) × 4,780 × 50 KZT/kg × 0.3

Since the construction period is expected to last approximately 3 it is necessary to calculate the present value of all losses over three years. This has been calculated considering:

- Losses increase: An annual 3% growth in income from sales is projected, starting from the second year.
- Discount rate: The refinancing rate of the National Bank of Kazakhstan of 16.5% was applied.

Using the present value formula for a growing annuity (income), the valuer calculated the final compensation amount:

Final compensation = First year valuation × (1 - (1.03 / 1.165)<sup>3</sup>) / (0.165 - 0.03) = XX USD.

The final amount of compensation for temporary land acquisition is not the market value of the land itself but the calculated compensation for damages due to the forced cessation of agricultural production during the construction period (3 years).

#### 9.4 Affected structures

The cost approach was employed to determine the value of land improvements (e.g., irrigation systems, fences, or engineering structures) in cases where direct market data was limited. The methodology is based on estimating the replacement cost of the improvements while accounting for accumulated physical and functional depreciation.

This approach included: - Estimating the full replacement cost of the improvements;

- Calculating physical, functional, and external features;
- Determining the residual value of improvements to be incorporated into the overall property value.

The cost approach was used as a supplementary method to verify and reconcile results derived from other valuation approaches.

For the purpose of this LRP, an assumption has been made regarding the cost of the structure, based on the replacement cost of the materials it would take to construct it. However, following the valuation completed for the LSP scope of work, the independent valuations of structures will be provided.

The cost of materials is estimated as follows:

- Wood frame – 250,000 – 450,000 (US\$ 485 – US\$ 875)
- Corrugated iron – 360,000-480,000 KZT (US\$ 700 – US\$ 930)
- Cement – 2,000 4,000 KZT (US\$ 5 – US\$ 8)
- Concrete blocks/bricks 1,200,000–2,500,000 KZT (US\$ 2,330–US\$ 4,860)
- Windows (2 units) – 80,000-180,000 (US\$ 155 – US\$ 350)

Therefore, an indicative replacement cost of the structure of approximately US\$ 6,500–7,500 and US\$ 7,500 has been used until the full valuation has been completed.

There is only one structure that will be impacted by the Project. It is a two-room structure that is used to rest in during the grazing period. It is owned by LU105. It has been avoided in the Project design

and is not expected that it will need to be demolished. However, its location within the wind farm, means that it is unlikely to be used in the same way.

While it is not expected that any structure will need to be demolished should cases where residential buildings are demolished as a result of land acquisition, alternative housing shall be provided in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Housing Relations.” Residential buildings are not expected to be impacted by the WPP Project.

## **9.5 Crops and trees**

During the implementation of the Project, certain agricultural crops, and trees located within the construction and temporary land use areas will be affected. Following the final clarification of the land plot boundaries, an inventory of trees, shrubs, and crops will be conducted with the participation of land users. As mentioned in Section 6.6, there are a total of 21 PAPs that use the land for agricultural purposes.

All compensation will be determined based on the market value and actual losses, calculated by an independent appraiser in accordance with the approved methodology

### **9.5.1 Crops**

Compensation for lost crops is determined based on the market value of agricultural produce, calculated according to the average crop yield in the region as of the valuation date (on average from 10 to 25 centners/ha for grain crops, from 150 to 300 centners/ha for vegetables, and from 80 to 120 centners/ha for fodder crops). The majority of the crops on the Project site are hay, so for the purposes of the calculation of 1ha of crops, the cost of hay has been used.

According to statistical data for the Jambyl Region on hay yield the total cost per ha for hay is 50 KZT/kg (0.096 USD per kg)<sup>26</sup>.

The compensation includes the value of the harvested produce or seeds lost as a result of temporary or permanent land acquisition. If required, compensation may be provided in kind — by supplying seeds or planting material for crop restoration (in an amount equivalent to the lost cultivated area). Land users have the right to harvest their crops before the start of construction works and where possible construction works will be scheduled to allow for crops to be harvested.

### **9.5.2 Timber (forest) trees**

Compensation for trees not belonging to fruit-bearing species (for example, forest or decorative trees) is determined based on the market value of timber, calculated according to the volume and species of trees (on average 0.3–1.2 m<sup>3</sup> per tree, depending on the species), or by providing replacement saplings (one sapling per removed tree).

As no trees were identified as impacted by the Project, the cost of timber trees was not identified by the Valuer at this time.

While not expected, should impacts on trees be identified, the market value of timber will be determined according to the price per cubic meter of dry wood as of the valuation date. Land users have the right to cut and keep the wood before construction works commence.

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<sup>26</sup> <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/region/zhambyl/>

### **9.5.3 Fruit (productive) trees**

Compensation for productive (fruit) trees is calculated taking into account the expected annual yield per tree (on average 40–80 kg of fruit per year) and the period required to restore productivity of new plantings (on average 3–5 years, depending on the tree species).

As no trees were identified as impacted by the Project, the cost of fruit trees was not identified by the Valuer at this time.

While not expected, should impacts on trees be identified, the compensation will include monetary reimbursement for the lost income during the period of productivity restoration, as well as the provision of saplings to replace lost trees (one sapling per lost fruit-bearing tree).

Owners of trees have the right to cut the trees and retain the wood before the start of construction works. Where possible the Project will schedule construction to allow for fruit trees to be harvested.

## **9.6 Income**

During the implementation of the Project, temporary or permanent restrictions on the economic activities of land users, tenants, farmers, herders, and other individuals whose livelihoods depend on land resources are likely to occur.

The income approach was used to assess loss of income and temporary losses arising from the interruption or restriction of agricultural activities. This approach relies on analysing foregone cash flows that a land user could have earned under normal operating conditions if their rights had not been restricted. The calculation considered:

- Type and scale of agricultural production (e.g., haymaking, livestock grazing);
- Duration and nature of temporary land use restriction;
- Typical profitability and cost levels based on market and statistical data;
- Discount rate determined using the official refinancing rate of the National Bank of Kazakhstan and a relevant risk premium.

The income approach allowed for determining the present value of lost income (lost profit) over the temporary period of land withdrawal.

For the purpose of this LRP, and the negotiations with PAPs, the income costs have been included in the temporary land acquisition costs.

Given that the PAPs will continue to be able to use their land, and that the operations land use is minimal per land plot. There is not expected to be a permanent loss of livelihood as a result of the Project. However, should one be identified in future and verified by the Project, compensation will be provided on a case by case basis.

Compensation for lost permanent income is provided in addition to the compensation for land, crops, and other affected assets. All payments will be made based on the replacement cost principle, without deductions or withholdings. The procedure and timing of compensation payments will be agreed upon between the land users and the Developer, with the participation of an independent appraiser. The following sections provide information on different types of income loss.

### **9.6.1 Business activities**

Permanent impacts on commercial activities are not expected. If such cases occur, compensation will be determined as lost profit, equivalent to the average annual net income of the business (based on accounting records or tax declarations). In the event of a temporary suspension of operations, compensation will be paid proportionally to the period of interruption up to a maximum of 12 months in the form of a cash payment.

### **9.6.2 Herders (permanent impacts)**

In the event of permanent land acquisition or restriction of access to an entire land plot (or an amount of land that makes the remainder unusable), compensation will be provided in the amount of the average monthly income or the national minimum wage (whichever is higher) for a period of up to eight months (the period in one year that animals will be located on the site). Additionally, herders will be compensated for the cost of livestock feed for eight months or will receive an equivalent cash allowance based on the market value of feed. Herders will also receive priority inclusion in livelihood restoration programs.

### **9.6.3 Herders (temporary impacts)**

In the case of temporary restriction of access to pasture lands (for example, during the construction period), compensation will be provided in the amount of the average monthly income or minimum wage (whichever is higher) for the duration of the restriction but not exceeding six months. In addition, herders will be provided with livestock feed or a cash equivalent for the duration of the impact, up to six months, calculated according to regional market prices.

### **9.6.4 Herder/Land User employees**

Compensation for herder employees will be provided in the amount of the average monthly wage or the minimum wage (whichever is higher) for the period of restriction, up to six months. If verified income records are not available, average registered wage or if not registered minimum wage. For temporary impacts workers will receive average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in RoK) to a maximum of eight months. Employees will also receive priority access to livelihood restoration programs.

### **9.6.5 Hunters**

No hunters have been identified thus far during the LRP preparation. However, should they be identified, for individuals whose income depends on hunting, compensation will be provided based on the average income or the national minimum wage (whichever is higher) for the duration of the restriction, up to eight months. Hunters will also be given priority participation in livelihood restoration programs.

### **9.6.6 Land users in the 45dB exceedance zone**

No compensation is anticipated for these potential PAPs. However, they will have access to livelihood restoration activities, particularly if they own wagons, and/or livestock. See Section 9 for further details.

### **9.6.7 Livestock owners**

PAPs that own livestock, that they provide to other PAPs to herd on the site, will not be impacted by site related noise, or permanent land acquisition. However, there may be some minor disruptions to animal grazing during the construction period. These PAPs will not be provided with compensation, but will be eligible for livelihood restoration activities, particularly those related to livestock. See Section 9 for further details.

### **9.7 Vulnerable groups**

During the implementation of the Project, particular attention is given to vulnerable and low-income households that may face difficulties in restoring their standard of living after land acquisition or temporary restrictions on land use. Vulnerable groups include elderly persons, single parents, persons with disabilities, and low-income families.

Additional support is provided through the following measures:

- monetary assistance paid in addition to standard compensation, taking into account the confirmed vulnerability status;
- facilitation of access to government support programmes, including social benefits and housing or agricultural subsidy schemes;
- inclusion in livelihood restoration programmes and preferential access to employment opportunities within the Project, where applicable.

### **9.8 Allowances**

Allowances, such as rental allowance or temporary accommodation are not expected as a result of the Project.

A one-time transportation assistance allowance will be provided to relocate mobile wagons during the construction phase. There are approximately 21 mobile wagons. The cost of the allowance is the rental of a vehicle for one day at KZT 80,000 (USD 162) plus the cost of one tank of fuel at the current rate, estimated at approximately KZT 14,000 per mobile wagon (approximately USD 27).

Displacement allowance is not currently anticipated, but if it is required, it will be equal to 6 months subsistence minimum (for one person). The owner of the structure (LU105) will be provided with a relocation allowance to help them relocate their structure to another location. This cost is currently provided within the total cost of the land (for the purposes of negotiations with PAPs) and will be further defined once the full valuation has been completed.

Vulnerability allowance will be paid at the rate of six times the subsistence minimum (for one person).

## **10 Livelihood Restoration Activities**

### **10.1 Livelihood Restoration**

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

The activities will be developed in consultation with the PAPs. Specific measures will be identified for vulnerable households, as these households may find it more difficult to recover their livelihoods following the implementation of the Project. The following potential livelihood restoration activities have been identified.

### **10.2 Internal road construction/improvement**

This activity will be completed as part of the Project design. However, it is expected to provide improvements to the livelihoods of PAPs. At present PAPs are not able to reach the site from November to April. This is because of access roads to the site, and the conditions of the ground during the winter months. Once in operation, the Project will need to be accessible by worker, all year round. Therefore, access roads and internal roads will be constructed for year-round access. This will allow PAPs to stay on site longer in the year. In addition, PAPs would have had limited mobility during the grazing season, to come and go from the site. The construction of access roads will allow PAPs to easily leave and return to the site. Thus allowing them better opportunities to sell perishable goods, such as horse milk. As they will be able to take it directly to local markets.

This activity will improve livelihoods for all PAPs, but there is no additional budget for the Project, as the roads are included in the Project budget.

### **10.3 Wagons**

The ESIA has identified that there is a potential significant impact of noise from the WTGs during operation on the use of wagons in terms of a potential for sleep disturbance for those that use wagons for overnight stays; this is based on meeting an indicative noise level of 45dB(A) at the façade of wagons, which in turn is based on achieving 30dB(A) within bedrooms. The extent of noise impacts assessed within the ESIA is based on a worst-case scenario, as well as some more realistic alternatives.

The land is currently inaccessible in the winter months (November to April) due to snow cover. During the warmer months (May to October) leaseholders and herders bring mobile trailers to the site to graze their animals .

The final selected WTG layout and WTG model is still to be determined and once finalised it is suggested that further noise modelling is undertaken on the final layout as an ESAP action item in order to predict noise levels within the WPP area. However, it will not be possible to identify the full

potential impacts of noise on those PAPs staying in wagons until operations due to inherent uncertainties. There is uncertainty of such impacts because:

- Baseline noise levels inside the wagons are currently unknown. It is possible that wind striking the exterior of the wagons already creates elevated noise levels inside, particularly during windy conditions;
- Wind conditions vary seasonally (and can be higher in winter, which is when PAPs are absent); and
- Individual noise tolerance varies significantly and is subjective for each PAP.

It is not feasible for PAPs with wagons to fully comprehend the potential impacts they will experience during operations and determine which mitigation measures they prefer, without an understanding of the actual noise impacts. Furthermore, clarification is required from the PAPs on their current sleeping conditions within wagons and in particular during windy conditions.

An adaptive management approach during the operations phase of the Project will be used to identify noise and manage impacts on PAP households that use wagons. This 'contingency restoration' will be communicated to PAPs through targeted consultation during the pre-construction phase and included in the Entitlement Matrix (which will also be disclosed in the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC), a leaflet that will be provided to PAPs during consultations). It will then be articulated in household-specific action plans developed once operations has commenced that responds to PAPs' specific needs at the time. This contingency restoration will be captured under an ESAP item, and will be triggered by the commencement of operations and a fixed noise monitoring period (e.g. one grazing season).

The developer will be required to undertake monitoring of the PAPs (as previously identified in the LRP), conduct in-depth consultation with each PAP that uses a wagon for overnight stays and develop and implement a plan to mitigate and compensate potential noise impacts that is tailored to individual circumstances. The CLO (or a local consulting firm) and a noise specialist will work together with the PAPs to develop and agree an action plan for each of the affected PAP households. There will also be additional monitoring through the Project grievance mechanism. Replacement of wagons, or provision of noise attenuation to existing wagons, will be potential compensation measures included in the action plans.

Avoidance of impacts in line with the mitigation hierarchy is preferred as far as possible in determining the final WTG layout, but such measures should not be considered as a guarantee to achieving a particular noise level within each wagon to ensure no sleep disturbance. Alternative compensation measures may also be proposed and considered by PAPs that respond to their operations phase circumstances (e.g. the construction of enclosed sheds for the safe and secure housing of animals overnight, which may allow PAPs to feel more comfortable leaving their animals unattended at night-time whilst the PAPs stay at either their homes or within wagons located further away from WTG areas; the addition of internal roads will make the travel to and from grazing areas easier for herders and therefore something that they may consider when assessing alternative or additional compensation measures).

The budget for this assessment (including time for a noise expert to assess noise impacts), and the subsequent mitigation measures have been included in the LRP budget. This will be kept in an escrow account until the operations phase. Should the budget not all be required for the implementation of the action plans, the remainder will be added to the CSR budget for operations.

#### **10.4 Animal pens**

Increased mobility on site, and reduced ability of PAPs to sleep on the Project site, given the noise impacts discussed above, will likely mean changes to the way PAPs look after their animals. In order for PAPs to benefit from the possibility of easier access to the site (as a result of the internal road construction), PAPs that own livestock will be provided with wood and materials to construct animal pens (or the equivalent in cash in order to purchase materials). This will allow PAPs to leave their animals for greater periods of time and undertake alternative livelihood activities (such as selling fresh milk to nearby villages). Animal pens can also be used to safeguard animals during the construction period, so that they do not stray near to Project construction activities.

The cost of a 20m x10 animal pen with fence height of approximately 2m (to account for larger animals) has been estimated to need approximately 6-9m<sup>2</sup> of wood, plus other materials (such as nails etc). Which would cost in Jambyl Region approximately 720,000 – 1,080,000 KZT. Therefore the largest number has been assumed for the purposes of the budget. Labour costs have not been included, as just the materials will be provided and the PAPs will be free to build the structure as they please.

Once Project construction has mobilized, the Project can assist vulnerable PAPs to construct their pens, if needed.

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant only to PAPs that own livestock.

#### **10.5 Improvement of herd**

Livelihoods that will be impacted within the WPP predominantly relate to grazing animals. Therefore, in order to improve their livelihoods. PAPs with livestock will be provided with one sheep or one horse (depending on the livestock they graze), that is healthy and of good quality to improve the gene pool. This will be provided either in cash or in kind.

A local breed mare (like Adai or a Kazakh type) that is healthy, reasonably mature, and could be productive for milk might be expected to cost in the range of 600,000 to 850,000 KZT. A similarly healthy and mature sheep would cost between 60,000 to 130,000 KZT.

Each household that owns livestock, will be eligible to receive one breed mare, or two sheep. For the purposes of budgeting this item, it has been assumed that all PAPs that own horses will request a horse, as it is the costliest item. Therefore, should more PAPs choose sheep, the cost of this item will be reduced.

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant only to PAPs that own livestock.

## 10.6 Training

Previous Project implemented by Masdar have found that training that is related to agricultural processes and the existing livelihoods of PAPs have had the best feedback and have been found most useful by PAPs. These include particularly agricultural enhancement training and veterinary training. Positive feedback has also been provided by PAPs in relation to financial awareness training and assistance for PAPs to capitalize on their compensation money by making investments. As the land around the WTGs will still be able to be grazed, livelihood enhancement impacts will be considered (rather than alternative livelihoods), such as increasing grazing capacity, or improving the health of existing animals, etc. Therefore, the following training has been proposed:

- **Financial awareness/ monetary management training:** This training will provide assistance to PAPs on their options to invest or better allocate/manage the compensation money that they will earn and help to increase returns from the compensation money they will receive from the Project.
- **Veterinary health, livestock breeding and management training:** training to provide small livestock support, and to enhance or improve income from livestock production.
- **Entrepreneurial training on animal husbandry:** Developed to provide diversification of income in relation to potential income streams from animal husbandry and livestock.
- **Agricultural production enhancement training:** to improve agricultural output from remaining land (particularly relevant to fodder crops).
- **Trades:** Provision of training in trades related to project work (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates. Official training will be supplied to PAPs that wish to attend, such as welding, brick laying etc. PAPs will be consulted to determine the type of training they wish to attend and will be encouraged to participate in training in trades where there are known gaps in the local community (the EPC Contractor – when hired – may provide input into trades they need the most).

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

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

- Training will be scheduled so that any persons employed by the Project (short term) can also attend so as to benefit from the longer-term livelihood benefits the training can support.
- Training will be held locally (if possible).
- The training will be held in single sessions.
- Provide food during training (if possible).
- Provide training in topics for that local women can work on.
- Training should include practical demonstrations where possible

- Childcare will be provided free of charge for PAPs during the training sessions, as necessary<sup>27</sup>.
- There should be a feedback form following training

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

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.

### **10.7 Women’s herder cooperative(s)**

The Project will provide assistance to women from PAP households within the WPP to form a women’s cooperative. The type of cooperative will be decided in consultation with affected women. However, it is suggested that it focuses on herding and agricultural activities such as:

- small-scale dairy activities: milk collection and simple household-level processing (ayran, kurt, cottage cheese, butter);
- agricultural product processing: drying vegetables and fruits, preserves, jams, pickles;

The aim will be to establish cooperative mechanisms (such as burden sharing, division of labour, and partnerships) that could increase their productivity and market access. Through these efforts, women may be able to support or improve their livelihoods. The Project will provide administrative assistance and logistical support through the CLO to identify a location to meet and set up the cooperative. Small cost to set up the cooperative may be required, or for the hiring of a guest speaker. These will be determined on a case-by case basis and approved through the CLO.

### **10.8 Priority employment**

Masdar has confirmed that community members will be given priority in the employment process, with the PAPs and households that have no members employed being the first in line. This is provided that they have the relevant skills for the position. All the PAPs (including household members) will be informed about the available Project employment opportunities and guided on how to apply.

This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.

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<sup>27</sup> Childcare could likely be organised directly at the training venue, at a nearby school or kindergarten, or at the home of one of the local community members. For a group of around 5–10 children for one day, the estimated cost of childcare is approximately KZT 35,000–60,000 (USD 70-120) per day, including payment for 1–2 caregivers, as well as basic materials and light snacks for the children.

## 10.9 Community Benefits

In the cases where the Project will impact land owned and used by communities, the Project will complete community benefit activities that will benefit most, if not all of the community members. Community benefit activities will be discussed with local government agencies and community members and will be selected on a need's basis, in consultation with local community members. Some possible community benefits include:

- Provision of infrastructure (such as construction or upgrading of veterinary stations), and/or tools and equipment for existing veterinarians, so they can provide more complete services to community members
- Assistance for PAPs to set up businesses (helping prepare business plans, identifying off takers, providing assistance to identify sources of financing, assistance to identify other PAPs to form collectives.
- Administrative assistance to get agricultural benefits from the government
- Assistance in CV writing, or similar, to help local community members to obtain jobs on the Project;
- Provision of scholarships to local students (preferably in topics such as renewable energy or solar technology);
- Provision of training in trades related to project works (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates;
- Assistance in the construction or upgrading of local infrastructure, such as roads and/or community buildings; and
- Investment to restore local infrastructure.

Should no community development activities be identified for an impacted community, the community members will be included in the livelihood restoration training activities. Community members will also have the benefits of the internal road construction and they will be preferentially employed in relevant jobs on the Project.

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

## 11 Organizational arrangements

To ensure the effective functioning of the LRP it is important to determine responsible parties and allocate responsibilities between them. As of the writing of this LARF, there are seven main parties:

- The ESIA Consultant team – Juru;
- Project Implementing Organisation – Masdar;
- The Lender(s);
- The LSP company
- Land Acquisition Consultant - contractor
- Akimat of Jambyl Oblast and the Project districts
- Non-Commercial Joint Stock Organization “Government for Citizens”
- Ministry of Energy
- State Forest Fund.

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

## **11.1 Key responsible parties**

### **11.1.1 Juru**

Juru will be responsible for the preparation of the LRP (this document) on behalf of Masdar. Juru's responsibilities include:

- prepare this LRP and assess the current situation;
- identify all PAPs as per the international requirements including the illegal or informal land users and PAPs that will not be compensated per national requirements (with the assistance of the LSP company and Land Acquisition Consultant that will identify the land user and landowner PAPs – see below);
- identify main legislation principles for land acquisition and compensation process;
- identify and consult with key stakeholders during the LRP stage;
- resettlement planning and the preparation of the LRP;
- conduct meaningful consultations with PAPs and determine their needs and requirements for additional support;
- hire an independent valuer to evaluate the land and other constructional impact to PAPs;
- disclose the compensation calculation with PAPs; and
- implement the grievance mechanism throughout the LRP process.

### **11.1.2 Masdar**

Masdar should take over realisation of land acquisition and livelihood restoration process following the completion of the ESIA phase (some of the responsibilities listed below may be passed on to the Main Contractor). Masdar's responsibilities are outlined below:

- oversee the development of the LRP;
- work with the Land Acquisition Consultant to negotiate with landowners and agree on lease conditions for permanent and temporary land acquisition;
- work with the Land Acquisition Consultant to negotiate with herders and agree on compensation arrangements;
- hire the LSP company to undertake land acquisition under the national requirements.
- sign Land Lease Agreement with the relevant akimats;
- manage and coordinate the livelihood restoration activities.
- support the grievance mechanism throughout the LRP process;
- provide payment to PAPs before the commencement of constructional works; and
- establish and manage any community benefit programmes.

### **11.1.3 LSP Contractor**

The LSP company will be responsible for preparing a Land Survey Project, and all of the legal requirements surrounding the submission of the LSP and obtaining the land through voluntary renunciation of land rights.

- identify all land user PAPs that have own land or have land leases in the Project area
- prepare LSP project (including all legal requirements therein).
- negotiate with the Land Acquisition Consultant on behalf of PAPs for the compensation
- assist Masdar to obtain a Land Lease Agreement for the Project infrastructure from the akimats.

### **11.1.4 Land Acquisition Consultant**

The Land Acquisition Consultant will be responsible for taking over the responsibility of negotiating compensation per the national requirements with PAPs.

- identify all land user PAPs that have land leases in the Project area (per their scope of work they will independently verify the landowners and land users)
- negotiate with PAPs the compensation for voluntary release of their land.
- sign a power of attorney with the PAPs
- negotiate with the LSP company for the land compensation, on behalf of the PAPs.
- receive and pass on to Juru or Masdar any grievances they receive during the negotiation process.

#### **11.1.5 Lender(s)**

Lenders have specific requirements for involuntary resettlement under their loan modalities. Some lenders, such as EBRD also have specific disclosure requirements that a Project must comply with. The Lenders will also monitor the implementation of involuntary resettlement per its requirements. Lenders' responsibilities are as follows.

- review of provided reports;
- disclosure of final reports on their websites (as relevant); and
- periodically review implementation of the Project.

#### **11.1.6 Land Commission**

The land commission is a permanent body formed by the Akimat and includes: members of local maslikhats (legislators), representatives of government departments (architecture, agriculture), public councils, NGOs, the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, and (if applicable) the local agglomeration council. They will mostly be in consultation with the LSP Contractor.

#### **11.1.7 Akimats**

As a main government entity that allocates pasture lands it will take on the following responsibilities:

- provide information on properties and landownership details at the Project site;
- provide alternative land/re-define land lease agreement for affected PAPs, if required;
- support Masdar in providing information required to assess the level of impact from Project construction and land acquisition; and
- support Masdar in communication with PAPs and independent surveyors and participate in negotiations for Land Lease Agreements, as needed.

#### **11.1.8 Ministry of Energy**

As a main landowner and government entity, it will take on the following responsibilities:

- provide information on properties and landownership details at the Project site; and
- support Masdar in providing information required to assess the level of impact from Project construction and land acquisition.

#### **11.1.9 Non-Commercial Joint Stock Organization “Government for Citizens”**

The JSC will assume the following duties:

- provide information on properties and landownership details at the Project site.

## **12 LRP Implementation schedule**

The implementation schedule is the timeframe for the start and completion of all key livelihood restoration activities. The EPC Contractor will not be given the go-ahead to start construction of civil works in affected areas until the first compensation payment in compliance with this LRP has been completed (livelihood restoration activities may continue into the construction phase). There is a risk that failure to complete livelihood restoration activities in time, could affect the schedule of the construction works.



## **13 Disclosure of information and consultations**

Stakeholder engagement up to the writing of this LRP has been completed for the scoping phase of the Project and engagement for the ESIA preparation phase has commenced. (see the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) dated 2025 for further details).

Scoping engagement was undertaken in two (2) phases as the scope of the Project expanded from an initial 500MW project with one (1) OHTL, to an expanded 1GW project with two (2) OHTLs. The period over which engagement for scoping was conducted was from spring 2024 until summer 2025.

During these meetings and discussions, the potential land acquisition impacts have been discussed as described in the sections below. The record of stakeholder engagement has been maintained continuously, documenting letters, follow up meetings and field visit interviews.

Stakeholder engagement for the Project has been implemented in three (3) main phases, reflecting the staged development of the Project. The engagement related to land acquisition is discussed in the sections below.

### **13.1 Initial Scoping Engagement (500 MW WPP + Jambyl OHTL)**

Initial scoping engagement was conducted in early 2024 for the initial 500 MW WPP configuration and one 220 kV OHTL to Jambyl substation. Activities focused on establishing relationships with regional, district, and rural Akimats, as well as village administrations. The initial stakeholder consultations were conducted during a site visit from 27 to 31 March 2024. 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.

During the May 2024 site visit consultations were held with several landowners, and heads of households in the area of OHTL. This was in order to gain some background understanding of impacts on households along the OHTL, such as the land holdings, type and number of structures that are on the land plots, land lease agreements, number of employees and potential numbers of livestock impacted.

In November 2024, Juru held meetings with leaseholders and local representatives in settlements along the proposed OHTL routes and within the WPP area. The aim was to present the Project, share preliminary layouts, and hear feedback. People raised concerns about losing productive land, how compensation would be calculated, and whether the Project would bring jobs or infrastructure improvements. Some asked about road upgrades outside the Project area. Juru provided leaflets, explained that final layouts were not yet ready, and promised updates once available.

### **13.2 Scoping Engagement for Expanded Capacity (1 GW WPP + Jambyl and Kentau OHTLs)**

Scoping was again initiated after the decision to expand to 1 GW capacity, covering the existing OHTL to Jambyl and a new OHTL to Kentau substation. Engagement extended to Turkestan Region authorities, state bodies, and relevant ministries. A site visit was conducted in February – March 2025 to gather information on land users and identify key social receptors. For the Jambyl Region components, more detailed requests were made to refine data on land plots and potential social, environmental, and biodiversity risks. 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 and 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 and local benefits (employment, road improvements, electricity access).

Common concerns raised by stakeholders related to the following issues:

- Land ownership and 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.

To address the above concerns, commitments were given for further consultation during the ESIA phase (which have generally been completed (see below)). Stakeholders met during the scoping phase were provided with a Project brochure showing a general layout of the Project.

### **13.3 ESIA and LRP Engagement (1 GW WPP + Jambyl and Kentau OHTLs)**

At the ESIA stage, stakeholder engagement was expanded to address specific social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the Project. Site visits were conducted in May, June, and July 2025 to inform the ESIA and LRP and identify key environmental and social risk. In relation to land acquisition, during this Phase baseline data collection for the preparation of the LRPs for the Project was started at those households that will potentially be directly affected by Project, requiring specific engagement and surveying of those people and their households. 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 Key Informant Interviews (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

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 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.

LRP Socioeconomic and census surveys – These surveys were undertaken in October 2025 for PAPs at the WPP and along the Jambyl OHTL. The survey company Paperlab attempted to undertake surveys of all PAPs impacted by the Project WPP and Jambyl OHTL. However some landowners were unavailable, or unreachable. The survey covered the household demographic information, landholdings, employment and income and vulnerability status of the PAPs and has been used to inform this LRP.

In October 2025 a meeting was held with the valuer and a group of PAPs, the purpose of the meeting was to sign an official letter as part of the official valuation. During the meeting two (2) attendees encouraged the other attendees at the meeting not to sign. This resulted in only one of the letters being signed<sup>28</sup>. The Project has moved from undertaking group consultations to one-on-one consultations with PAPs, as a result and Juru has also requested assistance from the relevant akimats to engage with PAPs.

The cut-off-date has been disclosed to akimats in November and December 2025 and is in the process of being disclosed to PAPs.

Stakeholders, consulted during the ESIA phase, have been provided with a Project brochure. From November 2025 onwards, the preliminary/draft “Guide to Land Compensation Agreement – GLAC” has also been disclosed during engagement with local government entities and PAPs. The GLAC is a summary of the land acquisition process, which includes an explanation of how valuations were determined and includes information on the GRM. Copies of the GLAC have also been left at village akimats for distribution.

### **13.4 Stakeholders**

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

- Akimat of Jambyl and Turkestan Oblasts
- Akimats of Sarysu and Baydibek Districts
- Non-Commercial Joint Stock Organization “Government for Citizens”
- Ministry of Energy
- Forestry Department Jambyl region
- Private landowners
- Leaseholders
- Herders and hunters

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<sup>28</sup> As a result of the concerns raised by the two (2) attendees, their land has been avoided in the Project layout.

- Workers on the WPP site
- Kazphosphate Company owner of the Zhuldyz recreation area (camp)
- Local community leaders and communal landowners
- NGOs or other interested parties (if relevant).

### **13.5 Future engagement with PAPs**

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

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

The Project has used information disclosure pamphlets and the GLAC during previous consultations and this practice will be continued, so that PAPs can look back on the information conveyed.

Table 32: Planned engagements for the LRP

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
<b>Consultation during the ESIA phase</b>					
1	Letter, and face-to-face meeting to disclose cut-off-date	Akimats and PAPs	Ongoing	Juru/Masdar/ Land Acquisition Consultant	Letters have been provided in the village akimats to disclose the cut-off-date. PAPs are also being met individually to disclose the cut-off-date.
2	Consultations with relevant akimats to complete LSP process	Akimats	Ongoing until completion of LSP process	LSP Contractor	The LSP Contractor is in constant contact with the relevant akimats to undertake land acquisition per Kazakh national requirements.
3	Disclosure of the decision of the akimat	Landowners and land users	Following the decision of the akimat	LSP Contractor	The LSP Contractor in contact with the relevant akimats to send notification to landowners and land users following the decision of the akimat (as part of the LSP scope of work).
4	Consultations with akimats - face to face meetings.	Akimats/local government leaders of affected communities,	Ongoing until start of construction	Juru/Masdar	Discussion with akimats to inform them of the upcoming Project activities, disclose the GRM and request that any persons (herders, workers, livestock owners etc) that are alleging that they are impacted by the Project, to inform the Project through the GRM (for internal review).
5	LRP disclosure – during ESIA consultations	All stakeholder groups, focusing on community leaders, and local community members	Q1 2026	Juru/Masdar	Disclosure of ESIA package (including the LRP) during a round of public consultations. Wagon owners will be consulted separately during or directly following the public meetings.
6	LRP disclosure – via website.	All stakeholder groups, focusing on community leaders, and local community members	Q1 2026	Masdar and the Lenders	Disclosure of ESIA package (including the LRP) on Masdar’s website and the Lender websites.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
7	Face-to-face negotiations with PAPs	Legal landowner/leaseholder	Q1 2026	Land Acquisition Consultant	The Land Acquisition Consultant will negotiate land costs with private owner/leaseholder PAPs and
8	Inventory consultations with the valuer	Legal landowner/leaseholder	Q1 2026	Independent valuer	Part of the requirement for the LSP, the valuer will request the legal landowners and leaseholders to sign that the valuation is valid from the day of signature and no additional assets will be calculated (similar to a cut-off-date for the official valuation)
9	Supplementary socioeconomic and census surveys	Workers, herders and livestock owners PAPs that were not previously interviewed	At least two months prior to the start of construction	Juru	Additional socioeconomic and inventory surveys will be undertaken of workers, herders and livestock owners and any other PAPs that were not previously surveyed.
10	Disclosure of cut-off date to workers, herders and livestock owners	Workers, herders and livestock owners PAPs that were not previously interviewed	At least two months prior to the start of construction	Juru	A cut-off date will be determined that is the last day of the socioeconomic and inventory surveys, and it will be disclosed to all PAPs involved in the surveys.
11	LRP compensation packages disclosure– via face-to-face consultations.	All PAH, at least one female household member to attend.	Q2 2026	Juru	Consultation to disclose the LRP, compensation packages and livelihood restoration support (each household will receive their own package in Kazakh language) and LRP brochure (including contact details for grievances) Household members to be consulted to ensure they agree to the designated household head receiving the compensation. Women will be engaged in the disclosure process. PAPs will be given at least two weeks to review the packages before compensation is paid.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
12	LRP compensation packages disclosure, vulnerable groups– as determined by vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable PAH at least one female household member to attend.	Q2 2026	Juru	As above, but at specific locations, or using specific methods as defined through consultation with the PAH. Women will be engaged in the disclosure process. PAPs will be given at least two weeks to review the packages before compensation is paid.
13	Disclosure of the Final RAP	All stakeholder groups, focusing on community leaders, and local community members	Q2 2026	Masdar and the Lenders	Disclosure of final LRP(s) on Masdar’s website and the Lender websites.
14	Notification of upcoming consultation – via phone call or WhatsApp group	Designated household heads/point of contact	Two weeks before the payment of compensation	Masdar CLO	This meeting will be to prepare PAPs for the upcoming compensation payments, to ensure they are available to attend, and provide any relevant information about how it will be completed.
15	Payment of compensation – in person meetings	Designated household heads, and at least one female household member.	Q2 2026	Masdar CLO	This will be the date that compensation is paid to PAPs, through their designated household head. At least one female representative will be required to attend,
16	Notification and implementation of the livelihood restoration training – via phone call or WhatsApp group	Designated household heads, or members of household selected for training.	Two weeks before each training is implemented – expected Q3 2026	Masdar CLO	Notification of the upcoming start of the livelihood restoration training. This will be a different date for each training session. Notification only relevant to those PAPs that have elected to attend.
17	Notification of the -start of construction – via phone call or WhatsApp group	Designated household heads/point of contact	Two weeks before the start of construction - expected to be Q2 2026	Masdar CLO	Disclosure of the dates the land ownership will be transferred to Masdar, and the date construction of the perimeter fence will start.
<b>Information disclosure after the ESIA Phase</b>					
18	Disclosure of commencement of construction - Public meetings	All stakeholders with specific attention to PAPs, community leaders, and local community members	Prior to commencement of construction (expected to be Q2 2026)	Masdar CLO	Disclosure of the NTS (including Grievance Mechanism) plus supporting leaflets in publicly accessible locations (e.g., for 2 weeks before the meetings and 2 weeks after the meetings). Meetings in AOI communities.

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
					The materials will be translated in Kazakh language. NTS to be disclosed online ( <a href="https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects">https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects</a> )
19	Disclosure of commencement of construction – as determined by vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable groups	Prior to commencement of construction (expected to be Q2 2026)	Masdar CLO	As above, but at specific locations, or using specific methods as defined through consultation with the PAH.
20	Information disclosure – telephone, WhatsApp group, or in-person	All PAPs	At key milestones during construction, but at least monthly	Masdar CLO	Depending on the type of information and the PAP information will either be provided virtually or in-person. Information such as, implementation of livelihood restoration activities, disclosure of monitoring results and KPIs, key project achievements (such as reaching construction milestones etc). -
21	Quarterly monitoring – face-to-face meetings with PAPs and akimats	All PAH and akimat/local government leaders	Quarterly	Masdar CLO	Consultations and surveys undertaken to check KPIs and inform the quarterly monitoring reporting.
22	Interim audit – in person consultations.	All PAH and akimat/local government leaders	At the mid-point of implementation of livelihood restoration (expected Q2-Q3 2026)	External consultant	Consultations and surveys undertaken to check KPIs and inform the quarterly monitoring reporting.
23	Noise monitoring and development of livelihood restoration plans	Wagon owners	During the first year of operations.	Masdar CLO and noise expert	Monitoring and development of action plans to determine livelihood restoration activities to mitigate livelihood impacts as a result of noise, for people that sleep overnight in wagons.
24	Completion audit – in person consultations.	All PAH and akimat/local government leaders	Following the completion of livelihood restoration activities	External consultant	Consultations and surveys undertaken to check KPIs and inform the quarterly monitoring reporting.
25	Disclosure of completion of livelihood restoration activities - Public	All stakeholders with specific attention to PAPs, community	Following the completion of activities and conclusion of the completion audit	Masdar CLO	Disclosure of the findings of the completion audit findings, informing the PAPs that the livelihood

No	Type of engagement	Stakeholder Group	Planned date	Entity responsible	Notes
	meetings/in-person consultations	leaders, and local community members			restoration activities have now been completed and re-disclosing the GRM.
26	Disclosure of completion of livelihood restoration activities – as determined by vulnerable PAH	Vulnerable groups	Following the completion of activities and conclusion of the completion audit	Masdar CLO	As above, but at specific locations, or using specific methods as defined through consultation with the PAH.

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

## 14 Grievance redress mechanism

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 livelihood restoration grievance is a notification provided by a PAP, community group or institution to the Project that they have suffered some form of offence, detriment, impairment or loss as a result of actions related to the land acquisition process.

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, including livelihood restoration-related documents, such as the GLAC.

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.

At the Scoping and ESIA stages of the Project, Juru will act as the Grievance Manager, with assistance from Masdar. However, following the ESIA phase the responsibility for grievance receipt and redress will be entirely the responsibility of Masdar. This includes general community grievances and grievances related to involuntary resettlement activities.

### 14.1 Grievance reporting and resolution

Grievances can be raised through the following methods:

- directly to Project staff during meetings, or Project site visits;
- via phone calls;
- in written form (text messages via email, mobile applications, written requests etc).

Contact details for each of these methods are included in the subsequent sections (section 14.3).

Juru has prepared a grievance form to be used when a grievance is received. The grievance form is provided in Appendix A. The grievance form was prepared based on location, language preferences as well as communication opportunities of identified stakeholders.

### 14.2 Responsibilities

#### 14.2.1 Juru

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

#### 14.2.2 Masdar

Masdar will take over engagement activities following the ESIA phase. A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) has been appointed for this purpose. The CLO is currently working with Juru to undertake consultations with Project stakeholders during the ESIA phase<sup>29</sup>. They will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities after the ESIA work is completed. Masdar will

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<sup>29</sup> Masdar is considering the potential for hiring additional CLOs, including a woman to assist with LRP implementation.

be responsible for providing relevant information and training to the EPC Contractor (and other contractors as relevant) about the grievance mechanism, who should be informed and that all grievances (even if they are resolved on the spot) need to be reported to Masdar for logging.

### 14.2.3 Contractors/Subcontractors

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

### 14.2.4 LSP Contractor and Land Acquisition Consultant

The LSP Contractor and Land Acquisition Consultant will both be in contact with the PAPs during the preparation of the LSP and the compensation negotiations. Both companies have been requested to collect any grievances raised to them or their employees by PAPs and to forward them on to Juru or Masdar, for their resolution. All PAPs will be provided with the Juru and CLO contact information in Project documentation (the Project brochure and GLAC), so that they can raise grievances directly, should their grievance be related to either the LSP Contractor or the Land Acquisition Consultant.

### 14.2.1 LRP Committee

If deemed necessary as a result of the number and/or severity of grievances received, the Project will also assemble an LRP Committee to assist in implementing and monitoring the LRP. The composition of the LRP Committee may include:

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

## 14.3 Contact details

Contact details of representatives that will be responsible for receipt of LRP related grievances are provided in Table 33. These contacts are designated as the Grievance Manager for the duration of ESIA preparation and Project pre-construction phases.

Table 33: Juru contact details

Juru	Contact Details
<b>Juru Ltd.</b> Oleg Khegay – Senior Environmental Consultant	Email: o.khegay@juru.org Telephone / WhatsApp: +998 712020440 Postal address: <a href="#">Chust St 10a, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan</a>
<b>Juru Ltd.</b> Zukhra Sultanova – Social Consultant	Email: z.sultanova@juru.org Telephone/WhatsApp: +7 778 817 63 64 Postal address: Nurly Tau Business Center, Office 4, Block 3B, 19 Al Farabi Ave., Almaty, Kazakhstan, 050010
<b>Project Company</b> Nauryzbek Zhumagazin – Masdar Community Liaison Officer	Email: nk.zhumagazin@gmail.com Telephone/WhatsApp: +7 747 271 14 69

#### 14.4 Confidentiality and anonymity

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

#### 14.5 Grievance resolution options and response

The approach taken to resolve grievances will depend on the nature, frequency of occurrence and the number of grievances. Upon the receipt of a grievance, by any means of communication, it will be entered into the grievance log to ensure that all raised concerns/inquiries are investigated and addressed. The grievance log is provided in Annex B: Project grievance log.

After receipt and registration of a grievance, an applicant will receive written notification that includes a proposed timeline for the investigation depending on the request and preliminary time of receipt of a response.

Responses will be provided in a language that is suitable for the complainant, i.e., Russian or Kazakh. Resolution of the grievance will be communicated to the applicant in written form. In cases where the complainant cannot receive a written response, the complainant will be contacted via phone call and informed of the results of their grievance. Table 34 provides the timeframes for response to grievances.

Table 34: 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 working days after submission of grievance
3a	If grievance is <u>not</u> within the scope of the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reject grievance and/or refer to relevant party</li> <li>Communicate action and justification to complainant</li> </ul>	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 working days after submission of grievance
3b	If grievance is within the scope of the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide acknowledgement of grievance receipt to the complainant</li> <li>Provide information on resolution timeline</li> </ul>	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 working days after submission of grievance

Step	Description	Responsibility	Timeline
4	Assessment/investigation of the received grievance, prioritising where available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint fact finding with relevant technical or other support and/or complainant</li> <li>Collaborative approach to defining and agreeing grievance resolution</li> </ul>	Grievance Manager with relevant technical or other support and/or site management and/or complainant	Maximum 2 weeks (10 working days) after submission of grievance
5	Provide the complainant with a response, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions taken</li> <li>Evidence of resolution</li> </ul>	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 working days after assessment has been completed
6	Seek sign off for closure of grievance, through signature of complainant	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 working 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"> <li>log as closed</li> <li>capture lessons learned</li> </ul>	Grievance Manager	Maximum 3 working days after assessment has been completed
7b	If complainant <u>does not</u> sign off on closure of the grievance, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reassessment of grievance with renewed joint fact finding/ investigation</li> <li>Revise approach and document</li> <li>Repeat steps 5-7</li> <li>Escalation to Appeals Process and/or national judiciary remains available to complainant.</li> </ul>	Grievance Manager with relevant technical or other support and/or site management and/or complainant	Maximum 2 weeks (10 working days) after notification of dissatisfaction by the complainant

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

Tracking and logging for each grievance should be recorded in a grievance log (Annex B: Project grievance log). Each grievance will be given an individual identification number and followed through by recording details and timing of its resolution and close-out.

For further information on the grievance mechanism, see the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (2025).

## 15 Implementation costs

The Project Company will be responsible for payment or compensation for resettlement or livelihood restoration to Project affected persons as required by Environmental & Social Laws and International E&S Standards. While this budget contains the costs calculated to compensate for Project losses at replacement costs, negotiations with PAPs are underway and may result in higher costs. Where negotiated land prices are higher than the calculations for replacement cost, this will be updated in future versions of this LRP. The cost for Livelihood Restoration is included in Table 35 below.

Table 35: Estimated Livelihood Restoration Cost

Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total (Tenge)	Total (USD)
Compensation for private land	ha.	3.97	106	212699.26	420.82
Compensation for leased land	ha.	397.08	Various	24,797,339.70	49,060.90
Compensation for temporary land loss private land	ha.	7.27	312	1,146,459.23	2,268.24
Compensation for temporary land loss leased land	ha.	689.64	Various	125,058,390.91	247,424.80
Compensation for lost asset (fixed - camp)	Structure	1	3,790,800	3,790,800.00	7,500.00
Relocation costs & Transitional costs	Wagon owners + LU105	22	94,000.00	2,068,000.00	4,090.98
Compensation for permanent loss of income	Household (LU, Workers and Herders with permanent impacts)	69	47,884.00	26,431,968.00	52,288.51
Compensation for temporary loss of income - impact on grazing	Household (6 LU + 1 Worker with temporary impacts)	7	47,884.00	2,681,504.00	5,304.63
Compensation for lost trees	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation for lost crops.	Included in per ha. Calculation for land.				

Livelihood Restoration Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total (Tenge)	Total (USD)
Vulnerability allowance	Household	28	47,884.00	8,044,512.00	15,913.89
Livelihood restoration – adaptive management for wagon owners	Wagon owners + LU105	22	7,581,600.00	166,795,200.00	329,959.27
Noise specialist	Months	8	2,500,000.00	20,000,000.00	39,564.60
Livelihood restoration - Provision of a horse.	Horse owners	33	850,000.00	28,050,000.00	55,489.35
Livelihood restoration Provision of a sheep	Sheep owners	7	130,000.00	1,820,000.00	3,600.38
Livelihood restoration materials for wooden animal pens	Households that own livestock	40	1,100,000.00	44,000,000.00	87,042.12
Livelihood restoration training activities	2 People per Household	16 <sup>30</sup>	Various	18,836,737.92	37,268.00
Childcare costs during training	Training days	100 days	50,000	5,000,000.00	9,891.15
LRP Committee costs	Program	Training and cost per meeting	Training 312,000 and 5 x meetings 210,000	1,081,200	2,138.86
External audit reports	Fees	Two audits	US\$ 25,000.00	25,272,000.00	50,000.00
Monitoring costs	Fees	3 years	US\$ 20000 x 3	30,326,400.00	60,000.00
Administration costs (10%)				53,537,544.52	105,922.65
Contingency (25%)				147,228,247.40	291,287.29
<b>Total</b>				<b>736,179,002.97</b>	<b>1,456,436.45</b>

<sup>30</sup> Assuming 5 different types of training with 3-4 sessions needed for each type of training (trainings offer places for 5-15 people).

### **15.1 LRP Contingency Fund**

A contingency of 10% has been added to the Project costs to cover any additional, unforeseen costs, such as identification of additional PAPs, or cost overruns. Changes to the Project layout are expected to reduce Project costs. However an additional 15% contingency has also been added for this version of the LRP, to cover the potential impacts as a result of the surveys that have not yet been completed. This results in a total contingency budget of 25% of the Project costs.

## **16 Monitoring and reporting**

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

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

### **16.1 Internal Monitoring**

Implementation of the LRP will be monitored by the Project CLO (potentially with assistance from a consulting firm)<sup>31</sup>.

#### **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

During the process of LRP implementation quarterly livelihood restoration monitoring and evaluation reports will be prepared for the first year of implementation up to three years following the start of implementation.

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

Internal monitoring will focus on progress on livelihood restoration activities, progress on key performance indicators (KPIs – discussed further in section 16.5), results of consultations and other activities, issues affecting the performance of the livelihood restoration, constraints, variations from what was included in the LRP (if any), reasons for those variations, corrective actions (to address any issues identified) and lessons learned. Where possible the monitoring will also seek to confirm information gaps related to PAPs to confirm assumptions made and the stability of the competition defined. If any significant issues related to livelihood restoration or if any unanticipated impacts are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues.

#### **Compliance Report**

Once the compensation has been paid a compliance report will be prepared to confirm that all compensation has been paid prior to the economic displacement occurring (at the start of construction).

#### **Internal LRP Completion Audit and Report**

At the end of the implementation of the LRP (following the provision of all entitlements), the Project will undertake an Internal LRP Completion Audit including an assessment of whether the objectives of the LRP have been met. It will summarize the findings of the monthly monitoring reports, review the implementation of the complaints and grievance procedures to ensure any concerns raised by PAPs are addressed satisfactorily, and confirm outputs and outcomes of KPIs, key variations/changes, and lessons learned.

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<sup>31</sup> Masdar is considering the potential for hiring additional CLOs, including a woman to assist with this implementation.

Following the completion of Internal Completion Audit an internal completion report will be prepared which be shared with Lenders to disclose the process undertaken, any lessons learned and the final outcomes of the livelihood restoration activities.

## **16.2 External/Third Party Audit/Completion Audit**

In addition, to the internal auditing there will be an External Monitoring Agent (EMA), or Lenders environmental and social due diligence (ESDD) team hired to undertake external monitoring. The EMA will be a consultancy firm, qualified non-government organization (NGO)<sup>32</sup>, or another agency and must be independent from any entity that assists in the completion of the internal monitoring. The EMA's role will be to verify the internal monitoring results and monitor that the LRP process has been implemented in accordance with the agreed LRP.

### **Mid-Term Audit**

A mid-term audit will be commissioned to check if the LRP's objectives are being met, and if recalibration of the proposed livelihood restoration programs is needed. This Interim Audit will be completed based on the timelines for the implementation of the livelihood restoration activities and expected to be implemented in approximately Q2-Q3 2026.

### **Completion Audit and Report**

At the end of the implementation of the LRP (following the provision of all entitlements), the EMA will undertake a completion audit including an assessment of whether the objectives of the LRP have been met. The EMA will also review the implementation of the complaints and grievance procedures to ensure any concerns raised by PAPs are addressed satisfactorily. External monitoring will cover (but not be limited to) the following:

- a) Progress of livelihood restoration:
  - Compensation standards and disbursement of compensation funds;
  - Re-distribution and adjustment of land use titles and land-based tax and registration liabilities;
  - Living standards of PAPs, monitoring whether PAPs are same or better off than their pre-project situation. Measures may include (but not be limited to) demographic changes, health (illnesses incidence and medical facilities available); education (levels of completion and literacy); poverty incidence; income levels, occupations and employment status; and vulnerability indicators;
  - Development of host sites (as required) and ensuring PAPs are re-established adequately to a level where they are the same or better off than the pre-project situations;
  - Numbers of grievances and their resolution;
  - Consultations;
  - Recommendations to the CLO or A Consultant of any issues requiring immediate attention in implementing the LRP;
  - Lessons learned;
- b) **Quarterly monitoring of additional PAPs:** Reporting on the identification of any additional displaced persons not covered in the LRP.

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<sup>32</sup> Note: No NGOs were identified as working in this region. Therefore, it is unlikely that an NGO would be chose. This would only be feasible if the NGO was from another region or moved into the region.

- c) **Institutional evaluation:** An evaluation of LRP implementation stakeholder institutions will be conducted and reported.
- d) **Post implementation:** Livelihood restoration effectiveness will be evaluated in order to determine if the PAPs have the same or better standards of living than their pre-project situation.
- e) **Lessons learned:** Recommendations for implementation of future livelihood restoration projects will be provided.

Following the completion of LRP implementation, an externally prepared LRP completion report will be prepared which will disclose the process undertaken, any lessons learned and the final outcomes of the livelihood restoration activities.

### 16.3 Livelihood Restoration Reporting

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

- consultations with stakeholders and PAPs. Outcomes of consultations (response letters, MoMs etc);
- compensation paid;
- livelihood restoration activities undertaken; and
- grievances received.

The LRP is a live document and will be updated to reflect consultations and compensation disclosure activities once they have been completed. Juru will be responsible for undertaking the next update. Any additional LRPs or updates to the LRP required during the pre-construction phase will be carried out by the ESIA consultant. Any updates will need to be disclosed to the affected communities.

### 16.4 Resettlement reporting requirements

Table 36 provides an overview of the types of reporting that will be required throughout the LRP implementation process.

Table 36: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	Recipient
<b>Quarterly progress reports</b>	Progress on livelihood restoration activities, progress on KPIs, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from LRP (if any), reasons for variations, corrective actions and lessons learned.	Quarterly	Masdar Social Manager/CLO	Lender(s)
<b>Compliance Report</b>	Confirmation that all compensation has been paid per the LRP, prior to the actual displacement occurring and prior to giving the go ahead to the EPC Contractor to start construction.	Once, following completion of first instalment of compensation	Masdar Social Manager	Masdar and Lender(s)
<b>Mid-term audit</b>	Check if the LRP's objectives are being met, and if re-calibration of the proposed livelihood restoration programs is needed.	Once at the midpoint of livelihood restoration activities.	External consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)
<b>Internal LRP Completion Audit and Report</b>	Internal review once LRP implementation complete to confirm outputs and outcomes of KPIs, key variations/ changes, and lessons learned.	Once following the completion of LRP payments and livelihood restoration activities.	Masdar Social Manager/CLO	Lender(s)
<b>Completion Audit and Report</b>	Overall narrative of the livelihood restoration process, outputs and outcomes of KPIs, and confirm findings of the Internal LRP Completion Audit	Once following the completion of LRP payments and livelihood restoration activities.	External consultant	Masdar and Lender(s)

## 16.5 Indicators / KPIs

The Project will use the key performance indicators (KPIs) in Table 37 for tracking livelihood restoration activity on an ongoing basis.

Table 37: KPIs and targets for livelihood restoration activities

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility <sup>33</sup>
LRP-01	Capacity building and training activities have been completed on schedule	100% of planned capacity building activities are completed 50% of the attendees at courses are women	Quarterly	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets/ training feedback forms (see Annex D),	Masdar
LRP-02	Amicable agreements between the PAPs and the Land Acquisition Consultant completed and Power of Attorney signed.	100% of PAP make amicable agreement with the Land Acquisition Consultant and sign a power of attorney within 3 months of hiring the Consultant	Quarterly	Land Acquisition Consultant reporting. Consultation with and testimonials from PAPs	Land Acquisition Consultant
LRP-03	All PAPs voluntarily agree to renounce their land to the government as part of the LSP process.	100% of PAPs freely and voluntarily sign their agreement to voluntarily renounce their land, at the completion of the LSP process	Quarterly	LSP company reporting. Consultation with and testimonials from PAPs	Land Acquisition Consultant/LSP company
LRP-04	Livelihood restoration activities are being achieved according to agreed implementation plan	At least 80% of activities are undertaken on schedule	Quarterly	Updated implementation schedule	Masdar
LRP-05	Provision of new wagons/upgrade of existing wagons is completed for all PAPs that own wagons in the noise impact area.	100% of PAPs that own wagons have either received a new wagon or had their wagons upgraded at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Annually	Payment receipts / evidence of receipt of wagons (photos, testimonials etc)	Masdar
LRP-06	Provision of materials for the construction of stables is completed for all relevant PAPs	100% of livestock owners have received building materials for the construction of stables at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Annually	Payment receipts / evidence of receipt of materials (photos, testimonials etc)	Masdar
LRP-07	Provision of livestock to improve the herd is completed for all livestock owners.	100% of livestock owners have received livestock to improve their herd (as selected by the PAP) at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Annually	Payment receipts / evidence of receipt of materials (photos, testimonials etc)	Masdar

<sup>33</sup> Note: some of the items listed are currently the responsibility of Juru, these will change as the Project progresses and the responsibilities will be passed to Masdar or a consultant. These changes will be reflected in future versions of this report.

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility <sup>33</sup>
LRP-08	Funds have been disbursed according to the LRP	100% of funds disbursed	Annually	Payment schedules / evidence of payments	Masdar
LRP-09	All PAPs have received entitlements according to numbers and categories of losses in the entitlement matrix	100% of PAPs have at least the same level of household income as at pre-project levels at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Quarterly	Payment schedules / evidence of payments	Masdar
LRP-10	PAPs regain if not improve their level of livelihood	100% of PAPs have at least the same level of income as they had to pre-project levels upon at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Annually	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-11	Workers are employed	100% of workers are employed at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Quarterly	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-12	Herders are able to herd the same number of animals or more	100% of herders report having herd sizes equal to or greater than pre-project levels at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Quarterly	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-13	Grazing land productivity for affected areas is restored to pre-project levels	At least 70% of herders report that grazing area productivity has returned to pre-project levels at project completion.	Annually	Socio-economic survey results minutes of meetings/ photos/ attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-14	Number of participants in livelihood restoration activities.	At least 70% of eligible PAPs attend activities At least half of these are women	Quarterly	Training logs/ photographs / attendance sheets	Masdar
LRP-15	Vulnerable households are included in consultation, and livelihood restoration activities.	100% of PAH with vulnerable PAPs have been involved in LRP activities	Quarterly	Attendance sheets, meeting minutes, training feedback forms, photos.	Masdar
LRP-16	Women participate in livelihood restoration activities.	100% of PAH have at least one female member participate in the livelihood restoration activities.	Quarterly	Attendance sheets, meeting minutes, training feedback forms, photos.	Masdar
LRP-17	Training participants report that training is useful for restoring livelihoods	100% of training participants	Quarterly	Responses from feedback form following training	Masdar
LRP-18	Number of PAPs know how to use the GM	All PAPs report they know how to use GM	Semi-annual	Minutes of meetings	Juru/Masdar

KPI reference	KPI	Target	Data Collection Frequency	Monitoring measure	Responsibility <sup>33</sup>
LRP-19	Number of grievances that have been satisfactorily resolved.	100% of grievances resolved within timeframe stipulated in GM	Quarterly	Grievance log	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-20	Number of grievances related to the LSP company and Land Acquisition Consultant that have been satisfactorily resolved in the favour of the PAPs.	100% of grievances raised about the LSP company and Land Acquisition Consultant resolved to the favour of the PAP within timeframe stipulated in GM	Quarterly	Grievance log	Masdar/Land Acquisition Consultant/LSP company
LRP-21	Grievances and resolutions have been documented	100% of grievances documented	Quarterly	Grievance log	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-22	Number of cases that have been taken to court	No cases taken to court	Semi-annual	Legal documents received	Juru/ Masdar
LRP-23	All processes have been documented	100% of processes documented	Quarterly	LRP documentation	Juru/Masdar
LRP-24	Number of consultations undertaken with PAPs as part of the LRP implementation	Consultations held at least monthly until at the time of the Internal LRP Completion Audit.	Quarterly	Meeting minutes, attendance sheets, photos.	Juru/Masdar
LRP-25	Women participate in LRP consultation	At least one female household member per PAH is present during LRP consultations	Quarterly	Meeting minutes, attendance sheets, photos.	Juru/Masdar
LRP-26	Vulnerable households incomes have improved.	100% of vulnerable households incomes have improved.	Quarterly	Survey results, meeting minutes, consultations with vulnerable PAPs.	Masdar
LRP-27	Vulnerable households have received additional assistance	100% of vulnerable PAPs have received additional assistance (assistance to access government support etc per the Entitlement Matrix)	Quarterly	Meeting minutes, stakeholder engagement logs, photos.	Masdar
LRP-28	Monitoring reports are completed	100% of reports required in the LRP are undertaken	Annually	Monitoring reports	Masdar
LRP-29	All PAPs with loans that need additional support have been provided support	100% of PAPs with loans have been monitored and checked to see if they need additional support. !00% of PAPs that need support have been provided it.	Quarterly	Monitoring reports. payment schedules / evidence of payments	Masdar

## **16.6 LRP Updating**

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

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

## Annex A: Project grievance form

a) English version

<b>JAMBYL- 1GW GRIEVANCE FORM</b>	
<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"> <li>- Directly to Juru Ltd. Postal address: Nurly Tau Business Center, Office 4, Block 3B, 19 Al Farabi Ave., Almaty, Kazakhstan, 050010</li> <li>- By email to:</li> </ul> <p>Zukhra Sultanova: <a href="mailto:z.sultanova@juru.org">z.sultanova@juru.org</a> (GBVH focal point)                      Oleg Khegay: <a href="mailto:o.khegay@juru.org">o.khegay@juru.org</a>                      Phone/WhatsApp Number:                      Zukhra Sultanova: +7 778 817 63 64 (GBVH focal point)                      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)</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance confidentially <i>(You can remain confidential in all reporting if you prefer)</i>
Contact Information  Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e- mail)	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: <i>Please provide:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone: <i>Please provide:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> By email: <i>Please provide:</i>
Preferred Language of Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
	<input type="checkbox"/> English

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

b) Kazakh version

<b>Жамбыл- 1 Гвт Жел электростанциясы</b>	
<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: <a href="mailto:z.sultanova@juru.org">z.sultanova@juru.org</a> (Гендерлік зорлық-зомбылық пен құдалау мәселелері бойынша үйлестіруші тұлға)</p> <p>Олег Хегай: <a href="mailto:o.khegay@juru.org">o.khegay@juru.org</a></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 жеткізім келеді (қаласаңыз, шағымды анонимді түрде қалдыруыңызға болады, бірақ біз сіздің алаңдаушылығыңызға жауап беру үшін сізбен байланыса алмауымыз мүмкін)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Мен өз шағымымды құпия түрде жеткізім келеді (қаласаңыз, сіз барлық ақпаратты құпия түрде сақтай аласыз)
Байланыс ақпараты	<input type="checkbox"/> Поштамен:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Телефонмен:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Электрондық поштамен:
Сізбен хабарласуға болатын жолды белгілеңіз (почта, телефон, электрондық пошта)	

Қалаған қарым-қатынас тілі	<input type="checkbox"/> Қазақша
	<input type="checkbox"/> Орысша
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ағылшын
Анықтама нөмірі	Жағдайдың/шағымның сипаттамасы
Нұсқаулар	Не болды?
Толық аты-жөні	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:	

### Annex B: Project grievance log

ID	Date	Name of Grievant	Contact Details	Preferr ed Language	Request ed Anonymity?	Description of the problem	Responsible Person	Actions to be undertaken	Due date	Results of the Actions	Closing date	Evidence (if applicable)
None received to date												

## Annex C: GLAC

### Project Background

On 12 November 2024 Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC (“Masdar”) signed an Investment Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of Energy in relation to developing a 1GW Wind Power Project (WPP), including a Battery Energy Storage System (“BESS”), in the Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region 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.

The 1 GW “Jambyl” Wind Power Plant (WPP) (the “Project”) consists of 140 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), each with a capacity of 8 MW, as well as a Battery Energy Storage System (“BESS”) with 300 MW of power capacity / 600 MWh, within a 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 (the “Jambyl OHTL”).
- 162 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing Opornaya 220 kV substation, and then on to the existing Kentau 220 kV substation, crossing Sarysu, Sozak and Kentau districts (the “Kentau OHTL”).

Masdar has appointed Juru Ltd. (Juru or the ESIA Consultant) to perform an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project, and this document is a summary of the prepared Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) which shall be implemented during construction phase of the Project.

This Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) aims to provide details on the land acquisition and livelihood restoration implementation and processes for the Jambyl 1GW Wind Power Project.



OHTL Tower



Substation



WTGs



BESS

## Project Description

The WPP project site is located in Sarysu and Talas districts of Jambyl region, south of Kazakhstan, approximately 120 km north-west of Jambyl city and 13.5 km south of Zhanatas town.

Jambyl 500 kV substation, the final destination of the Jambyl OHTL is located 24 km west of Jambyl city, and 100 km southeast of the WPP site boundary. Opornaya 220 kV substation, on the Kentau OHTL is located 1.5 Km west of Zhanatas town and 17 km north of the WPP site boundary. Kentau 220 kV substation, the final destination of the Kentau OHTL is located 6 km south of Kentau and 100 km west northwest of the WPP site boundary. The layout of the WPP and the two OHTLs is shown in the figure below.

The Project comprises of the following key components:

- A 1GW Wind Power Project (WPP) within 41,211 ha, comprising:
  - 140 WTGs of 8 MW capacity each (the final number and capacity is to be confirmed once site studies and measurement campaigns are completed);
  - Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with 150 MW of power capacity / 300 MWh; and
  - A Project substation.
  - An access road to the WPP

Two associated 220 kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) connecting the Project to the existing substations as follows:

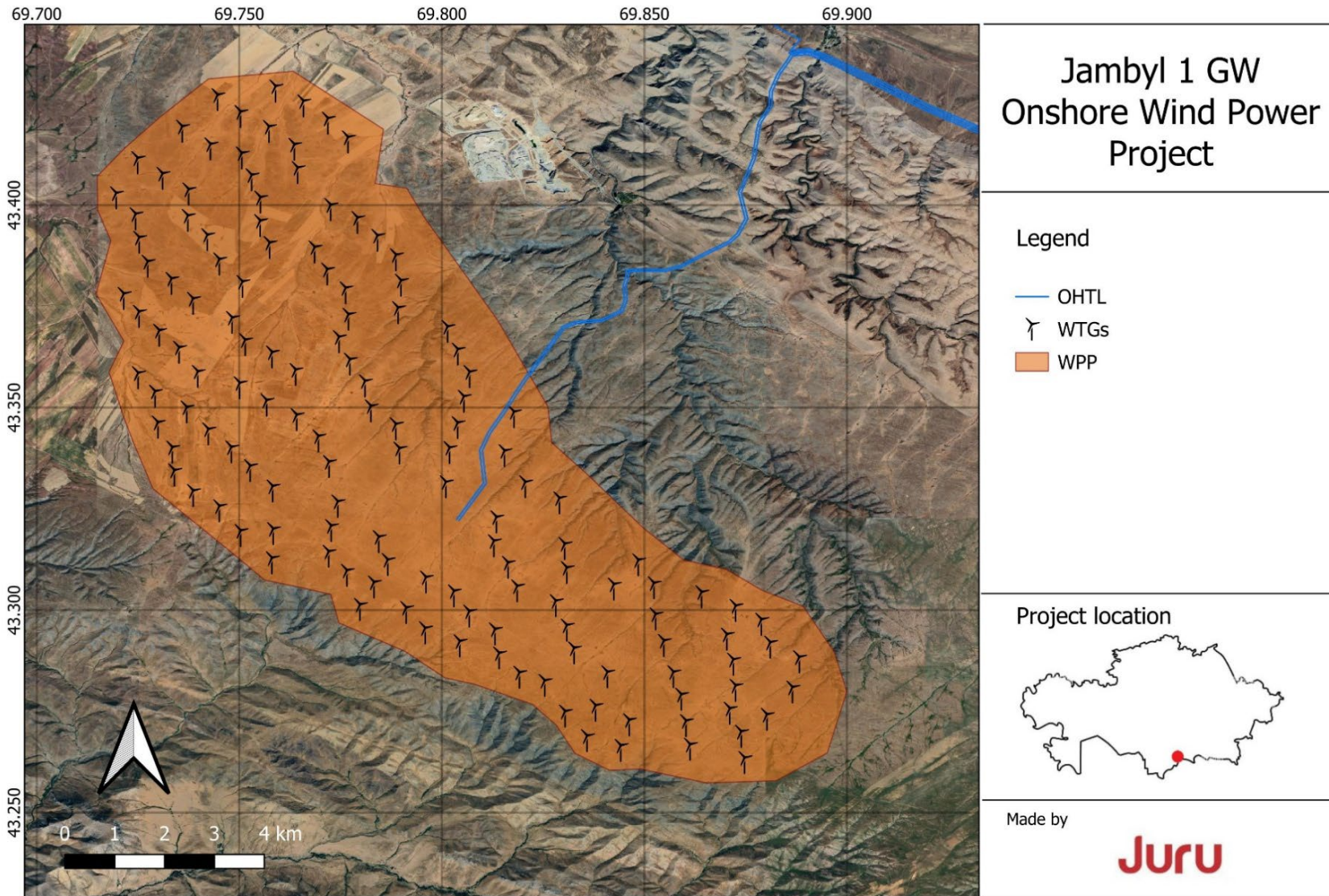
- 130 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing 220/500 kV Jambyl substation.
- 162 km OHTL connecting the WPP site to the existing Opornaya 220 kV substation, and then on to existing Kentau 220 kV substation

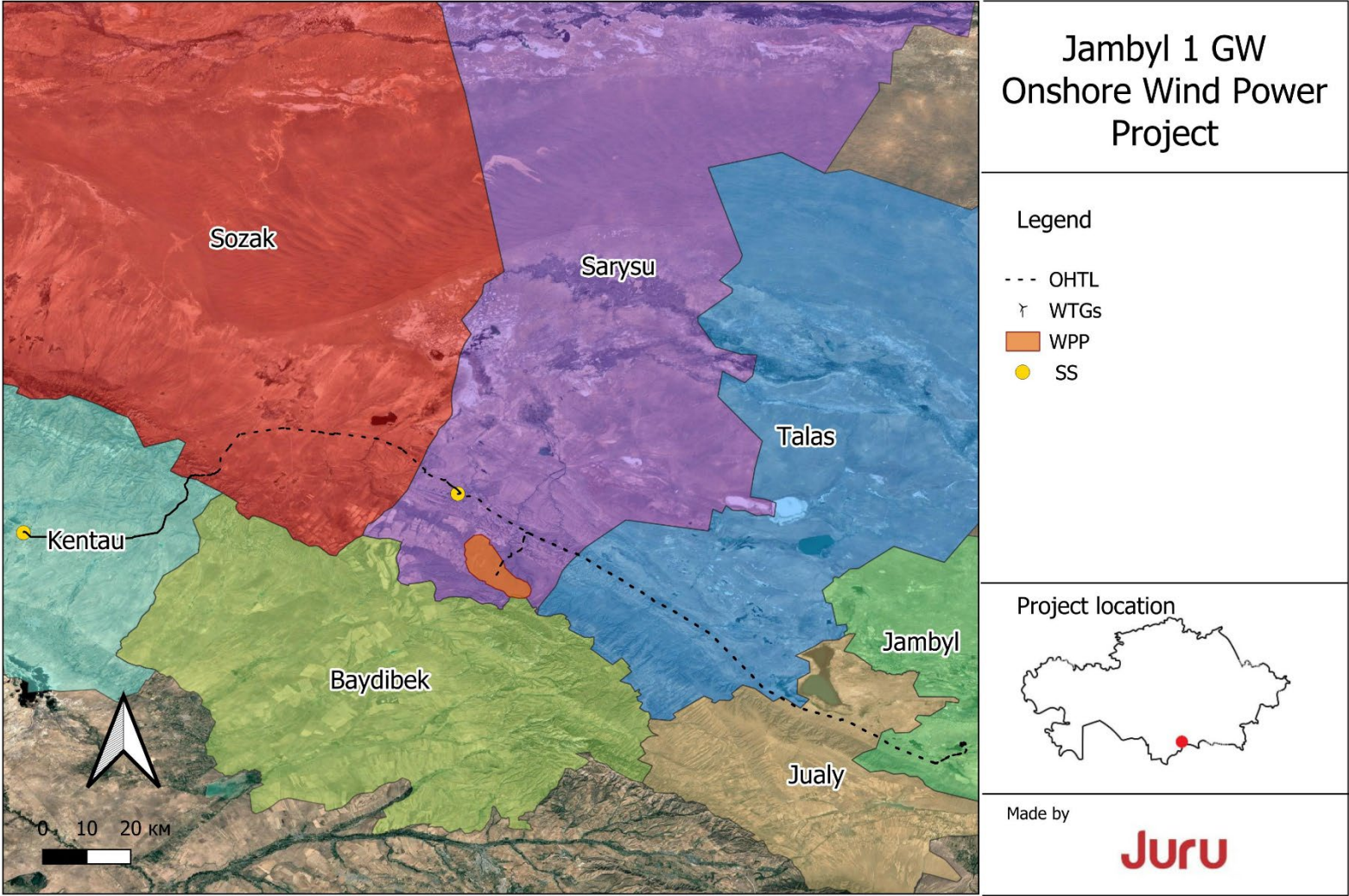
## Construction Program

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

A preliminary timetable of key activities is provided below, this timeframe will be improved and updated as the Project progresses. Construction and commissioning of the Project is expected to take approximately two to three years to complete.

Activity	Date
Finalise ROW and land agreements/compensation payments	Q2 2026
Demarcation of affected land/relocation of movable structures (with agreement of affected people).	Q2 2026
Site mobilisation and early site clearance works, construction of the access road	Q2 2026
Main Contractor Notice to Proceed with Full Construction Works	Q3 2026
Commercial Operation Date	Q1 2029
Expected Lifetime	25 years for WPP; 10 years for BESS





## Purpose of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) explains how the Project will compensate and support people whose land, assets or livelihoods may be affected by the Project. The LRP has the following objectives:

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

## Project Impacts

The Project may require land on a permanent basis for the permanent structures, these include the area under the base of the WTGs, the footprint of the OHTLs, the location of the permanent offices, substation and BESS, and all access roads, and internal roads. Some land may also be used temporarily during construction for laydown areas within the WPP site, to be used to store equipment and as

hardstands for cranes, and to the area underneath the right of way (ROW) of the OHTL during construction.

## Physical and Economic Displacement

There not be any relocation of households as part of the wind power plant. Other impacts are being avoided where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, affected people will receive compensation at full replacement cost<sup>34</sup> and livelihood restoration support.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as elderly people, chronically ill or people with disabilities, female-headed households, low-income households and significantly impacted households.

## Minimising Displacement

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

## Project Requirements

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

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

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<sup>34</sup> Full Replacement Value refers to the amount sufficient to replace lost assets (land, structures, crops, trees, etc.) at current market prices, without any deduction.

- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF 2024), Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
- Islamic Development Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF); ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.
- The Equator Principles
- The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (PS5): Involuntary Resettlement (which underpin the Equator Principles)

The above standards all have similar requirements, which include:

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

### Land Survey Project

The Project intends to undertake land acquisition through the national provision of voluntary return of the land to the State Reserve Land.

In line with national requirements, a Land Survey Project (LSP) is being completed. The LSP process involves the identification of nationally registered land owners and land users, through a desk-based process. It will then be followed by a round of consultations between each registered land owner and land user and the LSP company to negotiate the terms of voluntary return of the required land.

The preferred form of compensation for the voluntary return of the land, will be provision of alternative land by the akimats.

Following the completion of negotiations, all PAPs will be requested to sign guarantee letter for the voluntary land return.

### International requirements

At the same time as the LSP process, the Project will be completing its own socio-economic surveys and valuations to Lender standards. Lender standards generally include additional requirements to that of national requirements, such as identification of vulnerable PAPs, and identification of impacts to non-registered/illegal land users, as well as legal land users.

A local government-approved valuation company, LLP "MakNaz Consulting", is conducting the valuation process for the Jambyl OHTL and WPP, while SP 'ONTUSTIK BAGALAU' is responsible for the Kentau OHTL. A cut-off date, will be identified as a date on or near to the date of the valuation (as discussed below).

The Project will review the negotiated livelihood restoration activities that have been decided under the LSP against the findings of the international valuation and where necessary, will top-up the national requirements to meet international standards (expected to include assistance for vulnerable PAPs and implementation of livelihood restoration activities).

The following sections provide a description of the activities to be completed under the international standards.

### Valuation principles

Compensation and entitlements must be provided with the objective that PAPs maintain or improve their livelihood and standard of living after the Project.

Lenders require that the replacement cost is paid for all Project losses. The replacement cost of land or structures is considered to include (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other payments as applicable. The replacement cost does not take into account the depreciation value of an item.

Valuations have not been completed at the time of writing this GLAC, and will be updated in future versions. The following types of valuations might be relevant to the Project, if such losses are identified during the valuation study:

- Compensation for permanent loss of land (land lease) via land-for land (as a preferred option)
- Compensation for agricultural production
- Compensation for agricultural production on temporarily affected land plots (i.e., OHTL corridor)
- Compensation for assets
- Transitional support to move the impacted assets (if any)
- Compensation for affected trees
- Compensation for permanent income loss (if any)
- Compensation for impacts related to temporary land use (if any)
- Support to vulnerable households.

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

## Entitlements

Any person, household or company whose assets and/or income are affected by the Project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether

they have legal title to the affected land or asset, is eligible to receive assistance and other entitlements for their losses. If people or households reside in, occupy or use land needed for the Project before the cut-off date (see the next section), they will be considered project-affected and eligible for assistance, compensation and entitlements.

At the time of preparing this GLAC, the final number of PAPs and PAH has not been determined. PAPs and PAH will be consulted by the Project Company, or Juru to confirm their eligibility for entitlements.

The main entitlements may include:

- Compensation related to permanent or temporary loss of land, or cancellation of land lease via land-for land (land-for land compensation as a preferred option).
- Compensation for all assets, crops and trees
- Compensation for lost income
- Livelihood restoration for all displaced households
- Additional safeguards and support for vulnerable households and individuals.

These entitlements are outlined in full in the Entitlement Matrix which can be found in the LRP. If you would like to receive a copy of the Entitlement Matrix to review, please contact one of the Project contacts, who are detailed in the final section of this GLAC.

## Eligibility Cut-off date

A cut-off date is when new losses will no longer be eligible for assistance or compensation. The cut-off date for PAPs will be on or close to the timing of the valuation or census survey. It will be disclosed by letter to the municipalities and individually to each PAP.

## Provision of compensation

Compensation will be paid to land users during the completion of the LSP process. Land owners and land leaseholders will receive 50% of their compensation upon agreement of the compensation amount, and 50% upon signing of the voluntary renunciation of their land at the akimat.

If, following a review of the Project impacts, gaps are identified between the compensation provided under the national law and international requirements, then additional assistance, and where relevant, additional compensation, will be provided by the Project.

Each PAP will be invited to a meeting to receive a written and verbal explanation of their specific assistance package, including a description of the identified Project impacts or losses, their provision under the LSP voluntary return of the land and the outstanding assistance, and/or compensation to be topped up, determined for their households. The assistance package will also include a description of applicable livelihood restoration activities. Each PAP will have **15 (fifteen calendar days)** to review and **20 (twenty) days to express consent or dissent**, if desired, negotiate the assistance package before signing with the Project. If the PAP wishes to negotiate the package, they should provide additional information within those two weeks to support their claim, or they may commission an alternative valuation if they disagree with the valuation provided.

Compensation payments will be paid **before the commencement of construction**. The date and timing of this payment will be disclosed to PAP in their specific assistance package.

### Livelihood restoration and support

Livelihood restoration activities will be identified to assist PAPs (where relevant) in restoring, if not improving, their livelihoods to pre-project levels (and at least

minimum national standards). Livelihood restoration activities have been modelled based on lessons from previous projects. The following livelihood restoration activities have been identified.

Table 38: Livelihood Restoration activities

Action	Description
Internal road construction/ improvement	<p>Access roads and internal roads will be constructed for year-round access. This will allow PAPs to stay on site longer in the year and to leave and return to the site. Thus creating more opportunities to sell perishable goods, such as horse milk, at local markets.</p> <p>This activity will improve livelihoods for all PAPs</p>
Wagons	<p>During the operations phase of the Project noise impacts will be identified for all PAP households that use wagons to sleep overnight on the WPP site. A household-specific action plan will be developed for each household that uses a wagon for overnight stays that responds to PAPs' specific needs at the time. It will be triggered by the commencement of operations and a fixed noise monitoring period (e.g. one grazing season).</p> <p>The Project Community Liaison Officer (CLO) (or a local consulting firm) and a noise specialist will work together with the households to develop and agree an action plan for each of the affected PAP households. Replacement of wagons, or provision of noise attenuation to existing wagons, will be potential compensation measures included in the action plans. Alternative</p>

	<p>compensation measures may also be proposed and considered by PAPs (e.g. the construction of enclosed sheds for the safe and secure housing of animals overnight, which may allow PAPs to feel more comfortable leaving their animals unattended at night-time whilst the PAPs stay at either their homes or within wagons located further away from WTG areas).</p>
Animal pens	<p>PAPs that own livestock will be provided with wood and materials to construct animal pens (or the equivalent in cash in order to purchase materials). This will allow PAPs to leave their animals for greater periods of time and undertake alternative livelihood activities (such as selling fresh milk to nearby villages). Animal pens can also be used to safeguard animals during the construction period, so that they do not stray near to Project construction activities.</p> <p>This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant only to PAPs that own livestock.</p>
Improvement of herd	<p>PAPs with livestock will be provided with two sheep or one horse (depending on the livestock they graze), that is healthy and of good quality to improve the gene pool. This will be provided either in cash or in kind.</p> <p>This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant only to PAPs that own livestock.</p>
Training	<p>The following training has been proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Financial awareness/ monetary management training:</b> This training will provide assistance to PAPs on their options to invest or better allocate/manage the compensation money that they will receive.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Veterinary health, livestock breeding and management training:</b> training to provide small livestock support, and to enhance or improve income from livestock production.</li> <li>• <b>Entrepreneurial training on animal husbandry:</b> Developed to provide diversification of income in relation to potential income streams from animal husbandry and livestock.</li> <li>• <b>Agricultural production enhancement training:</b> to improve agricultural output from remaining land (particularly relevant to fodder crops).</li> <li>• <b>Trades:</b> Provision of training in trades related to project work (such as welding) with the aim to employ a certain percentage of training graduates.</li> </ul> <p>The Project will implement the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training will be scheduled so that any persons employed by the Project (short term) can also attend.</li> <li>• Training will be held locally (if possible).</li> <li>• Childcare will be provided free of charge for PAPs during the training sessions, as necessary.</li> </ul> <p>This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs. Each PAH will be able to select at least one male and one female member to participate in each of the training sessions. Once PAPs have determined the training, they wish to attend a training schedule will be prepared.</p>
Women's herder cooperative(s)	<p>The Project will provide assistance to women from PAP households within the WPP to form a women's cooperative. The type of cooperative will be decided in consultation with affected women. However, it is suggested that it focuses on herding and agricultural activities.</p>

	<p>The Project will provide administrative assistance and logistical support through the CLO to identify a location to meet and set up the cooperative.</p> <p>This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant only to female members of PAP households.</p>
Priority employment	<p>PAPs will be given priority in the employment process. This is provided that they have the relevant skills for the position. All the PAPs (including household members) will be informed about the available Project employment opportunities and guided on how to apply.</p> <p>This livelihood restoration activity will be relevant to all PAPs.</p>

In the cases where the Project will impact land owned and used by communities, the Project will complete community benefit activities that will benefit most, if not all of the community members. Community benefit activities will be discussed with local government agencies and community members and will be selected on a need's basis, in consultation with local community members.

Should no community development activities be identified for an impacted community, the community members will be included in the livelihood restoration training activities. Community members will also have the benefits of the internal road construction and they will be preferentially employed in relevant jobs on the Project.

A plan to disclose and manage community benefits will be prepared during the construction phase of the Project. A separate budget will be determined for

community benefits and therefore these activities have not been included in the LRP budget.

### Project Implementation (Project Resources)

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

Masdar's Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will lead stakeholder engagement activities. The CLO will be the main point of contact between the Project and the local communities on all matters, including topics covered in this GLAC. The CLO will also be responsible for the closure of grievances.

The Project will also consider the assembly of an LRP Committee to assist in implementing and monitoring the LRP.

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

### LRP Implementation schedule

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

- LRP survey and valuation – April-May 2026
- Masdar approval of LRP – April-May 2026
- Lender approval of LRP – April-May 2026
- Disclosure of assistance and discussions/confirming package-to be confirmed (PAPs will be notified 1 week in advance)
- Pre-construction phase – Q2 2026
- Construction starts – Q3 2026

A more detailed implementation schedule, including specific dates for disclosure of the assistance packages will be prepared and disclosed to PAPs, once the timeframes have been finalized.

### Project Grievance Mechanism

Project grievances can be raised during meetings, Project site visits, via phone calls and in written form (text messages via email, mobile applications, written requests, etc.). Grievance boxes with grievance forms will also be installed in the following locations:

- Akimat Offices in Sarusu, Talas, Zhualy and Jambyl Districts
- Offices of the nearest communities

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

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

Company and name	Contact details
Juru	Email: <a href="mailto:z.sultanova@juru.org">z.sultanova@juru.org</a>
Zukhra Sultanova –Senior Social Consultant	<a href="mailto:d.beisekova@juru.org">d.beisekova@juru.org</a>
Dinara Beisekova – Social Consultant	Mob: +7 778 817 6364
	Mob: +7 706 739 79 43
Nauryzbek Zhumagazin - Community Liaison Officer	Mob: +7 747 271 1469

Project Company Gross Plaza Business Center, 21A, Taras Shevchenko Street, Mirobod District, Tashkent, 100060, Republic of Uzbekistan	
Phone number: +998978686860	

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

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

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

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

## Annex D: Training Feedback Form

Course title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Attendee name: \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)

### Attendee gender

- Male
- Female

### Attendee considered vulnerable?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

### Overall experience of training

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Please rate the following aspects (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent):

Category	1	2	3	4	5
Relevance of course content to you/your family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ease of implementation of information provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trainer's knowledge on the subject	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interaction & engagement of the trainer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Course materials provided (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What did you find most useful or valuable in the training?

---

**What could be improved or done differently?**

---

**5. Do you feel that the training will be useful to restore/improve your livelihood?**

- Yes
- Somewhat
- No

## **Annex E: Socioeconomic Survey Form**

*No questionnaire \_\_\_\_\_*

### **Short information about Project:**

Qazaq Wind Power LLP plans to develop, construct and operate a wind power project (WPP) of up to 1 GW in Jambyl Region. The Project will be connected with the Jambyl substation and the Karatau substation via two overhead transmission lines (OHTL). When constructed Project will be one of the largest wind power plants in Kazakhstan and will contribute to the national emission reduction targets and grid stability.

Juru Energy is assisting Qazaq Wind Power LLC to prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report including a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Jambyl wind power project which aims to identify the main impact to the communities located near the Project site.

We are asking you to participate in this socio-economic survey for the Project to determine the level of impact on your household income and livelihood and the corresponding additional support. The Socio-economic household survey will take approximately 40 minutes of your time.

The information recorded today will only be used for the Project and will be destroyed once it is no longer needed. Any external reporting will be anonymized for your protection.

For follow up questions or concerns, please let us know through:

### **Oleg Khegay**

*Email: o.khegay@juru.org*

*Work: +998 90 941 43 71*

### **Zukhra Sultanova**

*Email: z.sultanova@juru.org*

*Mob: +7 778 817 6364*

### **Dinara Beisekova**

*Email: d.beisekova@juru.org*

*Mob: +7 777 407 7477*

## SURVEY OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### A. General information

**A1. Name of household head** \_\_\_\_\_

**A2. Gender of household head**

Male	1
Female	2

**A3. Contact details of household head** \_\_\_\_\_

**A4. Household Impacted by the OHTL, or WPP?** List all impacted infrastructure (more than one item can be selected).

WPP and access road	1
Jambyl OHTL	2
Kentau OHTL	3

**A5. Location where survey undertaken**

Talas district	1
Sarysu district	2
Jambyl district	3
Zhualy district	4
Baydibek district	5
Sozak district	6
Kentau district	7
Other (Please indicate)	99

**A6. City/town/village where survey undertaken**

Zhanatas	1
Aktogay	2
Ushbas	3
Turkestan/A.Burkitbaev	4
Uzakbay Syzdykbaev/Zhanaaryk	5
Karatau	6
Karatas	7
Karaoi	8
Maitobe	9
Abdikadir/Lenini path	10
Aulie Bastau	11
Kyzyltan	12
Aulie kol	13
Chulakkurgan and Jetkenshek	14
Turlan	15
Balaturgan	16

---

Unidentified settlement- 1.9km	<b>17</b>
Unidentified settlement - 600 m	<b>18</b>
Kotyrbulak	<b>19</b>
Kushata	<b>20</b>
Kentau city	<b>21</b>
Other (please specify)	<b>99</b>

**B. THE HOUSEHOLD**

**Could you please share the information about your household members. We define 'household' as those who live in this residence and share the income and expenses of your family.**

**INTERVIEWER: FILL IN THE TABLE STARTING FROM THE RESPONDENT (names of household members may be omitted if the respondent is concerned about privacy, but they are omitted, the relationship needs to be clearly provided)**

Serial number	Name	Relation to the household head	Nationality	Gender	Age	Education	Occupation (ONLY 1 ANSWER OPTION)	Disability status
			1 - Kazakh 2 - Other peoples of Central Asia (Uzbek, Tajiks, Turkmen, Kyrgyz) 3 - Other Asian Nations 4 - Slav (Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians) 5 - Other (please specify)	1 – male 2 – female		1 – illiterate 2 – can read and write, but didn't graduate from secondary school 2 – graduated secondary school 3 – graduated from high school 4 - Secondary special (graduated from college, lyceum, vocational school, technical school) 5 - higher(bachelor)/ postgraduate (Master's/PhD) 6 – child (pre-school or still completing education)	1 – pre-school child 2 - full-time student 3 –college student, lyceum, university student etc. 4 –employed by the government 5- employed by private sector company 6- works in a family farm 7 - employed on a farm by a non-family member 8 – grazes animals on own leased plot 9 - employed to graze animals by a non-family member 10 - graze animals without/without payment, on behalf of villager 11 - seasonal worker 12 - entrepreneur/owner of business (registered or unregistered) in the non-agricultural sector 13- works on a household plot 14 - home maker 15 - registered disabled person 16 - pensioner 17 - unemployed in active search for job opportunities 18 – does not work or unemployed and not looking for job opportunities 19 – other (please specify)	1- Not disabled 2- Physical disability 3- Mental disability
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8
1								

2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

**B9. How many members are there in your household in total?** \_\_\_\_\_

**B10. Does your household belong to a marginalized ethnic or social group?**

Yes	1
No	2

If yes, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**B11. Does any member of your household migrate seasonally for work, grazing, or other purposes?**

Yes	1
No	2

**B12. If yes, how many people?** \_\_\_\_\_

**B13. If yes, where do they go?** \_\_\_\_\_

**B14. If yes, how long do they stay away?** \_\_\_\_\_

**B15. Are there any members of your household who are currently earning money in other regions of Kazakhstan or abroad? (If no, go to C1).**

Yes	1
No (Go to C1).	2

**B16. If yes, how many people?** \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Accommodation and living conditions in your village**

**C1. Type of house you live in?**

Private house/ Lifetime rental (for private home)	1
Rental house	2
Flat in a multi-stored apartment	3
Temporary accommodation	4
Movable trailer	5
Allocated housing by work	6
Other (please specify)	99

**C3. Who is the owner of the house (by gender)?**

Male	1
Female	2
Both male and female	3
Not owned by household	4

**C4. Do you live in this house all year round?**

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

Some family members use it all year, some of them move to another house for part of the year.	4
---	---

**C5.** If you use this house temporarily, could you please tell which months do you use this house?

\_\_\_\_\_

**C5.1.** Where do you spend the rest of the months? **C6.** Do you have a home land plot? (If No go to D1)

Yes	1
No (Go to D1)	2

**C7.** If yes, how big is your home land plot (in ha)? \_\_\_\_\_

**C8.** What do you mainly use your home plot for? More than one answer can be selected.

C8.1. Growing vegetables etc for personal use	1
C8.2. Commercial use	2
C8.3. Keeping livestock during the winter months	3
C8.4. Not currently in use	4
C8.99. Other (please specify)	99

**D. Activities (farming, grazing on the Project sites)**

**D1.** What type of land tenure do you have for your PERSONAL HOUSE and home land plot (if relevant)?

Legal lease	1
Shared/communal ownership	2
Informal lease	3
Fully owned	4
Other (please specify)	99

**D2.** What land tenure do you have for the land affected by the WPP or OHTL site (if impacted by both, please indicate which type of land ownership relates to the WPP and which relates to the OHTL)

D.2.1.1 Legal lease (please specify the lease duration)	1
---	---

Informal lease (please specify an informal lease duration)	2
Shared/communal ownership	3
Fully owned	4
Working on the land as an employee	5
Using the land unofficially (i.e. without a contract)	6
Not applicable/do not use	7
Other (please specify)	99

**D3. Do you possess any document OHTL proving your right to use or own the land affected by the WPP or OHTL site?** (if impacted by both, please indicate which type of land ownership relates to the WPP and which relates to the OHTL)

Title deed	1
Lease agreement	2
Customary rights	3
No formal land documentation	4
Other (please specify)	99

**D3. What is your current usage of the Wind Farm site? More than one item can be selected.**  
*Surveyor to have a map to indicate the location*

Residential	1
Agricultural	2
Commercial	3
Forestry	4
Pastureland for grazing livestock	5
Leisure	6
Hunting	7
Have land there but do not use it	8
Do not have land and do not use it. (i.e. not impacted by this part of the project)	9
Other (please specify)	99

**D4. What is your current usage of the OHTL route? More than one item can be selected.**  
*Surveyor to have a map to indicate the location*

Residential	1
Agricultural	2
Commercial	3
Forestry	4
Pastureland for grazing livestock	5
Leisure	6

Hunting	7
Have land there but do not use it	8
Do not have land and do not use it. (i.e. not impacted by this part of the project)	9
Other (please specify)	99

**D5. If land on WPP or OHTL site is used for agricultural purposes, please fill in the table below:**

No	Type of crop/Tree	Area of crops (ha) or number of trees (within the project area)	Total area of agricultural crops/Number of trees

**E. Grazing on the Project site**

**E1. Are you involved in grazing activities on the WPP or OHTL site? (if 'No' go to F1)**

Yes	1
No (go to F1)	2

**E2. Do you graze your own livestock on the WPP or OHTL site?**

Yes	1
No	2

**E3. Please indicate a number of livestock you are grazing on the WPP or OHTL site by filling the table below:**

No	Type of livestock	Number		Size of grazing area (approximately – please indicate if this is combined or different for each animal type)
		Livestock owned by the PAP's household	Livestock owned by someone else	
1	Cows			

2	Sheep			
3	Horses			
4	.....			
5				
6				

**E4. Please indicate the number of households/leaseholders whose livestock you are grazing?**

No	Name	Community	Number of livestock	Type of livestock	Contact details
				1- Horses 2- Cows 3- Sheep 4- Other (specify)	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

**E5. Do you constantly graze livestock for the same households? Or do you graze livestock for different households each time?**

Same households	1
Different households each time	2
Other (please specify)	99

**E6. Where do you water your livestock (please indicate places)?**

At the Project site on own/employers land	1
At the Project site on another person's land	2
Bring water to site for livestock	3
Livestock owners' water themselves	4
Other (please specify)	99

**E7. What months do you graze the livestock on the Project land?**

Entire year	1
Seasonal (Please provide months)	2

**E8. Where you keep livestock when they are not out for grazing?**

Keep them in household land plot	1
On a different land plot	2
Sell the livestock	3
Return them to livestock owners	4
Other (please specify)	99

**E9. Do you have alternative land to use?**

Yes	1
No	2

**E10. If yes, please fill the provided table:**

No	Location	Size	Lease agreement 1- Yes, 2- No	Other relevant information
1				
2				
3				

**E11. Could you relocate animals or structure there if needed?**

Yes	1
No	2

**F. Accommodation and structures on site**

**F1. Are there any graves, shrines, or sites of spiritual or cultural importance located on or near the WPP or OHTL land?**

Yes	1
No	2

**F2. If yes, please describe their significance and location: \_\_\_\_\_**

**F3. Do you have any structures on the Project site (i.e. within the WPP area or the OHTL right of way? (if 'No' go to G1) - Surveyor to have a map to indicate the location**

Yes	1
No (go to G1)	2

**F4. If yes how many structures? \_\_\_\_\_**

**F5. For what purpose is it/are the structure(s) used?**

Residential permanent	1
-----------------------	---

Residential temporary/seasonal	2
Resting during the day (i.e. not residential)	3
Commercial	4
Storage	5
Keeping livestock	6
Other (please specify)	99

**F6. If it is residential (either temporary or permanent), who lives in the structure? -----**  
-----

**F7. If it is commercial, what type of commerce is it used for? -----**  
-----

**F8. Do you use the structures on site all year round? If not, specify the seasons (seasonal, for certain months, other)**

Yes, all year round	1
No, only during specific seasons (please specify the months)	2
Other (please specify)	99

**F9. Is it a movable or a fixed structure? (if movable, go to G1)**

Movable ( <b>go to G1</b> )	1
Fixed	2

**F10. Could you please specify from which construction materials is it made from?**

Clay (stone mixture)	1
Brick	2
Concrete slabs	3
Reeds	4
Other (please specify)	99

**F11. Do you have cadastral documents for the structures you own on the WPP and OHTL sites?**

Yes	1
No	2

**G. Access to Public Services**

**G1. What is the main mode of transportation used to commute the Project site (either the WPP or OHTL depending on impact)?**

Own car	1
Tractor/mobile caravan	2
Public transport (including private minibuses)	3
Local taxi	4
Bus	5
Horse/donkey	6
Other (please specify)	99

**G2. Do you own a car/tractor for transportation of your caravan and/or livestock for annual use?** (if not applicable, go to H1).

Yes ( <b>Go to H1</b> )	1
No	2
Not applicable, ( <b>Go to H1</b> )	3

**G3. If no, please explain how you get your livestock to site.**

---

### H. Workers

**H1. Do you hire workers to assist you in farming/grazing activities (if No, go to H3)?**

Yes	1
No, I do not hire workers ( <b>Go to H3</b> )	2
No, I am a worker with a contract (please state seasonal or permanent) ( <b>Go to I1</b> )	3
No, I am a worker without a contract ( <b>Go to I1</b> )	4
No, I informally use the land without a contractual agreement ( <b>Go to H3</b> )	5
Other (please specify)	99

**H2. If yes, please fill in the table below:**

No	Name of worker	Nature of job (e.g. grazing, breeding, etc.)	Employment period (1.seasonally, 2.permanent, 3.temporary)	Monthly salary paid to the worker (in KZT or in kind)	Do they pay for grazing their own livestock? 1.Yes/2.No	if applicable indicate how much)
1.						
2.						

3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						

**H3. Do your family members help you with livestock farming? (if No, go to I1)**

Yes	1
No ( <b>Go to I1</b> )	2

**H4. Please indicate period of work your family members help you.**

All round year	1
In winter season	2
In spring season	3
In summer season	4
Other (please specify)	99

**H5. Which relatives or family members assist with the livestock farming and how do you compensate their labor?**

	Name	Type of relative (brother, sister, son and etc.)	How much in KZT?	<i>If you do not pay for your family members, please indicate how do you compensate their labour</i>
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

**I. Income and expenses**

**I1. Are there individuals in your household who earn an income?**

Yes, individuals have official incomes (salary from an employer that is registered and taxed)	1
Yes, individuals have unofficial incomes (income from sale of goods or services that is not registered and taxed).	2

Yes, individuals have both official and unofficial incomes.	<b>3</b>
Not there is nobody in the household that earns an income.	<b>4</b>

**12. Please specify how many individuals in the household earn an income:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**13. Please fill in the table below regarding your household income** (please provide amounts as annual income, or specify where the amount is not annual)

No	Source of income	Amount (in KZT	Notes (please indicate here if this type of expense is not annual)
1.	Salary from employment other than herding/ agricultural work		Please state type of employment
2.	Employment in herding/ agriculture (non-family farms)		
3.	Sale of your own livestock, and poultry		
4.	Sale agricultural products produced on your own farm.		
5.	Non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity		Please state type of entrepreneurial activity
6.	Money sent/brought by family members, temporary labour migrants (remittances)		Please state the percentage of the total income comes from remittances
7.	Social assistance (if your receive any payments as low-income family or for another reasons)		
8.	Pensions (applicable for old members of family), if applicable		
9.	Disability pensions, if applicable		
10.	Other (please specify)		

### J. Income and expenses

**J1. Please share overall annual expenses** (please provide amounts as annual expenses, or specify where the amount is not annual)

No	Source of expenses	Amount (in KZT)	Notes (please indicate here if this type of expense is not annual)
1.	Taxes (payment) for public utilities (electricity, gas, heating, etc.)		
2.	Purchase and delivery of water for drinking and domestic needs		
3.	Expenses for food		
4.	Education expenses (purchase of school supplies, textbooks, contributions to the school fund, college and university expenses, payment of courses, tutors, etc.)		
5.	Medical treatment		
6.	Costs of farm/garden, products (home garden)		
7.	Costs related to agricultural production		
8.	Costs of the purchase and maintenance of livestock, poultry and fodder		
9.	Loan payment, (if applicable)		
10.	Transportation expenses		
11.	Other		

**J2. How many of your livestock did you sell for 2024-2023?**

J2-1. Type of livestock: \_\_\_\_\_

J2-2. Number \_\_\_\_\_

J2-3. amount KZT

**J3. Please specify why you sold livestock?**

**J4. Do your annual expenses exceed the annual income?**

Yes	1
No	2

**J5. If yes, how do you get by?**

Assistance from family members	1
Assistance from other community members	2
Loans	3
Savings	4
Other (please specify)	99

**K. Access to loans**

**K1. Do women in your household have access to financial services (e.g. bank loans, microcredit)?**

Yes	1
No	2

**K2. Do you have an existing loan that you are repaying, if yes, what was it for? (If no, go to L1)**

No, we haven't taken any type of loan	1 (Go to L1)
Yes, for business activities	2
Yes, for household equipment	3
Yes, mortgage loan (for housing)	4
Yes, for agricultural equipment	5
Yes, for cars	6
Yes, study loan	7
Yes, to buy livestock	8
Yes, Other (please specify)	99

**K3. For whom this loan was registered?**

For male household member	1
For female household member	2
For both of male and female household member	3

**K4. What is the total amount of the loan?**

---

**K5. What are your monthly repayments on the loan?**

---

**K6. Do you think that limitation to access the site could potentially affect the repayment of your loan?**

Yes	1
No	2

**K7. Do you have other resource for paying loan?**

Yes	1
No	2

#### L. Gender assessment

**L1. Who in your household typically controls income and decision making regarding land use?**

Men	1
Women	2
Both men and women	3
Other (please specify)	99

**L2. How do you think the consequences of the project (such as permanent or temporary loss of land, loss of crops, potential restricted access) might affect women more than men?**

Yes	1
No (переход L3.)	2

**L2.1. If yes, to what extent? \_\_\_\_\_**

**L3. How do you think providing compensation or assistance (alternative land, training, cash compensation, etc.) might impact women more than men?**

Yes	1
No (переход L4.)	2

**L3.1. . If yes, to what extent? \_\_\_\_\_**

**L4. Do women participate in household or community-level decision-making? (If “No” go to M1)**

Yes	1
-----	---

No (Go to M1)	2
---------------	---

L5. If yes, to what extent? \_\_\_\_\_

### M. Household assessment

**M1. Do you have any tax payments that relate to grazing, or agriculture that would be impacted by loss of use of some of your land (even if temporarily).**

Yes	1
No	2

**M2. If yes, please describe the tax requirements and to whom the tax is paid.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**M3. Do you have agricultural contracts or agreements that require you to meet certain quotas or provide a number of crops or animals at a certain time that would be impacted by the Project (even if temporarily)?**

Yes	1
No	2

**M3-1. If so, will the project's impact (even temporary) affect the fulfillment of these quotas and deliveries?**

Yes (переход к M4)	1
No (переход к M5)	2

**M4. If yes, who is this contract with and what are the quotas required?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**M5. If the Project restricts the area of land that you use (i.e. because there is a wind turbine, structure, or OHTL tower on the land) would you continue to use the remainder of the land?**

Yes	1
No	2

**M 5-1. If no, please explain your answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**M6. If the Project restricts the area of land that you use (i.e. because there is a wind turbine, structure, or OHTL tower on the land) would you continue to employ the workers that you currently employ?**

Yes	1
No	2

**M6-1.** If no, please explain your response: \_\_\_\_\_

**M7.** If the Project restricts the area of land that you use (i.e. because there is a wind turbine, structure, or OHTL tower on the land) would you continue to keep all of the livestock you currently have?

Yes	1
No	2

**M7-1.** If no, please explain your response: \_\_\_\_\_

### N. Livelihood Restoration Preferences

**N1.** As part of the project implementation, the Project developer will be providing some support to restore the livelihoods of affected people. What forms of livelihood support would you prefer? *(Please select your preferred option only)*

Skills training	1
Start-up grants	2
Agricultural land	3
Wage employment (temporary during construction)	4
Other (please specify)	99

**N2.** What skills or areas of business are you most interested in developing or expanding?

Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**N3.** What do you think are the main barriers you could face in restoring or improving your livelihood following the completion of the project?

Lack of funds	1
Lack of training	2
Market access	3
Health issues	4
Don't know	5
<b>Other</b> (please specify)	99

### O. Compensation Preferences

**O1. If you are eligible for compensation as a result of the Project impacts, would you prefer compensation to be provided in cash or in-kind (e.g. land, housing, goods, materials, seeds etc)?**

Cash	1
In-kind (Go to P1)	2
Combination	3
Not sure	4

**O2. What is your preferred method for receiving cash compensation?**

Bank transfer	1
Cash payment	2
Mobile payment	3
<b>Other</b> (please specify)	

### P. Grievance Mechanism Awareness

**P1 Are you aware of the grievance redress mechanism available for project? (if “No” go to P4)**

Yes	1
No (Go to P4)	2

**P2. Have you ever submitted a complaint through the grievance redress mechanism?**

Yes	1
No	2

**P3. If yes, were you satisfied with the resolution?**

Very satisfied	1
Somewhat satisfied	2
Not satisfied (please explain)	3

**P4. Please provide us with any other information or concerns you may have regarding the project**

*Thank you very much for your participation in the survey!*

**Date of valuation survey:** \_\_\_\_\_, 2025

**Interviewer (full name and signature)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewee (full name and signature)**

\_\_\_\_\_

## Annex F: Example Valuation Tables

The following tables have been copied from the valuation of one of the affected land plots, as an example of the information reviewed and assessed as part of the initial valuation undertaken in October 2025.

Table 36: Example comparative approach to determining the market value of a land plot

Characteristics	Land Plot 1	Land Plot 2	Land Plot 3
Information	<a href="https://krisha.kz/a/show/662569829?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=10987477722426">https://krisha.kz/a/show/662569829?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=10987477722426</a>	<a href="https://krisha.kz/a/show/695346328?srchid=0199c8a0-1754-7827-9e6b-838a633bdc2c&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=72,phone:">https://krisha.kz/a/show/695346328?srchid=0199c8a0-1754-7827-9e6b-838a633bdc2c&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=72,phone:</a>	<a href="https://krisha.kz/a/show/697824494?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=92,phone">87015963069 https://krisha.kz/a/show/697824494?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=92, phone</a>
Evaluation date	21.10.2025	21.10.2025	21.10.2025
address (object location)	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Kordai district	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Jambyl district, Akyrta	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Jambyl district
Composition of transferred rights to a real estate object	Right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot	Right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot	Right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot
Financing conditions for a completed or proposed transaction	Typical for a given market segment	Typical for a given market segment	Typical for a given market segment
Terms of sale (offer)	Marketable	Marketable	Marketable
Availability (absence) of communications	Water	Water	Water
Land area, sq. m	101,235	1,500,000	3,500,000
Purpose of the land plot	For farming	For farming purposes	For farming
Offer price per property, tenge	22,500,000	40,000,000	99,000,000

### Calculation of comparability of similar items based on offer prices

The coefficient of variation is a value used in statistics that is equal to the ratio of the standard (root-mean-square) deviation of a random variable to its mathematical expectation. It is used to compare the

variability of the same trait in several populations with different arithmetic mean values. The coefficient is calculated using the formula:

$$CV=(\sigma/k) * 100,$$

Where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the random variable; k is the expected (average) value of the random variable.

Table 37: Example calculation of comparability of similar objects at offer prices

Characteristics	Land plot # 1	Land plot #2	Land plot #3
Land area, sq. m	800,000	1,500,000	3,500,000
Sale price	22,500,000	40,000,000	99,000,000
Cost of 1 sq. m	28.13	26.67	28.29
Average	28.29		
Deviation from the mean	0.43	-1.03	0.59
Mean square deviation	0.73		
Coefficient of variation	2.63%		

The coefficient of variation is 2.63%.

It is generally accepted that:

- if the coefficient of variation is less than 10%, then the degree of data dispersion is considered insignificant.
- if from 10% to 20% - average.
- more than 20% and less than or equal to 33% - significant.

Table 38. Example calculation of the value of the evaluated land plot, using a comparative analysis of the comparative approach.

No.	Characteristics	Land plot being evaluated	Land Plot 1	Land Plot 2	Land Plot 3
	Name of the Object being evaluated:	Land plot	Land plot	Land plot	Land plot
1	Source of information	Data of documents provided by the Customer, as well as visual inspection data	<a href="https://krisha.kz/a/show/695346328?srchid=0199c8a0-1754-7827-9e6b-838a633bdc2c&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=72, phone: 87015963069">https://krisha.kz/a/show/695346328?srchid=0199c8a0-1754-7827-9e6b-838a633bdc2c&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=72, phone: 87015963069</a>	<a href="https://krisha.kz/a/show/697824494?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=92, phone: 87477722426">https://krisha.kz/a/show/697824494?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=92, phone: 87477722426</a>	<a href="https://krisha.kz/a/show/662569829?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=10987477722426">https://krisha.kz/a/show/662569829?srchid=0199c844-cd79-79b0-b3f3-4ea743b66912&amp;srchtype=filter&amp;srchpos=10987477722426</a>
2	Evaluation date	21.10.2025	21.10.2025	21.10.2025	21.10.2025
3	Object address (object location)	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Sarysu district,	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Kordai district	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Jambyl district, Akyrtas	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Jambyl district
4	Composition of transferable rights to a real estate object	Right of temporary paid land use (lease) to a land plot	Right of temporary paid land use (lease) to a land plot	Right of temporary paid land use (lease) to a land plot	The right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot
5	Terms of financing of a completed or proposed transaction	Typical for this market segment	Typical for this market segment	Typical for this market segment	Typical for this market segment
6	Terms of sale (offers)	Market conditions	Marketable	Marketable	Marketable
7	Period between transaction (offer) and valuation dates	October 2025	October 2025	October 2025	October 2025
8	Availability (absence) of communications	Water	Water	Water	Water
9	Land area, ha	0.26669	80,000	150,000	350,000
10	Land area, sq. m	2666,9	800,000	1,500,000	3,500,000
11	Intended use of a land plot	For farming	For farming purposes	For farming	For farming

12	Offer price per real estate object, tenge		22,500,000	40,000,000	99,000,000
13	Transferable property rights	The right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot	The right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot for a period of 49 years	The right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot for a period of 49 years	The right of temporary paid land use (lease) for a land plot for a period of 10 years
	Adjustment for the difference in transferred property rights, tenge		0	0	0
	<b>Adjusted value of the object, tenge</b>		<b>22,500,000</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>	<b>99,000,000</b>
14	Price factor		Offer	Offer	Offer
	Bid adjustment, KZT		-2,250,000	-4,000,000	-9,900,000
	<b>Adjusted property value, KZT</b>		<b>20,250,000</b>	<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>89,100,000</b>
15	Financing conditions	Typical for a given market segment	Typical for a given market segment	Typical for a given market segment	Typical for a given market segment
	Adjustment for financial conditions, tenge		0	0	0
	<b>Adjusted cost object, tenge</b>		<b>20,250,000</b>	<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>89,100,000</b>
16	Terms of sale	Marketable	Marketable	Marketable	Marketable
	Terms of sale adjustment, tenge		0	0	0
	<b>Adjusted property value, tenge</b>		<b>20,250,000</b>	<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>89,100,000</b>
17	<b>Price per 1 sq. m. m of the object, tenge/sq. m</b>		<b>25.31</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>25.46</b>
18	Offer date (transaction date)	October 2025	October 2025	October 2025	October 2025

	Sale time adjustment, %		0%	0%	0%
	<b>Adjusted cost of the object, tenge/sq. m</b>		<b>25.31</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>25.46</b>
19	Location of the object	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Sarysu district,	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Kordai district	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Jambyl district, Akyrta	Republic of Kazakhstan, Jambyl region, Jambyl district
	Location adjustment, %		-25%	-25%	-25%
	<b>Adjusted cost of the object, tenge/sq. m</b>		<b>18.98</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>19.09</b>
20	Availability (absence) of communications	Water	Water	Water	Water
	Adjustment for the presence (absence) of communications, %		0%	0%	0%
	<b>Adjusted cost of the object, tenge/sq. m</b>		<b>18.98</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>19.09</b>
21	Intended use of the land plot	For farming	For farming	For farming purposes	For farming
	Adjustment for the intended use of the land plot, %		0%	0%	0%
	<b>Adjusted cost of the object, tenge/sq. m</b>		<b>18.98</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>19.09</b>
22	Land area, sq. m	2,666.9	800,000	1,500,000	3,500,000
	Land area adjustment, %		-41%	-44%	-47%
	<b>Adjusted property value, tenge/sq. m</b>		<b>11.20</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>10.12</b>

23	<b>Average property value, tenge/sq. m</b>	<b>10,47</b>			
24	<b>Land area, sq. m</b>	<b>2,666. 9</b>			
25	<b>Property value, rounded, tenge</b>	<b>28,000</b>			
26	<b>Cost per 1 ha, tenge</b>	<b>105,000</b>			

## Annex G: Cut-off-date Disclosure



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№ JKZ-OUT-25-175

To:

To the Akimat of Sarysu District of Jambyl Region  
To the Akimat of Talas District of Jambyl Region  
To the Akimat of Zhualy District of Jambyl Region  
To the Akimat of Jambyl District of Jambyl Region

As far as you are aware, Masdar (UAE) intends to develop a 1 GW wind power plant (WPP) in the Sarysu District of Zhambyl Region (the "Project"). The Project also предусматривает the development of an energy storage system (BESS) with a capacity of 150 MW / 300 MWh, construction of a 130 km overhead transmission line (OHTL) to connect the Project to the existing Zhambyl Substation at the 220 kV connection point, as well as an OHTL of 162 km to connect to the existing Opornaya Substation and further to the existing Kentau Substation.

This Project is the result of an agreement reached during the official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, to Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates). On 17 January 2023, a Project Implementation Agreement for a wind energy project with a capacity of up to 1 GW in Kazakhstan was signed between Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar ("Masdar"), the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Kazakhstan Investment Development Fund LLP.

Juru LLP is providing assistance to Masdar in conducting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including socio-economic surveys, census activities, and asset inventory for the Project. The census and asset inventory works were carried out to assess immovable property and other assets, including any improvements made by affected persons on land plots, such as tree planting, cultivation of agricultural crops, etc. These activities were completed on 21 October 2025 for agricultural land plots located within the Project area.

Following the completion of the census and asset inventory, this letter establishes the official cut-off date determining eligibility for compensation. The official cut-off date for the assessment of Project impacts is 21 October 2025. Any new structures, improvements, agricultural crops, or planted trees established within the Project area after this date will not be eligible for compensation. This means that only assets that existed at the time of the inventory will be considered for compensation. Persons who settled within the Project area after the above-mentioned

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date will not be entitled to compensation. The Project requests households to continue their usual economic activities until official notification of any changes is provided.

Stakeholder engagement and the process of calculating compensation are ongoing. The results of the census and asset inventory are used to determine how households and their livelihoods will be affected by the Project, as well as to calculate appropriate compensation packages and types of additional assistance. We encourage all individuals who are interested in or affected by the Project to participate in consultations. These include landowners, land users, seasonal herders and workers, as well as any other persons who have an interest in land within the Project area. Consultations will continue to provide updated information on Project activities and timelines.

If anyone believes that they may be affected by the Project but has not yet been contacted by the Project team (Juru LLP or the social survey company Paperlab), or if they have a complaint, they are kindly requested to contact the designated contact person indicated at the bottom of this page or use the contact details provided in the Project Brochure. All information provided will be treated confidentially and will not be disclosed to third parties.

We kindly request the Akimat to assist in disseminating this information among persons who are affected or may potentially be affected by the Project.

Thank you for your cooperation, and we look forward to your response.

Director  
«Juru Energy Consulting» LLC  
Dzhuskinbek Ismail

Contact person:  
Kaisar Duysembayev  
Tel.: +7 701 198 7777



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№ JKZ-OUT-25-175

Кімге:

Жамбыл облысының Сарысу ауданының әкімдігіне  
Жамбыл облысының Талас ауданының әкімдігіне  
Жамбыл облысының Жуалы ауданының әкімдігіне  
Жамбыл облысының Жамбыл ауданының әкімдігіне

Сізге мәлім болғандай, Masdar (БАӘ) компаниясы Жамбыл облысының Сарысу ауданында қуаттылығы 1 ГВт болатын жел электр станциясын (ЖЭС) салуды жоспарлап отыр (бұдан әрі – «Жоба»).

Жоба шеңберінде сондай-ақ қуаттылығы 150 МВт / 300 МВт-сағ болатын энергияны аккумуляциялау жүйесін (BESS) салу, Жобаны 220 кВ қосылу нүктесінде қолданыстағы Жамбыл қосалқы станциясына қосу үшін ұзындығы 130 км болатын әуе электр беру желісін (ӘЖ), сондай-ақ қолданыстағы Опорная қосалқы станциясына және одан әрі Кентау қосалқы станциясына қосу үшін ұзындығы 162 км болатын ӘЖ салу көзделген.

Аталған Жоба Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті Қасым-Жомарт Тоқаевтың Абу-Даби (Біріккен Араб Әмірліктері) ресми сапары барысында қол жеткізілген келісімдердің нәтижесі болып табылады.

2023 жылғы 17 қаңтарда Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar («Masdar»), Қазақстан Республикасының Энергетика министрлігі және «Қазақстандық инвестицияларды дамыту қоры» ЖШС арасында Қазақстанда қуаттылығы 1 ГВт-қа дейінгі жел энергетикасы жобасын іске асыру туралы келісімге қол қойылды.

«Juru» ЖШС Masdar компаниясына Жоба бойынша қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік салаға әсерді бағалау (ESIA) жұмыстарын жүргізуге, оның ішінде әлеуметтік-экономикалық зерттеу, халық санағын жүргізу және активтерді түгендеу бойынша қолдау көрсетуде.

Халық санағы мен активтерді түгендеу жұмыстары жылжымайтын мүлікті және басқа да активтерді, соның ішінде жер учаскелерінде зардап шеккен тұлғалар енгізген кез келген жақсартуларды (ағаш отырғызу, ауыл шаруашылығы дақылдарын өсіру және т.б.) бағалау мақсатында жүргізілді. Аталған жұмыстар 2025 жылғы 21 қазанда Жобаны іске асыру үшін бөлінген аумақта орналасқан ауыл шаруашылығы мақсатындағы жер учаскелері бойынша аяқталды.

Халық санағы мен активтерді түгендеу аяқталғаннан кейін осы хат арқылы өтемақы алуға құқықты айқындайтын ресми бақылау күні белгіленеді. Жобаның әсерлерін бағалау үшін ресми бақылау күні – 2025 жылғы 21 қазан болып табылады. Осы күннен кейін Жоба аумағында салынған кез келген жаңа

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құрылыстар, жақсартулар, ауыл шаруашылығы дақылдары немесе отырғызылған ағаштар өтемақыға жатпайды.

Бұл өтемақы тек түгендеу жүргізілген күнге дейін болған активтерге ғана қарастырылатынын білдіреді. Аталған күннен кейін Жоба аумағына қоныстанған тұлғалар өтемақы алуға құқылы болмайды. Жоба тарапынан ресми хабарлама жіберілгенге дейін үй шаруашылықтарынан өздерінің қалыпты шаруашылық қызметін жалғастыру сұралады.

Мүдделі тараптармен өзара іс-қимыл және өтемақы есептеу жұмыстары жалғасуда. Халық санағы мен активтерді түгендеу нәтижелері үй шаруашылықтары мен олардың күн көріс көздеріне Жобаның қалай әсер ететінін анықтау, сондай-ақ тиісті өтемақы пакеттері мен қосымша қолдау түрлерін есептеу үшін пайдаланылады.

Біз Жобаға қызығушылық танытқан немесе одан зардап шегуі мүмкін барлық тұлғаларды консультацияларға қатысуға шақырамыз. Олардың қатарына жер иелері, жер пайдаланушылар, маусымдық малшылар мен жұмысшылар, сондай-ақ Жоба аумағындағы жерге қандай да бір мүддесі бар басқа да тұлғалар жатады. Консультациялар Жобаның іс-шаралары мен кестесіне қатысты жаңартылған ақпарат беру мақсатында жалғастырылады.

Егер қандай да бір тұлға өзін Жоба әсеріне ұшырауы мүмкін деп санаса, бірақ онымен әлі Жоба командасы («Juru» ЖШС немесе әлеуметтік сауалнамаларды жүргізетін Paperlab компаниясы) байланысқа шықпаған болса, немесе шағымы бар болса, осы беттің төменгі бөлігінде көрсетілген байланыс тұлғасына хабарласуын немесе Жоба Брошюрасында берілген байланыс деректерін пайдалануды сұраймыз. Ұсынылған барлық ақпарат құпия түрде өңделеді және үшінші тұлғаларға берілмейді.

Жобадан зардап шеккен немесе әлеуетті түрде зардап шегуі мүмкін тұлғалар арасында осы ақпаратты таратуға ақиматтың қолдау көрсетуін сұраймыз.

Ынтымақтастығыңыз үшін алғыс білдіреміз және жауабыңызды күтеміз.

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