



# Nur Bukhara Solar PV

## Executive Summary: Livelihood Restoration Plan

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## Document Information

<b>Project Name</b>	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment for Nur Bukhara Solar PV
<b>Document Title</b>	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) - Executive Summary
<b>Juru's Project Reference</b>	UZB-MAS_ESIA for Solar PV_Bukhara
<b>Client</b>	Masdar Clean Energy
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## Document Control

Version	Date	Description	Author	Reviewer	Approver
1.0	31 August 2023	LRP - Executive Summary for disclosure	ZK, Asadbek Nabiev	ML	ND

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## Abbreviations

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

# 1 Introduction

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

Masdar has appointed Juru Energy Ltd. (JE or the Consultant) to perform an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project. This document is the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and has been prepared on behalf of Masdar to guide and implement livelihood restoration planning. It will be submitted as Volume V of the ESIA.

## 1.1 Objectives of the LRP

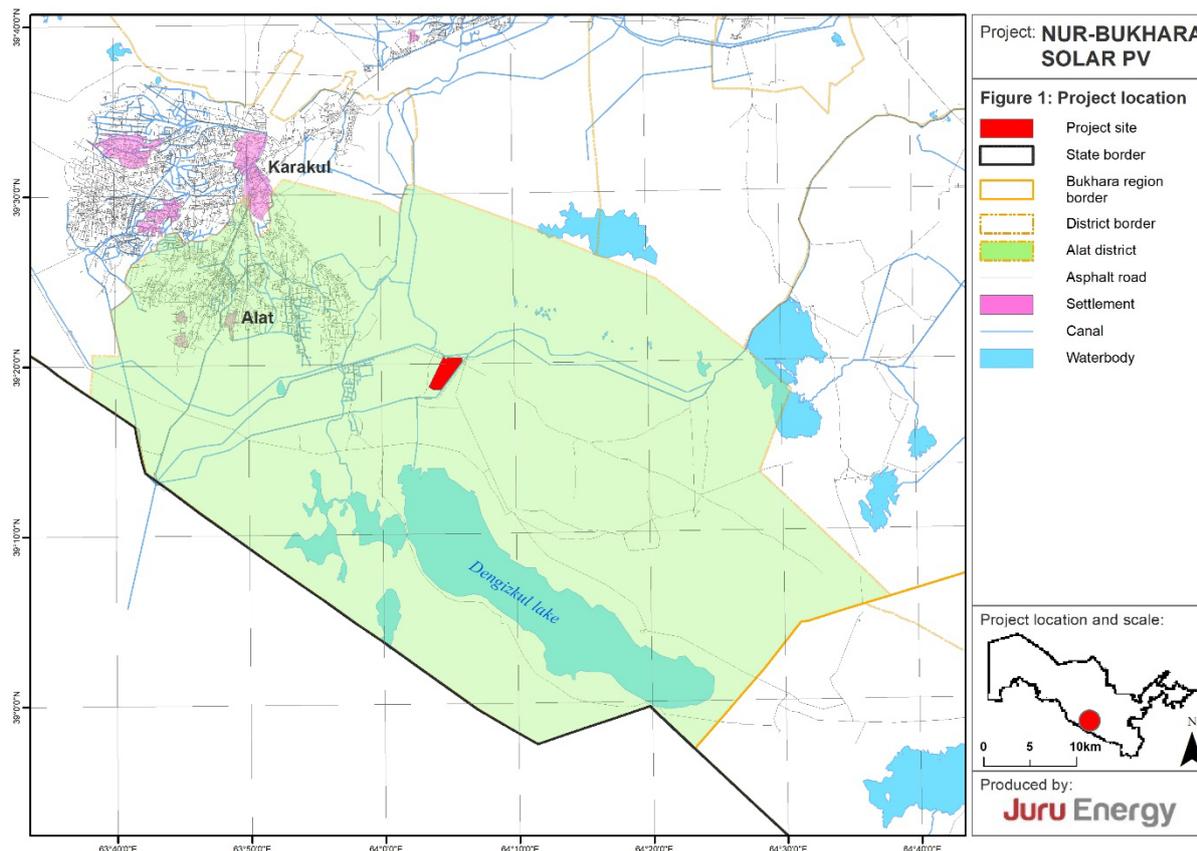
This LRP has been developed based on the following guiding principles:

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

## 1.2 Project Location

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

Figure 1: Project location

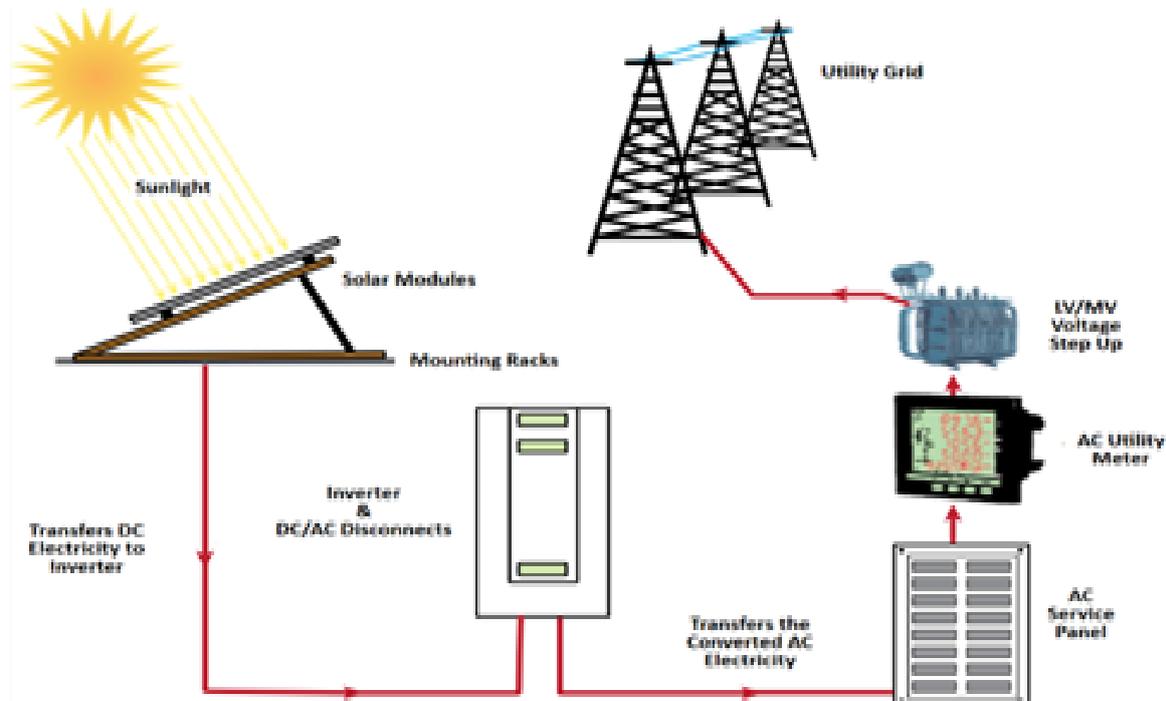


## 2 Project Technology

### 2.1 Overview

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

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



The main components of the Project are:

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

## 2.2 Potential Impacts

Purchase of the Project land will have limited to negligible impacts on the landowner SWID, and land management companies Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC and Alat Qorakolchilik LLC. Restricting the access to the Project site (through fencing and constructing the PV plant, substation, BESS), construction of the 50m access road and the construction of the OHTL (one transmission tower will be outside of the Project site) will cause economic displacement to herders that use the site for grazing animals. These herders are considered to be project affected people (PAPs).

The primary zone of impact is the footprint of the Project components. Given that none of the PAPs live in the Project footprint, there will be a secondary zone of impact, that is the communities of Kirlishon and Kulchovdur where the PAPs live. A buffer zone will need to be kept between the

Project site and the Amu Bukhara Irrigation System (ABIS) Canal, which has been established as 70 meters by Amu Bukhara Department of Alat District.

An original site area of 1,035 ha has been optimised to the current area of 649 ha, connection to the existing OHTL, removal of land leased by one farmer and changes to the buffer zone with ABIS canal have all reduced livelihood restoration impacts.

### **3 Legal and Institutional Frameworks**

The ESIA has been developed in accordance with national standards, the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) (2012) and supporting Performance Standards (PSs), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and with reference to European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Policy 2019 (ESP 2019) Performance Requirements (PRs) and the Equator Principles IV (EPIV).

Uzbek legislation does not match/cover several requirements of IFC, ADB and EBRD requirements for conducting resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. A gap analysis has been prepared to show the gaps between Lender standards and national law.

Table 1: Main gaps between national legislation ADB SPS 2009, EBRD PR5 and PR 10 and IFC PS5

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

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

<b>Element</b>	<b>ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5</b>	<b>Uzbekistan Legislation</b>	<b>Measures to bridge the gap</b>
Socio-economic assessment	The project developer should implement a socio-economic baseline assessment of displaced persons.	Not addressed.	Socio-economic and census surveys of all identified PAPs have been conducted. Based on the survey results relevant support has been proposed.
Compensation payments	The Project Developer must only take possession of land once all compensation has been paid.	Land can be acquired from the current owner and resettlement can take place only after provision of compensation.	No gap. No construction (including site mobilization activities) will take place until compensation payments are completed, and asset/area has been vacated.
Provision of benefits	Displaced persons must be given the opportunity to derive benefits <sup>1</sup> from the project.	Not addressed.	Where applicable the Project will provide access to Project benefits for PAPs. This includes inclusion in ongoing consultation, priority for hiring purposes, and inclusion in livelihood restoration activities.
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	The Project Developer should announce cut off dates to all identified PAPs and conduct an inventory survey of lost assets including land, crops, trees irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements.	No cut off dates are required by local legislation. Inventory survey is conducted at the cost of Project Developer or entity requiring land acquisition.	The Project has conducted negotiations with all identified land users, has agreed on a cut-off date and has publicly disclosed it.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups, including women, should be aware of their rights for compensation. The project developer should provide support in addition to	No specific support, such as additional support in non-material form, is required by legislation. for vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with ADB, EBRD and IFC requirements.

<sup>1</sup> Benefits may include local hiring, corporate social responsibility opportunities, and project specific benefits e.g., improved road access.

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

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

## 4 Assessment of Impacts

### 4.1 Project Affected Parties

Impacted parties were identified as:

- State Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry Development – the GoU has allocated all pastureland throughout the country for SWID’s unlimited use.
- Lease Holders:
  - SWID as the landowner, has leased the Project land to a management company called called Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC
  - Buhoro Karakol Cluster LLC has subleased the land to Alat Qorakolchilik” LLC for 49 years, to be used to graze livestock.
  - The LLC has set up one land lease for the Project land. The holders are one herder and his partner (H1 and H2 – who have a short term agreement for land use at the Project site). They have the right to use the land under a land lease agreement .
- Local Herders - Seven village households (V1 – V7) from the Kirilishon community (Jiydali) located near Khamza 1 substation also use the same area as herders H1 and H2 to graze their own livestock<sup>2</sup>.

### 4.2 Socioeconomic Survey

Socioeconomic and census surveys of the Project affected households (PAH) were undertaken by telephone from 05 to 09 June 2023. In total 43 people from nine PAHs were identified as being impacted by the Project - herders (H1 and H2) and village households (V1 – V7).

There are currently no agricultural activities being undertaken on the Project site, except for grazing of livestock. All people that graze on the Project site live in Kirilishon community and the majority graze only at the top of the Project site, nearest to the Khamza 1 substation. All nine of the PAH use the Project site for livestock grazing during the spring months (March, April and May).

The census survey of PAH outlined that all of the households that can be considered vulnerable as a result of the following situations<sup>3</sup>:

- One household is led by women who is single parent;
- Three other households are considered female headed households;
- One household has a member with a second grade of disability;
- One household is led by women who has a third grade of disability;
- Seven households are considered poor as their reported income is enough only to cover their basic needs.

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<sup>2</sup> NB - there are 8 households in this community, but only 7 households are herders.

<sup>3</sup> This LRP generally follows the definition of vulnerable people provided in the EBRD’s Environmental and Social Policy (2019); with a focus on female headed households, households with disabled members and poor households.

- All of the households come from ‘natural resource dependent communities<sup>4</sup>’ and given that the vegetation being grazed is scarce, and the land is only viable for use during the spring seasons, they are all considered vulnerable for the purpose of this LRP.

## **5 Eligibility and Entitlement**

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

An entitlement matrix has been prepared to describe the different types of known Project losses and the proposed compensation for each category of loss.

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<sup>4</sup> EBRD’s Environmental and Social Policy (2019) includes a definition of vulnerable people, which includes natural resource dependent communities.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Land	Permanent (loss of the use of the Project footprint, access road and OHTL tower)	Landowner/Entities responsible for managing the land	Per the Presidential decree, or other legislative agreement for the land lease.
		Formal land users	Herders H1 and H2 – Identification of an alternative grazing site with similar or better characteristics as the original site. Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users	Identification of an alternative grazing site with similar or better characteristics as the original site (to be used unofficially). Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
	Temporary (loss of land as a result of construction works outside project footprint <sup>5</sup> )	Land users (Herders, farmer, etc.)	Land users will be either provided with alternative land for grazing or cash compensation for losing ability to use land or access to land for the period that the land will be unavailable (on the basis of feed for livestock).
Servitude	Permanent	Entities responsible for managing the land	A one-off payment for the servitude rights to the land per the Presidential decree, or other legislative agreement for the land lease. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition should be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>6</sup>
		Formal land users	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude.

<sup>5</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness

<sup>6</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness.

Type of Loss	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
			Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition should be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>18</sup> Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
		Informal users	Grazing can continue in the area of servitude. Assets/structures that are subject to damage or demolition should be fully compensated (included in relevant sections below) <sup>18</sup> Access to livelihood restoration activities and priority employment on the Project.
Structures <sup>18</sup>	Permanent	Structure owners	Replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market rate, including all taxes and transfer fees. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
Loss of income	Loss or reduction of income as a result of the Project.	Landowner or entities responsible for managing the land	Per the Presidential decree, or other legislative agreement for the land lease.
	Permanent loss or reduction of income as a result of a reduction of usable land	Herders (V1 to V7, H1, H2) and their employees <sup>7</sup>	Priority inclusion in the livelihood restoration activities. Preferential selection for Project related employment
Loss of trees <sup>21</sup>	Permanent	Tree owner	Replacement of timber trees. Replacement cost of productive tree sapling and annual cost of production for three years (the time expected for it to take for new productive trees to grow).

<sup>7</sup> Not expected at this time, but included for completeness.

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

### **5.1.1 Cut-off Date**

A cut-off date has been disclosed with local communities after which new losses will no longer be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date disclosed to PAPs is 10 June 2023. It was calculated as two weeks prior to the date of the census survey, as required by Uzbek legislation. It was disclosed by letter to the local community on 30 May 2023 and during consultations to disclose the findings of the ESIA on 30 and 31 May 2023.

## **6 Valuation and Compensation**

Inventory surveys were undertaken by independent valuation company “Gulistan Baholash Konsulting” LLC, 05 May 2023 (the valuer) to determine the valuation of lost assets. These will be made at replacement cost. The replacement cost of land or structures is considered to include (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other payments as applicable. The replacement cost does not take into account depreciation value of an item.

### **6.1.1 Support to Vulnerable Households**

Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households in the form of a one-time in-kind provision of a food basket that will include basic necessities including items such as flour and oil, household cleaning products and animal fodder<sup>8</sup>. This will be in addition to compensation for any other losses.

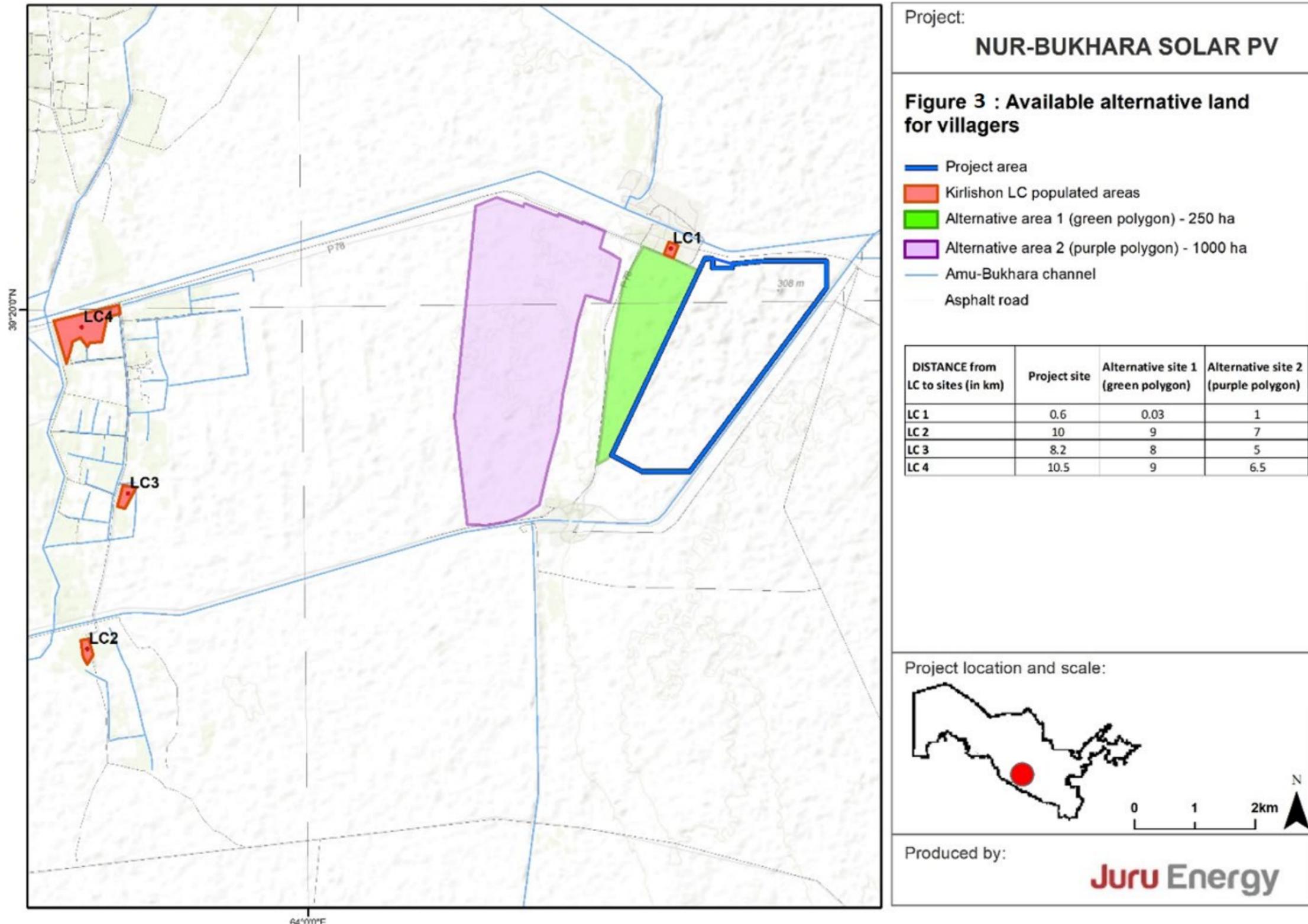
### **6.1.2 Alternative Land**

Approximately 260 ha of alternative grazing land has been identified to compensate herder (H1 and H2) for the termination of their lease. The valuer calculated the amount of land needed to graze all of the livestock owned by the affected herders. It came to a total of 57.2 ha of land. The alternative grazing land is nearly four times larger than the amount needed by the affected households. “Alat Qorakolchilik” LLC has also identified additional land as available for herders use in the purple section, which is approximately 1,000ha in size. Villagers (V1 to V7) will also be able to use the alternative land on an unofficial basis, as they currently do.

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<sup>8</sup> Calculated based on the value of a basket of consumer goods calculated by the Federation of Consumer Protection Societies and updated to 2023 prices. <https://kun.uz/en/news/2021/02/03/minimum-consumer-basket-calculated>

Figure 3: Available alternative land



## **6.2 Compensation Packages**

A compensation package has been identified (replacement land and food basket) in the case of H1, H2, and V1 to V7 and will be disclosed/notified to each PAP. Vulnerable PAPs will also receive priority participation in livelihood restoration activities and preferential selection for Project related employment (where relevant).

## **6.3 Livelihood Restoration**

Livelihood restoration programs are required under Lenders' requirements. Livelihood restoration activities will be identified to assist PAPs to restore, if not improve their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. The following programs have been identified for PAPs:

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

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

## **7 Stakeholder Engagement**

### **7.1 Stakeholder consultation**

A range of formal and informal consultative methods have been used to inform the preparation and implementation of this LRP. Consultations have included proactive measures to ensure women are informed about the impacts and their views incorporated into the preparation of the LRP to the extent possible. PAPs will continue to be consulted throughout the Project, at key stages, and at a minimum on a quarterly basis throughout construction.

### **7.2 LRP Disclosure**

Consultation to disclose the LRP summary (a leaflet that outlined the LRP, See Annex C) and compensation packages (CPs) including maps of the alternative land location was undertaken in August 2023. It included meeting with institutional stakeholders and PAPs. The institutional stakeholders included; the District Municipality (Foreign Trade and Investment Department and

Construction Department), the Alat Qorakolchilik LLC, the Natural Resources Department of Alat District and the Local Electricity Department of District. At the Project site, all PAPs and the community leader for Kirlshon community were consulted either in person (5 PAPs), or via the Telegram app [2 PAPs]. Compensation packages were disclosed, including the map of alternative land and discussed with PAPs.

The following future planned engagements, relevant to livelihood restoration, have been identified for the Project.

- Disclosure of the LRP executive summary (this document) on Masdar and Lender websites (September 2023).
- Notification and implementation of the livelihood restoration training (no location or date determined as yet, this will be communicated at least 14 days prior to the training date and in consultation with the relevant attendees).
- Disclosure of the dates the land ownership will be transferred, and the date construction of the perimeter fence will start (no date determined as yet, may be undertaken as part of the ESIA disclosure meeting or pre-construction meetings as set out in the SEP (Volume V).

### 7.3 Grievance Mechanism

Livelihood restoration related grievances can be raised through the following methods:

- Directly to Project staff during meetings or Project site visits (using grievance Form, see Annex A).
- Via telephone calls to CLO.
- In written form (text messages, via e-mail, mobile applications, letters, written requests).
- In boxes located at the district khokiyimat office, Kulchovdir community office and Kulonchi community office (checked by the CLO on a weekly basis during construction)
- Via Masdar website (Masdar website: <https://masdar.ae/en/Masdar-Clean-Energy/Projects>).

Contact details of JE representatives that will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the ESIA stage are provided in Table 3 below.:

Table 3: Contact details

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

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

The approaches taken to resolve grievances will depend on the nature, frequency of occurrence and the number of grievances. The resolution of grievances will be formally communicated to the complainant in written form. If a complainant cannot receive a written response, the complainant will be contacted via phone and informed of the results of their grievance. Table 4 provides the timeframes for response to grievances. Grievances will be monitored using a grievance log (see Annex B).

*Table 4: Grievance Processing Timeline*

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

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

## **8 Costs and Budget**

The budget allocated for the LRP will be entirely financed by Masdar and is expected to be a total of Uzbek som 242,996,152 or US\$ 21,140. The cost for Livelihood Restoration is included. 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.

## **9 Implementation Schedule**

LRP preparation activities are expected to last until the end of September 2023, with livelihood restoration activities and monitoring carrying on into the construction phase. The EPC Contractor will not be given the go-ahead to start construction of civil works in affected areas until all the requirements of the LRP have been completed.

## **10 Monitoring and Reporting**

Monitoring will enable the Project to establish continuous communication with PAPs through the grievance mechanism, assess the process of LRP, ensure the implementation of actions required under national law and Lender requirements on restoration of livelihoods are being achieved. Both internal and external (third party) monitoring has been identified to monitor the process of livelihood restoration. Once the LRP is completed a compliance report will be prepared.

## Annex A: Grievance Form

a) English version

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

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

b) Uzbek version

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

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

## Annex B: Grievance Log

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

## Annex C: LRP disclosure brochure

LRP disclosure brochure

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



## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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

Figure 1: Project location

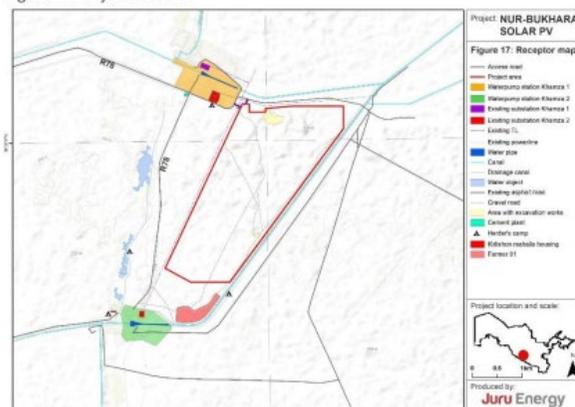


Figure 2: Solar PV plant, substation and battery storage system



Nur Bukhara LRP Information Brochure, August 2023



## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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

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

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

## CONTACT DETAILS

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

### JURU CONSULTING LLC, UZBEKISTAN

Name: Viktoriya Filatova, Zilola Kazakova

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

Email: [esia\\_alat\\_spp@juruenergy.com](mailto:esia_alat_spp@juruenergy.com)

Phone: +998 90 515 03 92

### MASDAR Clean Energy

Name: Khurshid Karamatov

Email: [kkaramatov@masdar.ae](mailto:kkaramatov@masdar.ae)

Phone: +998 93 522 00 70

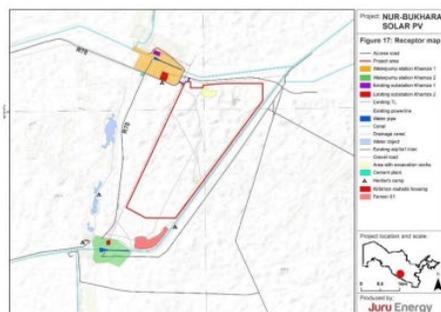
UZB	
<p></p> <p><b>AHOLINING TURMUSH TARZIGA BO`LGAN TA'SIRI - XULOSALAR</b></p> <p>Loyiha milliy qonunchilik va investor talablariga (Xalqaro Moliya korporatsiyasi (XMK): Yer olinishi va noixtiyoriy ko'chish/Osiyo taraqqiyot banki (OTB) Ximoya siyosati bayonotlari (XSB) (2009)) javob beradi.</p> <p>Asosiy maqsadlar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Barcha Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslar bilan konstruktiv maslahatlashuvlar o'tkaziladi va ular Turmush Tarzini Tiklash Rejasini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda faol ishtirok etadilar;</li><li>Loyiha ta'siri doirasidagi shaxslar turmush sharoiti va turmush darajasini yaxshilash yoki hech bo'lmaganda ularni loyihadan oldingi darajaga qaytarish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarida yordam ko'rsatiladi.</li><li>Turmush tarzini tiklash doirasidagi tadbirlar maydondagi ishlar boshlanishidan oldin yakunlanadi. Ba'zi o'quv tadbirlari qurilish paytida davom etishi mumkin.</li></ul> <p>Loyiha hududi to'siq bilan o'ralgan bo'ladi, shuning uchun unga kirish taqiqlanadi, bu esa o'tlatish mashg'ulotlariga ta'sir qiladi. Ta'sirni baholash natijalariga ko'ra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Jismoniy ko'chish va hosildor daraxtlar/ekinlarni nobud qilish oqibatlar mavjud emas.</li><li>Yer egalari ta'sirlar mavjud emas (ipakchilik va junchilikni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi va "Olot Qorako'chilik")</li><li>Muqobil yaylovlarga kirish huquqi bilan to'ldirilgan yagona yer ijara shartnomasi (o'tlatish huquqi uchun) amal qiladi.</li><li>Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi aniqlangan shaxslar uchun norasmiy yaylov tartibi muqobil yerlarga kirish imkoniyati bilan saqlanib qoladi.</li><li>Qolgan barcha kelib chiquvchi ta'sirlar kichik yoki o'rtacha deb hisoblanadi.</li></ul> <p>Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi uy xo'jaliklari oziq-ovqat savati, bitta qo'l asbobi (har bir xonadonga), urug'lar va ko'chatlar (turi har bir xonadonning xohishiga ko'ra aniqlanadi), yer unumdorligini oshirish bo'yicha mutaxassislardan maslahat olish</p> <p>Nur Buxoro loyihasi ma'lumotnomasi, Avgust 2023</p>	<p></p> <p>(keyinroq xabar qilinadi) va ustuvor ish imkoniyatlarini o'z ichiga olgan turmush tarzini tiklash vositalari bilan ta'minlanadi.</p> <p>Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarga ma'lumotni oshkor qilish shaxsan amalga oshiriladi.</p> <p><b>NUR BUXORO QUYOSH FOTOELEKTR STANSIYASI va BATAREYA ENERGIYA SAQLASH TIZIMI TAFSILOTI</b></p> <p>Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC ("Masdar") 250 MVt/soat va 63 MVt/soat quvvatga ega Nur-Buxoro quyosh fotoelektr stantsiyasi loyihasini amalga oshirishda, moliyalashtirish, qurish, ishga tushirish, foydalanish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish ko'zda tutilgan. Loyiha quyosh elektr stantsiyasi va batareya quvvatni saqlash tizimi, 30 metr havo liniyasi va R78 ga yangi kirish yo'lini o'z ichiga oladi. Barcha ishlar loyiha uchastkasining chegaralari yoki havo elektr uzatish liniyasi uchun o'rnatiladigan zona (hudud) doirasida amalga oshiriladi.</p> <p>Masdar "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini imzolaydi.</p> <p>Loyiha O'zbekistonga quyidagilarga yordam beradi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Uglerod asosidagi yoqilg'ilarga energiya qaramligini kamaytirish.</li><li>Qayta tiklanadigan energiya maqsadlariga erishish.</li><li>Issiqxona gazlari emissiyasini kamaytirish</li></ul> <p>Ushbu risola turmush tarzini tiklash rejasida qayd etilgan turmush tarzini tiklash rejalashtirish natijalari haqida ma'lumot berish uchun tayyorlangan.</p> <p>Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va baholash tadqiqotlari erkaklar va ayollar ishtirokidagi jamoatchilik bilan maslahatlashuvlar bilan birga o'tkazildi.</p> <p>Loyiha ta'sir doirasidagi shaxslarga ro'yxatga olish so'ngi muddati 2023-yil 10-iyun kun belgilandi.</p>



### LOYIHA TAVSIFI VA JOYI

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

Rasm 1: Loyiha joylashuvi



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



Nur Buxoro loyihasi ma'lumotnomasi, Avgust 2023

### MANFAATDOR SHAXSLARNI JALB ETISH

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

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

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

### ALOQA UCHUN TELEFON RAQAMLARI

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

#### JURU CONSULTING MCHJ, O'ZBEKISTON

FISH: Viktoriya Filatova, Zilola Kazakova

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

Email: [esia\\_alat\\_spp@juruenergy.com](mailto:esia_alat_spp@juruenergy.com)

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