

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) Addendum

Rationale

This LRP addendum introduces modification to some clauses and items in the LRP of Samarkand Solar Power Project dated May 2023. The addendum is one of the corrective actions taken per the Lender's Action Plan developed as a result of the audit conducted last October 14-15, 2023. This is in line with the project's Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP) item 5.1. which tasks the borrower to "undertake the assessment and mitigation planning for any additional land acquisition for the Project (including but not limited to site access roads and potentially other temporary construction facilities), in line with involuntary resettlement requirements outlined in the LRP, LARF and optimize design to minimize involuntary resettlement to the extent possible. LRP addendums to be disclosed as required."

The corresponding modification applies to the following:

#	Current	Modification
1	<p>Part of 0.6.3. Project Grievance Mechanism (page 15). At all times, Masdar will accept comments, complaints and grievances concerning the Project in both verbal and written formats. Persons responsible for addressing grievances are outlined below:</p> <p>Khurshid Karamatov, Masdar Solar Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Kkaramatov@masdar.ae – (+99893) 522-00-70</p> <p>Saida Yusupova, Community Liaison Manager – Saidayusupova@gmail.com - (+99890) 319-77-21</p>	<p>Part of 0.6.3. Project Grievance Mechanism (page 15). At all times, Masdar will accept comments, complaints and grievances concerning the Project in both verbal and written formats. Persons responsible for addressing grievances are outlined below:</p> <p>Sherzod Makhmudov, Masdar Samarkand male Community Liaison Officer (CLO): smakhmudov@masdar.ae – (+99870) 910 54 43</p> <p>Shakhnoza Mirzayeva, EPC Samarkand female Community Liaison Officer: shani@dongfang.com.cn (+99850) 502 34 87</p> <p>It should also be noted that these specialists are responsible for GRM during the construction period.</p>
2	<p>Part of Table 6-2. Responsible Persons and Contact Details (page 72). Column "Construction Phase":</p> <p>Masdar</p> <p>To be confirmed</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Community Liaison Officer (CLO)</p> <p>To be confirmed</p>	<p>Part of Table 6-2. Responsible Persons and Contact Details (page 72). Column "Construction Phase":</p> <p>Masdar</p> <p>Sherzod Makhmudov, Community Liaison Officer (CLO) email: smakhmudov@masdar.ae</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Community Liaison Officer (CLO)</p> <p>Shakhnoza Mirzayeva, Community Liaison Officer email: shani@dongfang.com.cn</p> <p>Contact phone numbers:</p>

		(+99890) 910 54 43 (+99850) 502 34 87
3	<p>5.2 The Project Area: Solar PV Area</p> <p>Currently there are no leaseholds present in the Solar PV Area due to all land being handed back to the Khokimiyat in 2019 in anticipation of the Project. There were however five leaseholds belonging to 5 households (41 affected people) that were terminated or altered to make way for the project. These households were identified during the ESIA scoping visits and investigated further as part of the LAA process which concluded that they should be included as part of this LRP. The approximate location of their leaseholds is shown below in Figure 5-2. Representatives of each historic lease holding household were interviewed in September and October 2022. Table 5-2 below summarizes the socio-economic status of each historic lease holding household.</p>	<p>5.2 The Project Area: Solar PV Area</p> <p>Currently there are no leaseholds present in the Solar PV Area due to all land being handed back to the Khokimiyat in 2019 in anticipation of the Project. There were however five leaseholds belonging to 5 households (41 affected people) that were terminated or altered to make way for the project. During construction, the EPC temporary subleased land for a farmer at the boundary of the site raising the number of affected households to 6 and 45 affected people in total. The 41 households were identified during the ESIA scoping visits and investigated further as part of the LAA process which concluded that they should be part of this LRP. The approximate location of their leaseholds is shown below in Figure 5-2. Representatives of each historic lease holding household were interviewed in September and October 2022 and the additional household interviewed in January 2024. Table 5-2 below summarizes the socio-economic status of each historic lease holding household.</p>
	<p>5.2.1 Historic Leaseholders Table 5-2. Historic Landowners</p>	<p>5.2.1 Historic Leaseholders Table 5-2. Historic Landowners</p> <p>Page 81... Historic Leasehold 6 (3 male 2 female) is added into next row after Historic Leasehold 5...</p> <p>On August 1st. 2023 local government allocated 9 ha of land outside of the PV area for 6 months for the purpose of temporary customs laydown area to keep containers and construction materials. This land is located in another district (Pasdirgom district) and belongs to farmer named "Turdi Maqsud Paxta Galla Dalasi". In total farmer leased 438 ha of arable land along the access road starting from cemetery (right side) till the end of the Site boundary. As per farmer this land is an arable and some lands are used for agricultural purposes.</p> <p>Initially EPC was not aware of the owner of this land . In January 2024 the EPC management addressed the need to use this land to local governor office with a request to issue official permission for temporary use of the land (9 ha) for customs laydown that used by EPC</p>

		<p>subcontractor “China Construction Sausum” LLC (CC5). In February leaseholder came to EPC office and told that he is the landowner and asked to sign lease agreement with him. As a result, EPC subcontractor CC5 discussed with farmer 6 on all his concerns and needs regarding signing sublease agreement for the temporary use of farmer’s land (as a customs laydown area for storing containers with construction materials) until the completion of Project. All terms were discussed, including payment of compensation to the farmer, as well as compliance with all requirements stipulated in the agreement. After final negotiations “China Construction Sausum” and local farmer “Turdi Maqsud paxta galla dalasi”, signed lease agreement for one year till completion of the project.</p> <p>The farmer is not vulnerable and had no objections to the project using the land for a while. The farmer has no well in the area as well as any electricity supply. His current farm is 451 ha some part close to water channel used for growing rain fed wheat. Most of the land is not arable. The household head is 65 years old and the wife is 60 and they live with their two adult sons who are both married, and both have two children. The eldest son is the farmer and run fish farm in another Pasdirgom district. The younger son is also a farmer.</p>
4	<p>5.2.2 Herders</p> <p>The Solar PV area as well as large areas to the north and east, are currently used by community herders to graze sheep, goats and cattle as shown in Figures 5-5 and 5-6 below. Small numbers of Individual livestock are owned by households in the community who either collaborate by taking turns with herding (community herders) or they pay a professional herder to do so. Grazing duty typically rotates on a daily basis with a single member from one household taking responsibility for the herd that day. Community herders are generally not paid for the days in which they attend to the herd, as the rotation is seen as mutually beneficial. There are however seven professional herders who own their own livestock and will also herd livestock from other community households for a monthly fee of between 3 and 6 million som. Other professional herders from outside of the immediate project area also may occasionally use project site which is open to anyone to use. During AECOMs visit to the project area in September 2022, a representative of each herd</p>	<p>5.2.2 Herders</p> <p>The Solar PV area as well as large areas to the north and east, are currently used by community herders to graze sheep, goats and cattle as shown in Figures 5-5 and 5-6 below. Small numbers of Individual livestock are owned by households in the community who either collaborate by taking turns with herding (community herders) or they pay a professional herder to do so. Grazing duty typically rotates on a daily basis with a single member from one household taking responsibility for the herd that day. Community herders are generally not paid for the days in which they attend to the herd, as the rotation is seen as mutually beneficial. Other professional herders from outside of the immediate project area also may occasionally use project site which is open to anyone to use. During AECOMs visit to the project area in September 2022, a representative of each herd was interviewed to gather socioeconomic information about the herders and herding practices. It was explained that there are currently five community herds which originate from the village of Melikhodja and the herders operate</p>

<p>was interviewed to gather socioeconomic information about the herders and herding practices. It was explained that there are currently five community herds which originate from the village of Melikhodja and the herders operate on an rotational basis and are not paid. There is another community herd from Erking Nafas (Upka) which also is rotational and unpaid. There are professional herders who herd their own herd along with herds from other households and are paid for their services. All explained that they herd regularly from March to November and occasionally in the winter. They use the Solar PV Area and surrounding community areas to the north and east to herd. A further census and socio-economic survey of all individual herders was then conducted between the 16th and 23rd November 2022. In total, 42 Herder households participated in the census and 218 project affected people (individuals) were recorded as part of the herder households. 7 out of 42 Herders were professional herders, whereas the rest herded on behalf of the community. The distribution of the herder households which were recorded as part of the census is as follows: 44 men, 45 women, 10 daughter-inlaw, 14 grandson, 101 children, 2 grandfather, 3 grandmother and 4 individuals with no information provided.</p> <p>The herder households came from the following villages within the Project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erkin Nafas (17 Community herders and 2 professional herders), • Buloqchi (9 community herders and 2 professional herders), • Melixo'ja (9 community herders and 2 professional herders) • Pardabod (1 professional herder). <p>Amongst all households, there was a total of 167cows, 681 sheep, and 547 chickens.</p>	<p>on an rotational basis and are not paid. There is another community herd from Erking Nafas (Upka) which also is rotational and unpaid. There are professional herders who herd their own herd along with herds from other households and are paid for their services. All explained that they herd regularly from March to November and occasionally in the winter. They use the Solar PV Area and surrounding community areas to the north and east to herd. A further census and socio-economic survey of all individual herders conducted between the 20th December 2023 and 10th January 2024 in preparation to distribution of animal feed to the herders, resulted in recording a total of 65 herder households with a total of 260 project affected people (individuals) were recorded as part of the herder households. This number was confirmed by the local authority as seasonal herders that should all benefit from animal distribution.</p> <p>The herder households came from the following villages within the Project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erkin Nafas (17 community herders), • Buloqchi (30 community herders), • Melixo'ja (17 community herders) • Pardabod (1 professional herder). <p>Amongst all households, there was a total of 158 cows, 1557 sheep, and 450 chickens.</p>
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Manager, (HSSE) Jizzakh/Samarkand

B.Mamatqulov

FE LLC "Nur Samarkand Solar PV" CLO



Sh.Makhmudov