

Livelihood Restoration Plan

Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

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Final



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Services (ESAS) Limited

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Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT.....	1
1.2	PROJECT CATEGORISATION	11
1.3	SCOPE OF THE LRP	11
1.4	CONFIDENTIALITY ARRANGEMENTS	12
1.5	PROPOSED APPROACH TO LAND ACCESS	12
1.6	STRUCTURE OF THE LRP AND RELATED PLANS	12
1.7	SUMMARY OF SPECIALISTS INVOLVED IN PREPARING THE LRP	13
2	POLICIES, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	14
2.1	OVERVIEW.....	14
2.2	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	14
2.3	INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.....	21
3	PRINCIPLES OF THE LRP	32
3.1	GENERAL RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES.....	32
3.2	RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES ASSOCIATED WITH GENDER.....	33
4	LRP DATA COLLECTION SURVEY METHODS.....	33
4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	33
4.2	LAND CONDITION SURVEY AND DISCLOSURE OF THE CUT-OFF DATE	33
4.3	HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE WITH FARMERS, HERDERS AND FARM WORKERS ACTIVE IN THE PROJECT AREA	35
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE	36
5.1	SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	36
5.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARMERS AND HERDERS	45
5.3	PRESENCE OF MINORITY GROUPS.....	53
6	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	53
6.1	PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS.....	53
6.2	INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE TOOLS USED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE LRP	54
6.3	SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING PREPARATION OF THE LRP	55
6.4	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO DISCLOSE THE FINAL LRP	68
7	POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY CRITERIA.....	75
7.1	PROJECT IMPACTS	75
7.2	VULNERABLE PEOPLE	79
7.3	SUMMARY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE.....	82
8	DETERMINATION OF ENTITLEMENTS	84
9	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES AND OTHER TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.....	88
10	LRP IMPLEMENTATION, ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	90
10.1	COMPOSITION OF THE ZARAFSHAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.....	91
10.2	FUTURE LRP IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES.....	93
11	GRIEVANCE MECHANISM.....	95
11.1	OVERVIEW.....	95
11.2	EXAMPLES OF GRIEVANCES TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED	96

11.3 COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS97
11.4 MASDAR GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION MECHANISM97
12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION101
12.1 INPUT AND OUTPUT INDICATORS102
12.2 LRP COMPLETION AUDIT.....103
13 LRP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET103
13.1 SCHEDULE103
13.2 BUDGET.....104

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AOI	Area of Influence
CC	Civil Code
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
E&S	Environmental & Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESAS	Environmental and Social Advisory Services Limited
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LC	Land Code
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MW	Mega Watt
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition and Comments
Affected Community	A settlement, such as a village, which is located within a Project's area of influence, where residents would be directly or indirectly affected by a Project.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Completion audit	A completion audit has the objective of determining whether the primary commitments made in the Resettlement Action Plan have been met, particularly with respect to long-term restoration of livelihoods and standards of living. A successful completion audit demonstrates that the Project has succeeded in achieving the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan in compliance with applicable legislation and international best practice.
Cut-off date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedures that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Displaced persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eligibility	Entitlement to compensation and assistance granted to persons, groups, families or institutions who may be subject to displacement, resulting from land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement.
Entitlement	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Goscomzemgeodescadastre	The state entity that has the responsibility for the evaluation of agricultural and forestry production under the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre.
Household	An individual or group who share a dwelling unit and associated resources available to the household. A household does not necessarily correspond to a family and may consist of a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living and cooking arrangements.
Income restoration	Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.
Khokimiyats	The regional state administrative body that has a role in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, tenant and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection.
Sub-Lease Agreements	A legal document that reflects an individual's entitlement to access an area of land. Farmers' land in the project area was returned back to the government reserves by the Decision of Tamdy Khokim and the land was transferred to the New Committee. The New Committee in its turn leased the land to Dakhan-2019 Cluster on 21 October 2020. The Cluster is obliged to sublease the land to the farmers of the Project Area. Subleasing agreements are signed with the same farmers without change in the size of the area.

Term	Definition and Comments
Lenders	International financial institutions that are providing finance to the Company for the purpose of implanting the Project, which triggers their relevant safeguard policies and standards associated with involuntary resettlement, information disclosure, and other topic areas. The Lenders involved in the Project are the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation.
Livelihood	A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.
Livelihood restoration	Specific allowances or activities intended to support and provide “opportunities for displaced people to improve or at least restore their means of income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living” (IFC PS5). Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance or business enhancement. Where pre-project livelihoods are predominantly land based, land-based livelihood restoration measures are prioritised.
Makhalla allowances	This is a state-paid, ‘neighbourhood’ allowance for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for childcare until the age of two years, and allowance for low-income families.
Meaningful consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Mitigation hierarchy	To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.
Project Affected Households (PAH)	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project, either physically, economically or both.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any individual or group of persons (such as family with shared interest in an asset) who have legal or customary rights to assets that may be lost because of the project activities. A PAP may have a right to one or more groups of assets including: (1) rights to land; (2) ownership of annual and perennial crops; (3) ownership of trees; (4) homestead property; (5) homestead structures; (6) graves; (7) shrines; and (8) other privately held physical assets located within the development footprint of a project. As indicated, a group could refer to an extended family who have shared ownership of land or assets.
Replacement cost	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.
Relocation assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Term	Definition and Comments
Spousal consent	Spousal consent means the written consent of a head of household's spouse. Specific support is provided to address challenges associated with levels of illiteracy where needed.
Tomorkas	Typical household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock such as chickens.
Transitional support	The provision of support during the period of time between the point of displacement, and the time when the PAPs livelihood and standard of living can be demonstrated to have been restored.
Vulnerable People	Vulnerability is defined as persons who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. This document contains a detailed analysis of vulnerable people and their associated sources of vulnerability in a resettlement context.

1 Introduction

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared by Wood for Masdar (the Client) for a proposed 500 MW Wind Farm development (the Project) to be constructed on land within the Tamdy District of the Navoi Region, Uzbekistan. The Project is being developed by Masdar (the Developer) with the Power Purchase Agreement and Investment Agreement signed with the Uzbek Government in June 2020.

1.1 Overview of the Project

Shamol Zarafshan Energy FE LLC (the Company), a special purpose company, SPV, incorporated in Uzbekistan, wholly owned by Masdar, is proposing to construct and operate a wind farm project located in the Tamdy District of Uzbekistan, approximately 7 km east of Zarafshan City. The Project area lies within the central part of the Kyzylkum Desert and occupies an area approximately 9,600 hectares in size. The Project site has elevation rising from 540 m above sea level (asl) at the centre of Zarafshan to 750 metres above sea level (masl) on the plateau.

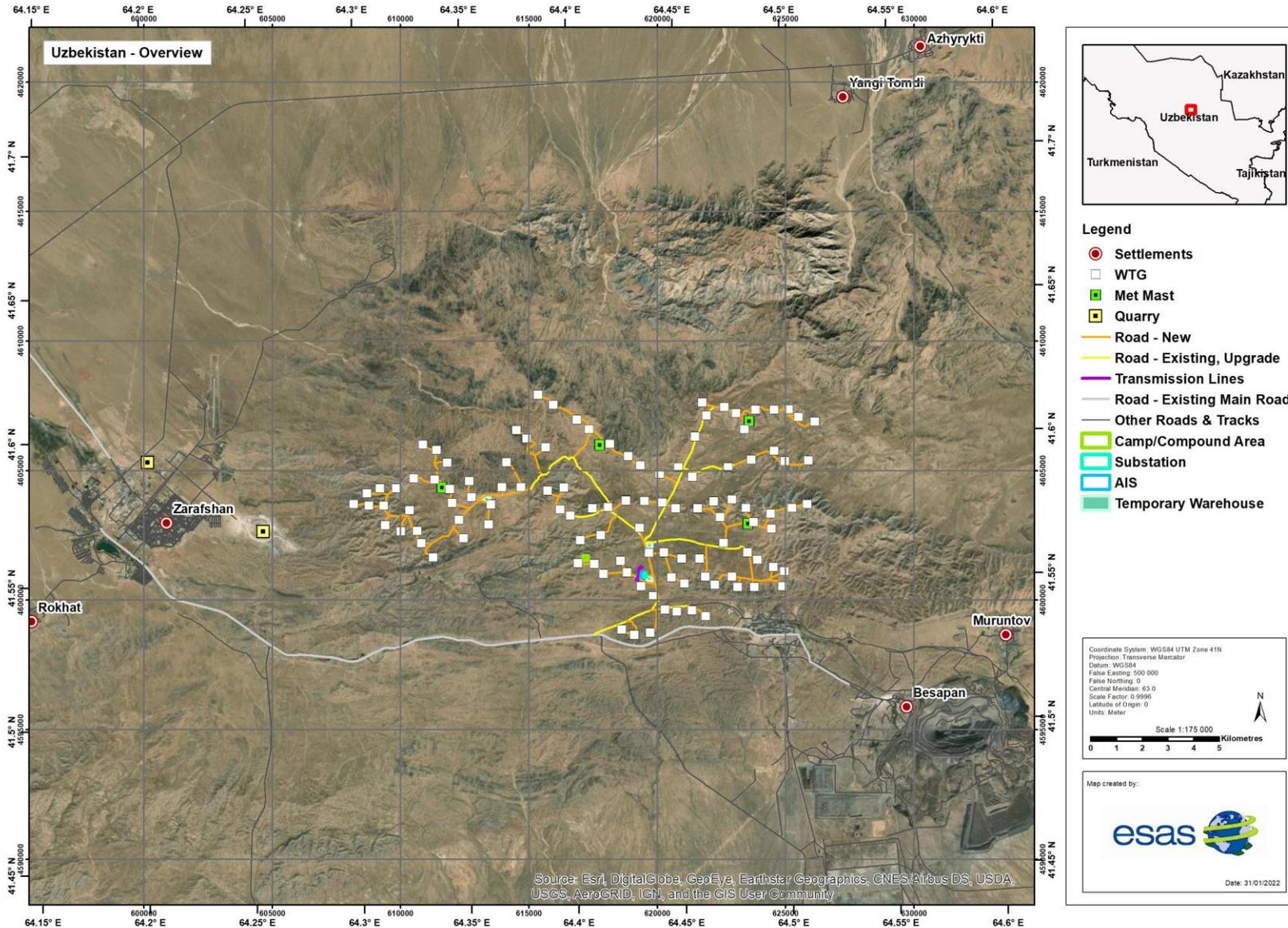
To the north (around 3.5 km away) is Mount Aktau which is an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA). The plateau measures approximately 6.5 km x 2.5 km in size and is oriented in a west to east direction. The terrain slopes steeply in all directions at the edge.

The location of the Project Area is illustrated in Figure 1.1 along with the four met masts, the indicative location of the internal roads, the substation, the two transmission lines, and the WTGs. The main settlement is Zarafshan City which is 15km from the Project Area. There are nine smaller villages present in the Project Area, as illustrated in Figure 1.1 which are named: Besapan, Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, and Yangi Tomdi. These are defined as being the closest residential areas to Project infrastructure located within a distance of 35km.

The closest residential areas to the Project infrastructure are as follows:

- Zarafshan City: within 4.2 km from WTG 1.
- Tomdibulak: within 19 km from WTG 110.
- Muruntov: within 9 km from WTG 101.
- Jingildy: within 35 km from WTG 111.
- Kynyr: within 25 km from WTG 110.
- Kazbek bi: within 20 km from WTG 110.
- Rokhat: within 13 km from WTG 1.
- Azhyrykti: within 14 km from WTG 105.
- Yangi Tomdi: within 13 km from WTG 82.
- Gujumli Avliyo (holy cemetery): within 2 km is from WTG 42.
- Tourist Hotel: within 1.8 km from WTG 42.
- Mining complex: within 1.7 km from WTG 101.

Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area



Figures 1-2 to 1-4 illustrate typical ground conditions within the Project Area



Figure 1-2: Project Site Area



Figure 1-3: Western area of the Project site



Figure 1-4: View from the south-east

A typical farm building is provided in Figure 1.5.



Figure 1.5. Picture of a typical farm building.

The Project involves the following elements:

- x111 wind turbine generators (WTGs) with a capacity of 4.5 Megawatts (MW) each that sit upon a WTG foundation and a (separate) hardstanding area;
- x 4 meteorological masts that are located in between WTGs to record wind speeds;
- A single substation
- Two, separate overhead transmission lines (OHLs) that connect Project infrastructure to the substation and national grid;
- The installation of new internal roads;
- The upgrade of existing internal roads;
- The installation of buried cables;
- The temporary use of land required for a site office - refer to Chapter 2.5 of the ESIA); and
- The temporary use of land required for general warehouse storage and a laydown area.

The location of the substation and OHL lines are illustrated in Figure 1-6.

There are no permanent waterbodies on the Project site. However, a number of seasonal drainage channels exist. The area is largely used for the grazing of sheep and to a lesser extent, goats, cattle, and horses, with several access tracks crossing the site. Evidence remains of extensive former agricultural use along with a series of man-made parallel lines (assumed to be for irrigation purposes) which are clearly visible on satellite imagery.

Ten Sub-Lease Agreements are held by nine farmers (a single farmer has access to two sub-leases) within the 'Project Area' which is defined as the land occupied by Project infrastructure and its immediate surroundings. Out of the ten, six Sub-Lease Agreements (these are legally valid, formal agreements between the farmer and Dakhan-2019) will be directly impacted through the installation of Project infrastructure: WTG foundations and hardstanding areas, 3 (out of the 4) met masts, sections of new internal roads, sections of the upgrade of existing internal roads, and the installation of buried cables

adjacent to the road network. The substation and two OHLs are located outside the Sub-Lease Agreements and this land is not used for any specific purpose, apart from communal grazing.

The locations of the Sub-Lease Agreements and Project infrastructure is shown in Figure 1-7. The GIS image also illustrates the location of 'active' features. These are shelters used by herders (and sometimes farmers) for overnight stays during animal grazing activities. All of the herder shelters in the Project Area have been mapped, to determine which are located inside Sub-Lease Agreements, and which may be impacted from the future generation of noise and shadow flicker. The active features on the map are shown using light orange and red boxes and are 'active' in that they are in occasional use throughout the year. The code or number to each active feature is used to cross-reference the feature to the relevant farmer and Sub-Lease Agreement. None of the shelters are to be impacted from noise or shadow flicker, above the applicable threshold limits after mitigation has been applied. An example of a typical herder shelter in the Project Area is illustrated in Figure 1-8.

During surveys undertaken in the Project Area, multiple 'abandoned features were identified (sometimes just a pile of rocks) and were mapped, although they have no livelihood or economic value or relevance to the LRP. The abandoned features are shown using blue circles. No abandoned features are to be impacted by the installation of the Project. For example, there are two features close to a WTG inside Sub-Lease Agreement 5, marked as blue dots. The first is a pile of rocks that may be natural and is located 262m from the WTG. The second is an old sheep enclosure no longer used and cannot be used without refurbishment which is 155m from the WTG (Figure 1-9).

GIS calculations have indicated that the expected percentage of loss from temporary access restrictions during construction, and from permanent land use change during operations, will result in very low levels of change. For example, the greatest extent of change predicted to occur, is 1.8% within Farmer 3's Sub-Lease Agreement during construction, with the lease covering an area of 13.6 million m². Such a small level of change is, in reality, unlikely to be noticed by the farmer who experiences a wide range of challenges that influence his income, typically arising from a lack of access to water and adverse weather conditions where multiple animals can be lost in a short period of time.

Despite the very small amount of land being impacted from the Project, the ESIA identified this change as being involuntary and, on this basis, the requirements of Lender standards are triggered which requires the development and implementation of an LRP.

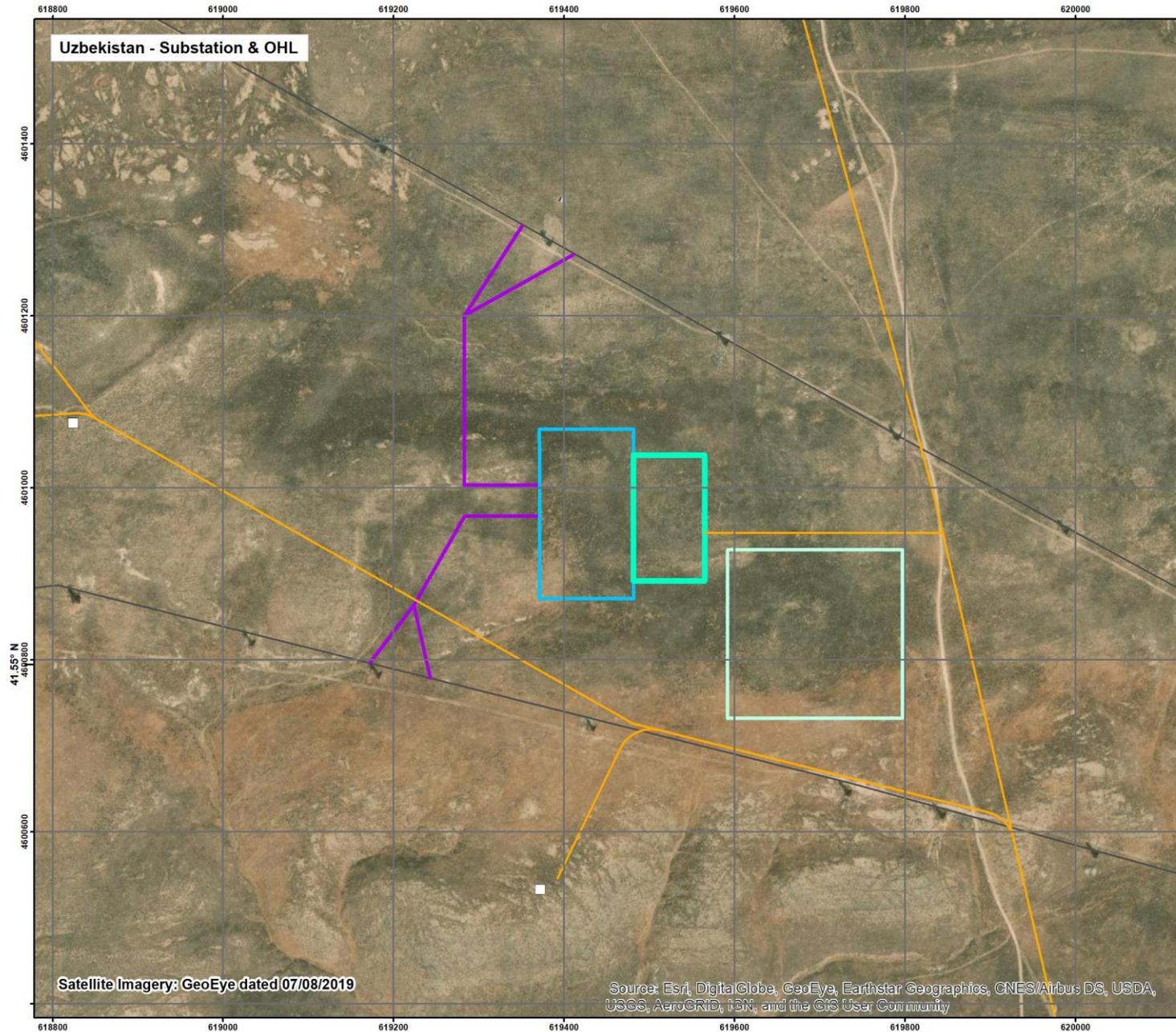
Outside of the areas where Sub-Lease Agreements are held, land is used on a communal basis for the grazing of animals, general access, and the occasional collection of natural resources by primarily women. There are no specific, favoured locations used for the collection of natural resources as the Project Area does not contain any particular features (such as a lake, densely vegetated areas, etc.) apart from the farms and herder shelters that are present. The loss of communal areas of land are to be compensated through a Community Development Plan.

During the baseline social surveys, local communities indicated that they are aware of the area and use it infrequently for grazing, the occasional gathering of plants, and accessing the holy burial site "Gujumli Avlie". However, during the ESIA's extensive site surveys, the different teams (including biodiversity spotters that spent over 460-500 days onsite during 2020-2021) indicated that only the leaseholder farmers and associated headers were seen in the area. Given that the area is remote and of difficult access and that there are similar habitats closer to roads and to the villages, community members in the villages regularly use more accessible areas, but nevertheless have the option to use the open areas within the site should they choose to. The farmers also confirmed that the area is not regularly used by others. No individual site users other than the farmers and herders were identified during the E&S studies.

According to the results of a socio-economic survey, the majority of the farmers live in Zarafshan City. Many of the farmers employ herders, which enter into the Project Area for short periods of time (such as 6-8 weeks), to conduct grazing. Not all herders connected to a farmer in the Project Area, actually graze

animals in the Project Area as there are more favourable grazing areas to the east. Herders that are grazing animals in the Project Area, stay overnight in shelters which are generally of poor quality and provide very basic living conditions. None of the herders are below the age of 18 and all are male. Some of the farmers and herders live in the Project Area, with the majority living in Zarafshan City where access to public infrastructure is greater.

Some farmers employ farm workers who have a more general/labour role, whereas herders specifically look after livestock and stay in shelters as part of their grazing activity.



Legend

- WTG
- Road - New
- Road - Existing, Upgrade
- Transmission Lines
- Existing Transmission Lines
- Substation
- AIS
- Temporary Warehouse

Figure 1-6. Location of the substation and OHL lines

Coordinate System: WGS84 UTM Zone 41N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS84
 False Easting: 500 000
 False Northing: 0
 Central Meridian: 63.0
 Scale Factor: 0.9996
 Latitude of Origin: 0
 Units: Meter

N

Scale 1:6 000

0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 Kilometres

Map created by:

Date: 31/01/2022

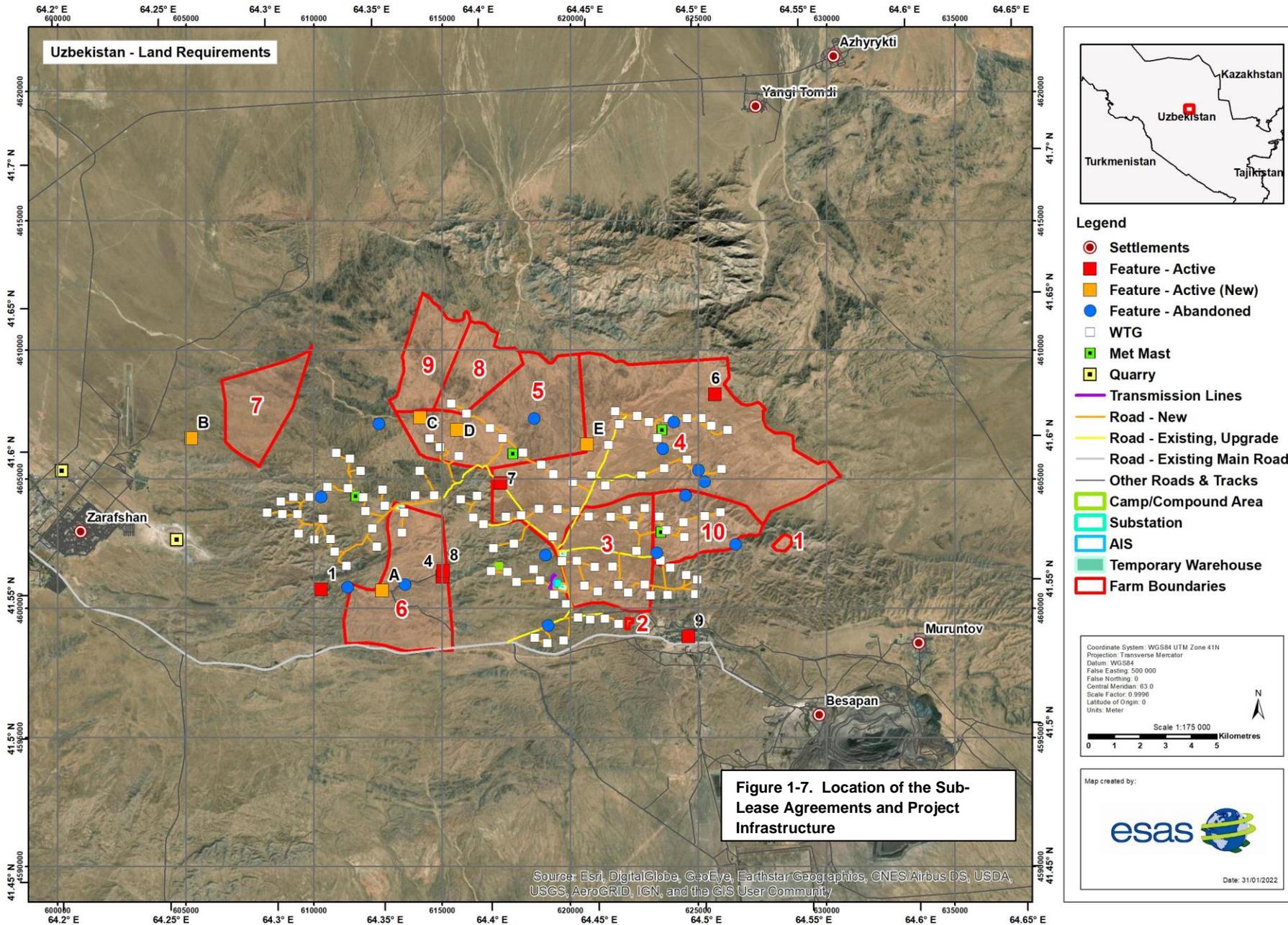




Figure 1-8: Example of a herder shelter within the Project Area (Active Feature E inside Sub-Lease Agreement 4)



Figure 1-9: Example of an abandoned feature in the form of an old animal shelter which is located 155 from a WTG

1.2 Project categorisation

The Project is considered a Category A Project under IFC and Equator Principles version 4: “*Projects with potential significant adverse environmental and social risks and / or impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented.*”

The Project is considered a Category A Project under EBRD’s Environmental and Social Policy (2019), Appendix 2: Category A Projects item (25): “*Large scale wind power installations for energy production (wind farms)*”.

The Project is considered as a Category A for environment impacts, a Category B for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard categories which forms part of their Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)¹. A Category A project is described as: ‘*A proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. An environmental impact assessment, including an environmental management plan, is required*’.

1.3 Scope of the LRP

The LRP describes the applicable regulatory framework under which land will be used by the Project and has been prepared to meet the combined requirements of national legislation and the requirements of Lenders: International Finance Corporation (IFC), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The scope of the LRP covers all the areas of land which are used temporarily and permanently by the Project during construction and operation. It is possible that the location of some Project infrastructure may change in the future, either before the start of construction, or during construction works. If a change in the location of Project infrastructure takes place, all land-related impacts will be re-assessed and the LRP shall be updated accordingly to reflect this change. The resettlement principles (refer to Section 3) will apply to any future land that is used which has not yet been included in the LRP.

The scope of the LRP is fully aligned with the content of a Livestock Management Framework which has been prepared by Turnstone Ecology. There are a variety of additional surveys which will be undertaken prior to the start of construction to reflect that the presence of herders in the Project Area is very transient, and the LRP will be updated using the results of the additional surveys when the results are available.

The current status of the Project at the time of preparing the LRP (September 2021) is as follows: the construction contractor has not yet mobilised to the site and no land is being used within the Project Area. The location of the WTGs, substation, met masts, and compound area have been identified through a detailed design process. The location of the new and upgraded internal roads have been defined based upon the current layout of the WTGs. No changes to farmer’s Sub-Lease Agreements have been made and no legal agreements have been signed between farmers and Tamdy District or other government department, in relation to the Project and the location of Project infrastructure.

The Company has prepared a Project schedule which indicates that construction works are expected to commence during 2022 and continue for a period of 2 years before the start of operations. The operational lifespan of the wind farm is 25 years. Construction works have not yet started.

¹ ADB, Safeguard policy statement, June 2009 available online <https://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement?ref=site/safeguards/main>

1.4 Confidentiality Arrangements

In relation to the confidentiality of data collected during preparation of the LRP, all personal data collected physically (i.e., using pen and paper during surveys or engagement meetings, etc.) is currently being stored securely under lock and key when it is not in use. Access to hardcopy data has been restricted to those individuals involved in the preparation of the LRP and associated surveys and stakeholder engagement activities. All personal data electronically stored (completed survey forms, photos, databases, etc.), 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. For example, questions on income were asked in a small group with the minimum amount of people present, to respect privacy, and survey result and other information was not shared outside of the survey team. During discussions on household income asked during the survey to farmers and herders, the individual's privacy was respected by providing the responder with private space so that these questions could be asked with the minimum amount of people present.

1.5 Proposed approach to land access

The Company respects peoples' rights to land and recognises the importance of land to individuals and communities, to their livelihoods, livestock rearing, culture, and cultural heritage. Land is a cross-cutting issue that impacts directly on the enjoyment of several human rights. For many people, land is a source of livelihood, and is also central to their economic rights. Land is also often linked to peoples' identities, and so is tied to social and cultural rights². Finally, land ownership and land use both lead to the provision of access to water which is another core human right.

Key features of the Company's approach to land access comprise the following:

- Adhering to applicable national legislation and applying applicable Lender standards;
- Ensuring no-one affected by the Project's implementation is disadvantaged compared to current conditions;
- Conducting all land-related stakeholder engagements with transparency using accurate information about the exact location of Project infrastructure;
- Avoiding economic displacement to the extent possible and, where this is not possible, minimising resettlement impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy; and
- Ensuring that the resettlement planning process involves close and ongoing engagement with stakeholders, including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Project Affected Households (PAHs), community representatives and local and regional government level, as necessary.

1.6 Structure of the LRP and related plans

The structure of the LRP is as follows:

Chapter 2: Policies, legal and regulatory framework – presents policy, national legislation and Lender requirements including the steps the Project will take to address differences identified.

Chapter 3: Potential project impacts and vulnerability criteria – presents a high-level summary of the potential impacts arising from the project as well as the criteria to be used to define vulnerability.

Chapter 4: LRP data collection survey methods – presents a description of the surveys undertaken to gather information required for the LRP.

² UNHR Office of the High Commissioner: Land and Human Rights. Standards and Applications. 2015.

Chapter 5: Principles of the LRP – outlines the objectives and principles of the LRP.

Chapter 6: Socio-economic baseline – provides a summary of socio-economic baseline conditions of the affected persons which includes people from communities, farmers and herders.

Chapter 7: Determination of entitlements – includes a table-based summary of entitlements which reflects both IFC PS5 and national legislation.

Chapter 8: Stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure – provides a list of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during preparation of the LRP.

Chapter 9: Livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance– provides a description of the livelihood restoration measures that will be provided which have been identified through a process of close engagement with PAPs, PAHs and other stakeholders.

Chapter 10: LRP implementation, roles and responsibilities – presents details of how the LRP will be implemented in the future.

Chapter 11: Grievance mechanism – presents details of the Company’s grievance mechanism.

Chapter 12: Monitoring and evaluation – describes the range of monitoring and evaluation activities that will be undertaken during implementation of the LRP.

In addition to the LRP, the following documents have also been prepared and are linked to the LRP:

- Livestock Management Framework – this document was produced to provide clarity and certainty on the feasibility of managing the Project’s key biodiversity risks prior to the disclosure of environmental and social documents. The risks identified include, but are not limited to, the potential to locally extirpate certain bird populations and have permanent effects on the viability of the adjacent Important Bird Area (Mount Aktau International Bird Area). The document details a number of aims and management approaches for livestock, farmers and herders at the Project site. The intention of these is to explore whether those actions will lead to a reduction in risk to sensitive species of bird from the Project. The document also contains details on feasibility of these approaches and how they will be implemented as part of the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) during the construction and operational period of the Project.
- Social Compliance Audit report – the purpose of this document is to analyse the key gaps between the Project’s land acquisition process and the requirements of ADB SPS 2009, and provide specific recommendations, as appropriate, for additional work to bring the projects into conformance with ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2 in the form of an Action Plan.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan – the purpose of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to describe the engagements that are to be undertaken in the future, to ensure that culturally appropriate and meaningful engagements are completed with affected persons and other stakeholders in alignment with the content and commitments in the LRP.

1.7 Summary of specialists involved in preparing the LRP

The LRP was prepared by a combination of specialists which are summarised below:

- Stuart Hume – Social Specialist from ESAS
- Saida Yusupova. Green Business Innovation (GBI). Social Team Leader
- Nora Rakhimova, GBI. Social specialist
- Fazlullo Agzamkhodjaev. GBI. E&S specialist
- Guldariya Abdullaeva, GBI, Assistant
- Natalya Narbekova, GBI. Consultant
- Alexey Pustov. GBI. Legal Specialist

2 Policies, legal and regulatory framework

2.1 Overview

The purpose of this section is to present the regulatory framework associated with land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement. A detailed gap analysis that presents the key differences between national legislation and Lender requirements is presented in Table 2.1 along with details of the actions the Project will take to address the identified differences.

2.2 Legal and policy framework

The legal and policy framework is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan.

Information in the start of this section is taken from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations³.

Legal entities, residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, can have land plots on the basis of ownership, permanent use and lease in accordance with the Land Code of 1998. Individuals, residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, can have land plots on the basis of ownership and lease. Agricultural land is not provided for ownership. Foreign citizens and legal entities, enterprises with foreign investments can own land plots only on the basis of a lease right. (Note: the rights of legal entities and individuals to permanent ownership, life-long inherited possession, permanent use and fixed-term (temporary) use of land acquired before August 1, 2021, remain in force after the amendments to the legislation on August 17, 2021).

The various types of land tenure may co-exist in several combinations:

- Tamorka is the private subsidiary plot, usually adjacent to the house, to which all citizens are entitled for their own use.
- A household land plot is a land plot provided for running a subsidiary farm for the purpose of growing agricultural products or individual housing construction and home improvement. Allocation of land depends on availability, as these plots are usually taken from land reserves of collective farms, based on transactions between the collective and the head of the household.
- Shirkats, the former state farms, have been restructured as collective joint stock enterprises and occupy the bulk of agricultural land, accounting for about 50 percent of the value of all crops. The Shirkat consists of fields, agricultural installations and settlements that form almost small towns. The Shirkat contracts annually fields to farmers with conditions on crop types and production levels. The Shirkat, as a community, possess the land through the lifelong inheritable possession. In some areas farmers have been cultivating the same land parcels for years.
- Dekhkan farms can receive land ranging from 0.6 ha to 1 ha of land. Dehkan farms have land on the basis of lifetime inheritance or lease.
- Farms are provided with land plots on the basis of an open tender for rent for a period of up to fifty years, but not less than thirty years. This is the case for land within the Project Area.

All land within the Project Area is owned by the government. Land used to be leased to farmers by Tamdy District. Following Presidential Decree №4817 September 2, 2020, the Committee for the Development

³ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Uzbekistan. Prevailing systems of land tenure. Available at: http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/land-tenure-and-related-institutions/en/?country_iso3=UZB [Accessed 15 September 2021]

of Sericulture and Karakul Breeding land was established. Sericulture is the production of raw silk by means of raising caterpillars, and Karakul is a type of sheep that has been raised in Central Asia for centuries. This government entity is referred to as the 'New Committee'.

Farmers' land in the project area was returned back to the government reserves by the Decision of Tamdy Khokim and the land was transferred to the New Committee. The New Committee in its turn leased the land to Dakhan-2019 Cluster on 21 October 2020. The Cluster is obliged to sublease the land to the farmers of the Project Area. Subleasing agreements are signed with the same farmers without change in the size of the area.

On 30 October 2020 all farmers signed membership agreements with the New Committee and later in November signed Sub-Lease Agreements with Dakhan-2019 cluster.

Farmers continue to pay land tax and starting from 30 October 2020 additional payments include:

- one time payment for committee membership (270 000 Som [25 USD])
- 1.5% of 270 000 Som [25 USD]) per sheep per year (approximately USD 0.375/sheep).

The New Committee identifies the fields to be privatised and used through private Sub-Lease Agreements, selects the farmers among applicants, defines the crop types, impose production levels, finance the farming, sell seeds and fertilizers and purchase the products. The selection of farmers is based on demonstrated managerial and farming skills. The maximum lease term is 49 years, but the small farms, averaging 2 ha, have been leased for 10-15 years.

2.2.1 The constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 8, 1992) provides that everyone shall have the right to own property (Article 36). The economy of Uzbekistan, which is evolving towards enhanced market relations, is based on various forms of ownership. The state shall guarantee the freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labour with due regard for the priority of consumers' rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership (Article 53);

An owner, at his/her discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his/her property. The use of any property must not be harmful to the ecological environment, nor shall it infringe on the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, juridical entities and the state (Article 54). The land, its minerals, waters, fauna and flora, other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the state (Article 55).

2.2.2 Civil Code (29 August 1996)

The Civil Code (CC) defines the legal status of participants of civil relations, the grounds and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.

The CC provides that a person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages, unless the law or the contract provides compensation for losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:

- Expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
- The loss of or damage to property (real damage);

- The revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost profits).

According to Article 14, Clause 3: *“If the person has violated law, revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such profits”*.

According to Article 7 *“If an international treaty or agreement stipulates other rules than those stipulated by civil legislation, rules of the international treaty or agreement shall prevail”*. This rule is a common rule for all Uzbekistan’s laws.

2.2.3 Land Code (30 of April 1998)

The Land Code (LC) is the main regulatory framework for land related matters in Uzbekistan. The LC regulates the allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, and defines ownership and rights on land. The LC also describes responsibilities of different state authorities including the Cabinet of Ministers, the province, the district, and city Khokimiyats (the regional state administrative body) in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, tenant and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection. The LC also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and the terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation.

The LC provides that:

- Withdrawal of a land plot or part of it for state and public needs is carried out with the consent of the landowner or in agreement with the land user and the tenant - by the decision of the Council (Kengash) of People's Deputies of the regions, the city of Tashkent, or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 37, Clause 1). If the landowner, land user and tenant disagree with the decision, respectively, of the Kengashes of People's Deputies of the regions and the city of Tashkent or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the seizure of the land plot, this decision may be appealed in the prescribed manner. (Article 37, Clause 6)
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and landowners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);
- The withdrawal of the land for state or public needs, may be enacted after allocating a land user or tenant an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of landowners, land users, tenants and owners of land plots (including lost profits) are subject to compensation in full. Withdrawal for state or public needs of land plots provided to individuals can be made after the allocation, at their request, by the decision of the khokim of the district, city, region of an equivalent land plot, construction in a new place by enterprises, institutions and organizations for which the land plot is allocated, residential, industrial and other buildings in return for the withdrawn and full compensation for all other losses (including loss of profits) (Article 41, Clause 3 and 4). The LC (Article 86, Clause 1) specifies the cases where losses of land users must be compensated in full including lost profits:
 - Seizure, redemption or temporary occupation of land;
 - Restrictions on their rights in connection with the establishment of water protection zones, coastal strips, zones of sanitary protection of water bodies, zones of formation of surface and underground waters, zones of resort natural areas, zones of state biosphere reserves, protection zones around state reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, state natural monuments, objects of material cultural heritage, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication lines and power transmission lines;

- Deterioration of land quality as a result of the impact caused by the construction and operation of reservoirs, canals, collectors and other objects that emit substances harmful to crops and plantings, and other actions of legal entities and individuals, leading to a decrease in yield and deterioration in the quality of agricultural products.

According to the Article 87, Clause 1 losses of agricultural and forestry production, caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land, assets owned and used by individuals to use them for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and tenants or deterioration land due to the impact caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations, shall be reimbursed in addition to the indemnity provided for in Article 86.

2.2.4 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)

This Resolution aims to improve the procedure of granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land and improve the general architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the LC and the Town Planning Code. This resolution has two approved Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) Regulation on the procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry. The Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:

- Order of land plot location, preparation and approval of site selection and land allocation documents without approved planning documentation;
- Order of placement, selection and land allocation with approved planning documentation;
- Order for rejection in the selection and land allocation for construction;
- Provision(sale) of land plots for individual housing construction; and
- Elements of urban planning documents and development regulation lines.

The Regulation on the procedure of compensation for users and leaseholders, as well as physical losses of agriculture and forestry includes the following:

- Compensation for losses of asset owners, land users and leaseholders;
- Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry; cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of asset owners, land users and leaseholders; and
- Coefficients on location of seized land plots.

The losses should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that the demolition of a house, or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work. The individuals being impacted, if they disagree with the defined amount of losses, can appeal to the courts. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:

- Cost of assets lost, and details of the legal entities involved;
- Cost of residential houses, constructions and installations, including incomplete constructions, and also located outside of allocated plot, if its further utilisation is impossible due to seize of land plot.
- Cost of fruits and berries, protection and other perennial plants;
- Cost of incomplete agricultural production; and
- Lost profit.

The legal and policy framework described above includes mention that people without leaseholders and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation. Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for public purposes and for compensating land users according to the registered use of the land in Uzbekistan. 7.2.6 Tax code 81. The Tax Code is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters of individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemption from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in this Tax Code.

2.2.5 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 (16 July 2018)

The resolution “*On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations*” partly provides that payment of compensation for the land acquisition, demolition of houses, other structures, plantings within the framework of projects with the participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs), if it is agreed and stated in agreements, will be carried out by authorised bodies in accordance with the requirements of IFIs or Foreign Governmental Finance Organizations.

2.2.6 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №5495 (1 August 2018)

The Decree “*On measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan*” partly provides that the adoption of decisions on the seizure of land for state and public needs is allowed only after an open discussion with interested parties whose land plots are planned to be seized, as well as assessing the benefits and costs; demolition of residential, industrial premises, other structures and structures belonging to individuals and legal entities, with the withdrawal of land plots is allowed after full compensation of the market value of immovable property and losses caused to owners in connection with such withdrawal.

2.2.7 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 911 (16 November 2019)

This resolution regulates compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities due to the seizure of land plots for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities.

The resolution determines the procedure for seizure of land or part thereof, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings in due to seizure of land for state and public needs. This Resolution does not apply to land plots owned by individuals and legal entities on the basis of ownership. The Resolution contains:

- Procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolishing houses (apartments, buildings, structures and plantings) due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
- Procedure and conditions for providing residential premises for owners of demolishing houses;
- Procedure and conditions for providing land plots to individuals for individual housing construction instead of the demolishing residential house (apartment);
- Procedure of losses compensation to legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
- Procedure and calculation terms for transfer and reinstatement at the new place of dwelling houses, buildings and structures to be demolished; and
- Procedure and calculation terms of in case of construction in a new place of dwelling houses, buildings for individuals and legal entities, houses (apartments) of which are to be demolished.

The land acquisition is carried out in agreement with the owner in the format of an open discussion. An open discussion is carried out by the initiator of the seizure of the land plot. After an open discussion, the minutes of the meeting are signed between the initiator and the owner (Section 5, Chapter 2 of the Resolution).

In accordance with Chapter 3 of the Resolution, compensation is calculated to include:

- The market value of real estate objects located on the withdrawn land plot;
- The market value of the right to the withdrawn land plot;
- Expenses related to relocation, including temporary acquisition of another immovable property;
- Lost profits of individuals and legal entities;
- Other costs and losses provided for by law or the Agreement.
- Independently constructed residential, industrial and other buildings and structures are also subject to compensation.

Types of compensation provided are either cash or the granting ownership of another real estate object.

According to the Clause 50, the evaluation of residential houses (apartments), buildings, structures, and determination of plantings costs, located at acquired land plots, shall be done by appraisal companies at the expense of an applicant. Property evaluation approaches vary from one executing agency to another but engaging independent appraisers (private companies) has become common practice. For the calculation of losses in the form of demolitions of buildings and structures, this is determined by their market value. Only evaluation of the losses of agricultural and forestry production is carried out by the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre subordinated to 'Goscomzemgeodescadastre'. In case of land acquisition, the evaluation of losses of agricultural and forestry production is undertaken using the methodology described in the regulations approved by the governmental Resolution 13.

In case of a disagreement between the asset owner and the findings of the evaluation report, resolution takes place in a court. In contentious situations at the request of the judiciary, an Expert Commission can be created for the examination and final ruling.

2.2.8 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 552 (01 March 2020)

The law establishes the procedure for the privatization of non-agricultural land plots. The law stipulates the basic principles of land privatization, objects and subjects of privatization, state administration in the field of privatization, powers of state bodies, determines the legal status of land and other issues.

In accordance with Art. 10 privatisation covers:

- Land plots on which buildings and structures owned by legal entities or privatised by them are located, as well as industrial infrastructure facilities, as well as adjacent land plots in the amount necessary for carrying out production activities;
- Land plots provided to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for individual housing construction and maintenance of a residential building;
- Free land plots; and
- Land plots provided to the Urbanization Development Fund under the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Privatisation of land plots is carried out in the form of: (1) redemption by legal entities and individuals of land plots that are on the right of permanent use (possession) or life-long inherited possession; or (2) sale of land plots through an electronic online auction (Article 13 of the Law).

2.2.9 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 6243 (09 June 2021)

This Decree is aimed at introducing amendments to the land legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. So, in accordance with the Decree from August 1, 2021:

- Land plots are allocated to the private sector on the basis of ownership and lease rights, to state bodies, institutions, enterprises, citizens' self-government bodies on the basis of the right of permanent use;
- Agricultural land is allocated only on the basis of a lease right based on the results of open electronic tenders;
- Non-agricultural land is sold through electronic online auctions based on ownership and lease rights;
- Land plots are allocated to state organizations for state and public needs by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent on the basis of the right of permanent use;

The Cabinet of Ministers has the right to lease land plots directly to: (1) state research and educational institutions, (2) agro-industrial clusters, (3) for the implementation of a large investment project, determined by selecting the best offer, worth at least 10 million US dollars equivalent and (4) enterprises with the participation of foreign investments, international associations and organizations, foreign legal entities and individuals, with payment at market value for obtaining the right to lease (except for international associations and organisations). The decree also cancelled all procedures, benefits and exceptions established by legislation, providing for the allocation of land plots in a different manner than provided for by this Decree.

2.2.10 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 6277 (11 August 2021)

The decree defines the procedure and amount of child allowances to low-income families and material assistance to single citizens, families without children, or low-income families whose children are over 18 years old.

As of November 11, 2021, the following amounts of child allowances and payments of material assistance to low-income families are in effect:

- a) monthly amount of child allowance:
 - 250,000 som [23 USD] - for one child aged 3 to 18 years, 325,000 som [30 USD] - for one youngest child under 3 years old;
 - 150,000 som [14 USD] - additionally for the second child of the family;
 - 100,000 som [9 USD] - for the third and each next child of the family;
 - b) the monthly amount of material assistance for low-income families - 380,000 som [35 USD].

It is important to state that the above definition is not linked to a land acquisition or resettlement planning process and is provided broadly across the country to families in need who are identified as being 'vulnerable'. However, for the purpose of the LRP the definition given in Resolution No. 44 has been applied in the generation of a vulnerability criteria to be used (refer to Section 7.2).

2.2.11 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 122 (05 March 2021)

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 122 "On measures for the further improvement of the system of social protection of the population and widely introduction of modern ICT in the industry" passed this recent legislation on 05 March 2021 to cover the entitlement for people who are vulnerable.

The Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications, the Cadastral Agency under the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations and other relevant ministries, are obliged to develop and implement a single electronic database with the specified territorial boundaries and ensure its integration into an IT "Unified register".

The legislation aims to ensure that the information system of the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice "Unified Electronic Archive of the Public Service Agency" provides information on guardians and trustees through electronic information exchange between departments; state and non-state documents, documents and other official documents and documents, from the beginning to the end of enrolment (admission, transfer from class to class, transfer, graduation, etc.).

The Minister of Finance together with the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, are obliged to conduct a regular analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social benefits and material assistance through the Unified Register. Based on the analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social pensions and material assistance, budget allocations for social pensions and material assistance shall be distributed among the local budgets of districts and districts (cities).

2.2.12 The Law on the Citizens' Appeals No 444 (11 September 2017)

The purpose of this Law is to regulate the appeals of individuals and legal entities (hereinafter referred to as 'appeals') to state bodies and state institutions (hereinafter referred to as 'state bodies'), as well as to their officials. Appeals can be oral, written, or electronic. Appeals, regardless of their form and type, are of equal importance.

A people's 'Reception Office' is created under the Virtual Reception Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and is tasked with:

- Organising a direct dialogue with the population, ensuring the functioning of an effective system of appeals aimed at the full protection of their rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests;
- Using modern information and communication technologies through the introduction and maintenance of an electronic information system for entering, summarising, systematising, monitoring, and controlling the consideration of appeals received; and
- Real-time consultation through information exchange between consultants, individuals and legal entities who wish to receive prompt information on the issue of interest.

An application or complaint is considered within fifteen days from the date of receipt by the state body, organisation or their official, who are obliged to resolve the issue. Where additional study and/or verification is required, the request for additional documentation must be made and completed within a period of 1 month from the date of the original request.

2.3 International requirements

The LRP will be implemented according to applicable Lender requirements which are presented in this section.

2.3.1 International Finance Corporation

The LRP is compliant with International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (PS5), additional information available within the PS5 Guidance Note and IFC's Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (2002)⁴

The objectives of PS5 are:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons; and
- To improve living conditions among physically affected persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

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. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

PS5 applies to projects when physical or economic displacement results from the following types of land-related transactions:

- Land rights or land-use rights acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with the legal system of the host country;
- Land rights or land-use rights acquired through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Project situations where involuntary restrictions on land use and access to natural resources cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or recognisable usage rights;
- Certain project situations requiring evictions of people occupying land without formal, traditional, or recognisable usage rights; and
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.

PS5 does not apply to resettlement resulting from voluntary land transactions (i.e. market transactions in which the seller is not obliged to sell, and the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures sanctioned by the legal system of the host country if negotiations fail). It also does not apply

⁴ IFC. (2002). Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan. Retrieved 5 July 2020 from https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_handbook_rap_wci_1319577659424

to impacts on livelihoods where the Project is not changing the land use of affected groups or communities.

PS5 and its accompanying Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (2002) set out engagement, consultation and disclosure requirements as follows:

- Resettlement activities should be planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of affected communities;
- The design of mitigation measures and options for physical and economic displacement, such as compensation, livelihood restoration and relocation assistance, should be based upon consultation and negotiation with PAPs;
- Disclosure of relevant information and participation of affected communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement; and
- The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and reflected in resettlement planning and implementation, and that vulnerable groups and individuals⁵ are effectively engaged.

2.3.2 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) (2019) and the accompanying Performance Requirement (PR) 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement addresses impacts of Project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources; which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/ or economic displacement (loss of land, 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 affected communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use, other assets and natural resources, even if compulsory acquisition is used only as a last resort after a negotiated process.

The objectives of PR5 are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring feasible alternative project designs and sites;
- Avoid forced eviction;
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from involuntary resettlement on affected persons by: (i) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that land acquisition, restrictions on land use, other assets and natural resources and involuntary resettlement activities are implemented with meaningful consultation, participation, and disclosure of information, in accordance with the requirements of PR 10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement;
- Improve, or as a minimum restore the livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons compared to pre-displacement levels; and
- Improve living conditions of physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing (including essential services and utilities) with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

⁵ Vulnerable people are defined in Chapter 3 Methodology. Following the Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, IFC Guidance Note 5, vulnerable or "at-risk" groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status, may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

The objectives of PR 10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement are to:

- Outline a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the client build and maintain a constructive relationship with their stakeholders;
- Provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project stakeholders throughout the project cycle;
- Ensure that appropriate environmental and social information is disclosed, and meaningful consultation is held, with the project's stakeholders and where appropriate, feedback provided through the consultation is taken into consideration; and
- Ensure that grievances from stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.

2.3.3 Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) contains details of their Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement which are accompanied by Operations Manual sections in Involuntary Resettlement.

The objectives of Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Safeguard Requirements 1: Environmental Safeguards contains provisions relating to information disclosure and stakeholder engagement which are to:

- Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation.
- Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account.
- Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment.
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.

ADB's Access to Information Policy (September 2018) focuses on guiding principles and exceptions to disclosure. This includes the following policy principles:

- Clear, timely, and appropriate disclosure. ADB discloses information about its operations in a clear, timely, and appropriate manner to enhance stakeholders' ability to meaningfully engage with ADB and to promote good governance.
- Proactive disclosure. ADB proactively shares its knowledge products and information about its operations in a timely manner to facilitate participation in ADB decision-making. While the ADB website remains the primary vehicle for proactive disclosure, ADB also uses other appropriate means to disclose and communicate information.
- Providing information to project-affected people and other stakeholders. ADB works closely with its borrowers and clients to ensure two-way communications about ADB projects with project affected people and other stakeholders. This is done within a time frame, using relevant languages, and in a way that allows project affected people and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.

2.3.4 Comparison of national legislation and Lender standards

The Government of Uzbekistan has developed and enacted legislation and regulations with respect to resettlement. In addition, and as described above, the international lender community has developed performance standards and guidelines which are regarded, internationally, as best practice.

Table 2.2 provides a summary of the differences between the Government's requirements and Lender standards that are specifically associated with development of the LRP. The way in which the Project will address the identified differences is provided in the final column.

The Company are committed to implementing the Project in accordance with the combined requirements of national legislation and Lender standards.

Table 2.2: Comparison of National and Lender Standards for Resettlement

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
<p>Scope of application</p>	<p>Lender standards apply to land-related transactions that include restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.</p>	<p>The legal and policy framework contains national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land Code (30.04.1998); (ii) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 16.11.2019, # 911 “On additional measures to ensure guarantees of property rights of individuals and legal entities and to improve the procedure for seizing land plots and providing compensation”; (iii) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, #146 “On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes”; (iv) Civil Code (29 August 1996) (v) Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 16.07.2018 #3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations”; (vi) Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on 01.08.2018 #5495 “On measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan”. 	<p>The legal and policy framework includes provisions for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement to “land users, tenants and landowners”, although does not require compensation to be paid where restrictions in land access occur to communal property resources that are generally available to the public.</p> <p>In the LRP the loss of communal land resources from the temporary and permanent use of land for Project Infrastructure, which is located outside of the Sub-Lease Agreements, has been taken into consideration and will be compensated.</p> <p>Compensation for the communal loss of land shall be provided in the form of in-kind compensation (not cash) using developmental interventions that aim to improve rural agricultural livelihoods across the entire Project Area and, specifically, the standard of living of women in the surrounding smaller villages. These interventions shall be implemented through a Community Development Plan.</p>
<p>Alternative project designs</p>	<p>Clients must consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimise physical and/or economic displacement.</p>	<p>This is not a requirement under national legislation.</p>	<p>The Company have optimised the location of Project infrastructure to avoid, and where avoidance was not possible, minimise impacts on people using the Project Area. For example, WTGs have been located to avoid generating noise and shadow flicker impacts beyond applicable threshold limits on shelters used by farmers and herders in the Project Area. The location of the substation, OHLs and areas of land temporarily used for the compound has been located outside Sub-Lease Agreements to avoid additional sources of economic displacement to farmers leasing areas of land.</p>

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
Compensation and benefits for displaced persons	Clients must offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost, and other assistance.	<p>Valuation for buildings and structures is determined by their market value, plus any applicable transaction costs. Salvaged materials remain the property of the developer, or the landowner can purchase these materials from the developer should they wish to do so.</p> <p>Valuation for losses of agricultural and forestry production is carried by the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre subordinated to 'Goscomzemgeodescadastre' which is a government entity responsible for the cadastre.</p> <p>Valuation for losses of land used for agriculture and forestry production is undertaken using a methodology described in the regulations under Resolution 13 using published rates that are publicly available.</p>	<p>National legislation values assets at market value or using published rates, which may not reflect the principle of 'full replacement cost'.</p> <p>Based upon the results of a detailed land survey, no physical assets are expected to be lost from the Project. However, the Company will provide compensation for the loss of any physical assets that may be (unexpectedly such as a truck damaging a herder shelter) affected by the Project, at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Compensation for the loss of area within Sub-Lease Agreements shall be provided through a reduction in the annual lease payment to farmers which shall be recalculated to reflect the proportion of land lost temporarily and permanently, or the provision of in-kind land compensation (see below) where the boundaries of existing sub-leases are adjusted to result in a net loss of Sub-Lease Agreement area, or the provision of cash compensation calculated as a proportion of the area of the lost, plus the calculation of lost income/profits.</p>
Timing of Compensation in relation to Resettlement	Where livelihoods are land-based, the client will offer land-based compensation.	Article 41 (Clause 4) of the Land Code (30 of April 1998) requires offering tenants an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits. This is a form of in-kind land compensation.	No differences are identified as the national legal system requires in-kind land compensation to be offered, rather than just cash compensation. Farmers affected by Project infrastructure inside Sub-Lease Agreements shall be offered the choices discussed above.
	The client will take possession of the acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available, and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided.	Under national legislation, it is not possible to take possession of a plot of land prior to compensation.	<p>No differences identified in terms of the timing of compensation which is before displacement/access restrictions occur.</p> <p>The Company does not propose to use land within Sub-Lease Agreements until an agreement has been reached with the relevant farmer and the compensation option having been made available and implemented.</p> <p>The Company will start to implement developmental interventions to compensate for the communal loss of land within 3 months from the point at which land is used which is outside of Sub-Lease Agreements. These shall be implemented through a Community Development Plan.</p>
	The client will provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the Project.	Under national legislation, there is no obligation for the property developer to provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive benefits from the Project.	<p>This is not a requirement under national legislation.</p> <p>The Company will ensure, using written contract documentation that is legally binding, that the EPC Contractor preferentially offers temporary employment opportunities for up to two people per farmer household during the construction stage of the Project. This benefit shall be provided to farmer households irrespective of whether Project infrastructure is inside their Sub-Lease Agreements (see Section 8: Determination of Entitlements).</p>

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
Community engagement	The client will engage with affected communities through stakeholder engagement. This should include information on resettlement options, alternatives, and choices.	Under national legislation there is no obligation to disclose information to the public or with PAPs.	This is not a requirement under national legislation. During preparation of the LRP, all farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements have been engaged with (refer to Section 6: Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Disclosure). Engagements with herders, farm workers and the wives of herders has also taken place. There is a possibility that additional herders are active in the Project Area who have not yet been engaged with. This is possible due to the transitory nature of their livelihood as they are not physically present in the Project Area all year round. The LRP contains specific steps to engage with herders who have not yet been contacted before the start of construction (refer to Section 6: Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Disclosure).
	The client will disclose relevant information during the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement activities.	During implementation of the land acquisition process, information is disclosed to PAPs associated with their legal rights and proposed changes to sub-leases, along with other relevant information. There is no obligation to provide information, or undertake, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payments, or livelihood restoration activities.	Under national legislation, disclosure of information to PAPs is only undertaken during implementation of the legal process to acquire land. During preparation of the LRP, disclosure tools were used to provide accurate and timely information about the Project, percentage impacts to Sub-Lease Agreements, the purpose and scope of the LRP, future implementation through a Zarafshan Community Development Committee, eligibility and entitlements, and other components of the LRP. This was undertaken in August and September 2021 through face-to-face meetings with all farmers that have Sub-Lease Agreements in the Project Area.
Grievance Mechanism	The client will establish a grievance mechanism.	Grievances of any kind, including land-related concerns raised during a land acquisition process, can be reported to the Khokimiyats or any other state representatives for investigation and follow-up. At any time, the PAP (or any other party with a grievance) can approach the courts for a judicial ruling. The grievance process is regulated by law December 3, 2014 No. ZRU-378 about appeals of physical persons and legal entities (as amended on 10-03-2020). A complaint shall be considered within fifteen days from the date of receipt by the state authority, which is obliged to resolve the issue on the merits. When additional study and (or) verification is required, the request for additional documents is up to one month.	National legislation provides the opportunity for grievances to be raised to community representative and also the courts. The Company has already established and implemented a community grievance mechanism. The mechanism is credible, transparent, and easily accessible and includes details of an appeals process that can be used, if required which involves an independent third-party. Details of the mechanism were provided during all stakeholder engagements conducted during preparation of the LRP, and details were included on Project disclosure tools used which included a Grievance Mechanism Leaflet. The Company are committed to using the grievance process to provide valuable information and feedback on their activities during implementation of the Project, with the aim of continually improving their environmental and social performance. The Company shall also provide relevant Project records, survey reports, and other information to any individual or group seeking to approach the courts to raise a grievance.

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation	The client will conduct a census to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons displaced, their eligibility for compensation and assistance.	National legislation does not require a census survey to be undertaken although a list of the PAPs is created during the process of obtaining a Sub-Lease Agreements No information on the socio-economic status of PAPs is required.	National legislation does not require a socio-economic survey to be undertaken, although information on the identity of PAPs is held in Sub-Lease Agreements. The Company has gathered information on the identity of all farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements. Surveys have subsequently been conducted to establish contact details of all farmers, herders and farm workers active in the Project Area. Additional surveys undertaken during preparation of the LRP has gathered information on the socio-economic status of farmers' and herder's households and verify their eligibility for compensation and assistance. During disclosure of the Final LRP, the identity of the farmers and herders considered to be eligible for compensation and assistance shall be checked with representatives from Tamdy District and the New Committee/Dakhan-2019 Cluster.
Uneconomic parcels of Land	Uneconomic parcels of land (typically referred to as orphaned land) should be acquired along with the entire land parcel.	National legislation provides the opportunity for a landowner or tenant to request an alternative plot of land which could be selected if the remaining area of land is (in their view) uneconomic.	National legislation provides an opportunity for the in-kind compensation of land which includes the provision of an alternative land plot. Based upon an assessment of potential Project Impacts (see Section 7: Potential Project Impacts and Vulnerability Criteria) no uneconomic parcels of land are expected to be created. The percentage change within each Sub-Lease Agreement has been calculated separately for construction and operations, and the maximum level of impact is 1.8% (Sub-Lease Agreements 3 during construction).
Monitoring and Evaluation	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP or LRP. PAPs will be consulted during the monitoring process.	This is not a requirement under national legislation	National legislation does not require a monitoring and evaluation framework to be designed and implemented. A detailed monitoring and evaluation framework has been included in the LRP. PAPs will be consulted with during future monitoring and evaluation activities.
Establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility	The client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility, after which any land-related improvements will not be eligible for compensation. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	National legislation does not specifically mention the adoption of a cut-off date. However, in practice this is represented by the completion of valuation surveys undertaken on the assets to be acquired.	National legislation requires a valuation to be undertaken and this, in reality, reflects the cut-off date. Using the current design of the Project, land surveys have been undertaken at each known location of Project Infrastructure (WTG foundation and hardstanding, met masts, new internal roads, the upgrade of existing internal roads, and the installation of buried cables) to establish existing land conditions. No physical assets were identified at any of these locations. Farmers within the Project Area have been informed of the location of Project Infrastructure, as well as the purpose of the cut-off date. The farmers were asked to sign a Farmer Acknowledgement Form.
Completion Audit	Implementation of a RAP and/or LRP will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plan as well as the objectives of this Performance Standard. An external completion audit of the RAP or LRP may be required.	The preparation of resettlement planning documents is not required under national legislation. A completion audit is not a legal requirement.	Not required under national legislation. The Company will commission a completion audit when the implementation of the LRP is considered by them to be complete, to verify that the objectives of the LRP have been achieved by the resettlement implementation process. This shall be undertaken by an independent consultant.
Categories of			

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
<p>displaced persons</p> <p>Land Tenant and Sharecroppers</p>	<p>Displaced persons may be classified as persons: (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law.</p>	<p>National legislation recognises displaced persons who have who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<p>National legislation only recognises category (1) of displaced persons.</p> <p>The Company has recognised the farmers (land tenants), herders active in the Project Area and farm workers as being eligible for compensation and assistance, in addition to people from local communities who may be using land informally for the collection of wild plants and other natural resources (Section 8: Determination of Entitlements). Developmental interventions shall be implemented to compensate for the loss of communal land through a Community Development Plan.</p>
	<p>Land tenant and sharecroppers are not entitled to compensation for land (category iii above) but are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (such as crops) and improvements made to land.</p> <p>Land tenant and sharecroppers should be provided with livelihood restoration measures to assist them to continue their livelihood at an alternative location.</p>	<p>National legislation does not prohibit land tenants and sharecroppers from being eligible for compensation covering the non-land assets that are to be lost.</p> <p>National legislation does not require livelihood restoration measures to be provided to displaced persons.</p>	<p>National legislation recognises the rights of land tenants and sharecroppers, although does not require livelihood restoration measures to be provided.</p> <p>All farmers, herders and farm workers active in the Project Area will be provided with compensation and/or livelihood restoration measures that they are eligible for (refer to Section 8: Determination of Entitlements).</p>
<p>Economic Displacement</p>	<p>In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, the client will develop an LRP to compensate PAPs and/or communities and offer other assistance. The LRP will establish the entitlements of PAPs and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.</p>	<p>The preparation of resettlement planning documents is not required under national legislation.</p>	<p>Not required under national legislation.</p> <p>The Company is committed to the future implementation of the LRP to address economic displacement arising from the Project. Farmers, herders and farm workers active in the Project area are eligible for compensation and/or livelihood restoration measures.</p> <p>The Company shall also provide compensation for the loss of communal land through the implementation of a Community Development Plan.</p>
	<p>Displaced persons in categories (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; and (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognisable under national law, will be provided with replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognisable claims to land will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost.</p>	<p>National legislation recognises displaced persons who have who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<p>Under national legislation, PAPs with no legal title do not need to be compensated.</p> <p>The Company will compensate displaced persons through the activities described in the above rows, recognising all Lender's category of displaced persons.</p>
	<p>The client will provide economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected with opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.</p>	<p>The provision of livelihood restoration measures is not a requirement under national legislation.</p>	<p>Not required under national legislation.</p> <p>The Company will provide a range of livelihood restoration measures are presented in the LRP which aims to provide economically displaced persons with opportunities to improve their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. A range of livelihood restoration measures have also been specifically designed to target the livelihoods of women.</p>

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
Economic Displacement	The client will provide transitional support to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	This is not a requirement under national legislation.	Not required under national legislation. Due to the very low percentage of land lost during construction there is no need to provide transitional support to farmers and herders who wish to remain in the Project Area.

3 Principles of the LRP

3.1 General resettlement principles

The LRP is based on established resettlement principles that have been applied by ESAS internationally across a variety of different types of projects and geographies and have been tailored specifically for this Project. The Company are committed to implementing the LRP in accordance with the following general resettlement principles:

- The LRP will be compliant with applicable national legislation and the applicable requirements from Lenders as defined in the LRP.
- The Company will ensure that any future changes to the design avoids economic displacement and, where avoidance is not possible, minimise any land-related impacts arising from the Project. Where changes do occur, land-related impacts shall be re-assessed, stakeholder engagement activities undertaken, and the LRP updated to reflect any changes made.
- Where any changes are made, unless these are immaterial land and resettlement adjustments, then an LRP addendum may be required, to comply with ADB requirements.
- Compensation and livelihood restoration activities will ensure that impacted households are given an opportunity to maintain, or improve, their economic earning capacity, agricultural production levels and standards of living in the shortest time possible.
- The feedback from stakeholder engagement activities will continue to be used to refine and improve the future implementation of the LRP, using a participatory and inclusive approach.
- The LRP recognises that land used for communal purposes such as livestock grazing contributes to agricultural livelihoods.
- The users of land which is temporarily occupied during construction will be compensated in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement matrix. If any additional land is required during construction works, or if any physical assets (such as a fence, etc.) become accidentally damaged during construction, then compensation shall be provided using the principle of full replacement cost or provided through in-kind compensation strategies.
- Where cash is provided to displaced persons, this will preferentially be paid into a bank account specified by the displaced person, rather than providing cash in hand, to avoid risking future increases in crime or theft. If the displaced person does not have a bank account, then assistance will be provided to them to open a bank account.
- 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.
- An effective grievance mechanism shall be in place and be accessible. This mechanism will continue to be used during preparation and implementation of the LRP and remain during construction and operation of the Project. The grievance mechanism can be used, for example, to raise a claim against the Company associated with impacts to land-based livelihoods arising from the Project, whether perceived or actual. All grievances raised shall be considered carefully and with respect.
- The implementation of the LRP will be carefully monitored through internal monitoring as well as through an independent, external monitor. Corrective actions will be recorded, addressed, and tracked until the corrective action is resolved, with the aim of improving the way in which the LRP is implemented over time.
- Members of project affected households (farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements in the Project Area) will be preferentially targeted for temporary employment during construction. Specific measures will be designed to encourage the active participation of women in the local workforce.
- Affected households will be informed about their resettlement choices and best efforts will be made to ensure that all members of the household are actively involved. Where households are in conflict over resettlement choices, a third-party (such as an NGO or community leaders) shall be

used to act as a mediator to try and resolve the conflict. A similar approach shall be used to resolve grievances (refer to Section 11: Grievance Mechanism).

- The Company will provide follow-up support prior to the start of construction, and also throughout the implementation of the LRP.

3.2 Resettlement principles associated with gender

The following resettlement principles relating to women are included in to the LRP:

- Spousal consent will be sought for decisions associated with resettlement choices within project affected households (farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements in the Project Area).
- A range of livelihood restoration options shall be specifically provided to women in the small villages surrounding the Project Area who may be using communal areas of land.

4 LRP data collection survey methods

4.1 Introduction

The LRP has involved the completion of the following activities which were undertaken in parallel with disclosure of the Final Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):

- Land condition survey of land impacted by the Project;
- A meeting with the representative from Tamdy District;
- A meeting with government representative from Zarafshan City;
- Meeting with community leaders;
- Meeting with local women residents;
- Meeting with local educational establishments;
- Meeting with representative of the gold mine;
- Disclosure meeting with NGOs and civil society groups; and
- Household questionnaire with all nine farmers leasing land in the Project Area, and additional engagements with herders and farm workers.

A summary of each stakeholder engagement is provided in Section 6: Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Disclosure. A summary of the scope of the household questionnaire, land condition survey, and how this survey was used to represent the cut-off date is provided below.

4.2 Land condition survey and disclosure of the cut-off date

The purpose of the land condition survey was to check for the presence of physical objects that could be damaged or require removal before the start of construction works, within the Project Area (both inside and outside of Sub-Lease Agreements). The scope of the land condition survey covered the location of the following Project Infrastructure:

- Land required for WTG foundations and hardstanding;
- Land required for the installation (temporary) and presence (permanent) position of meteorological masts;
- The installation of new internal roads and the upgrade of existing internal roads;
- The installation of buried cables;
- Compound;
- The two OHLs that connect Project infrastructure to the substation and national grid; and
- The substation.

The results of the land condition survey aimed to check for the following types of features:

- 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 assets such as areas of dense vegetation that could be used as preferential communal grazing areas;
- Cultural property, graves or other types of intangible and tangible cultural heritage resources that are inside the affected land; and
- Drainage features and natural or man-made irrigation channels.

The date of the land condition survey represents the cut-off date, after which any land-related improvements upon areas of land to be used by the Project, shall not attract compensation. During the household survey of the 9 affected farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements, they were asked to sign a ‘Farmer Acknowledgement Form’ (presented in either Uzbek or Kazakh, as appropriate) to demonstrate that they have received a copy of the Grievance Mechanism Leaflet, understood the cut-off date, received a copy of the Project Information Leaflet, and had a discussion with the surveyor over the composition of a Zarafshan Community Development Committee. Signed copies were left with the farmer and a photo of the signed copy was taken by the surveyor. An example of this Form (in English) is illustrated in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1. Farmer Acknowledgement Form template

Masdar ESIA and ESMP Disclosure
Zarafshan Wind Farm Project
Farmer Acknowledgement Form

To be signed and then scanned using a mobile phone box. Pass the signed copy to the farmer.

Location:
 Time and date:
 Name of surveyor:
 Name of Farmer:
 Farm reference Number:

please sign inside the box/

I have received a copy of the **Grievance Mechanism Leaflet.**

I understand the **cut-off date** which is the date after my land has been surveyed. After the cut-off date any additional crops or structures that are installed on the land surveyed, will not be eligible for compensation.

I have received a copy of the **Project Information Leaflet.**

I have had a discussion about the Livelihood Restoration Plan Resettlement Committee which is to be used to implement resettlement measures.

As stated above, the cut-off date was discussed with each farmer, so that they understood that if any structures were placed at the locations of Project infrastructure (such as a WTG, or along a new access road, etc.) then these would not be compensated for. The date of the engagement with the farmer was used as the cut-off date which coincided with the start of the land use survey, as it was necessary to request farmer’s permission to access their Sub-Lease Agreements to conduct the land use survey itself. The cut-off date used for farmers was therefore 29 August 2021.

The cut-off date used for herders is complicated as herders are very transient in the Project Area and arrive and leave frequently, for various reasons. The herders work for farmers using verbal agreements (rather than formal, written contracts) which makes their situation precarious and their socio-economic status very vulnerable. Herders are often contracted (verbally, as stated above) for a short period of time to look after the livestock, staying in shelters. Consequently, it is possible that the herders engaged with during the August/September 2021 surveys, may not be present from the start of construction where land-related impacts will start. It was not appropriate therefore, to adopt a cut-off date for herders during preparation of the LRP.

As described in Section 9, a range of livelihood restoration measures will be made available to herders and a future cut-off date, defined as being 1 month prior to the start of construction works starting, will be used. Essentially, a future survey of farmers will be undertaken 1 month in advance of the start of construction works to record which herders are still present, which herders have left, and details of any new herders that arrived. All herders identified during this future survey, shall be recorded and the date of the future survey shall be used as the cut-off date, after which any new herders arriving into the Project Area, will not be eligible for livelihood restoration measures. The outcome of the survey shall be used to prepare a Register of Affected Persons which shall reflect the central database of the PAPs impacted by the Project.

4.3 Household questionnaire with farmers, herders and farm workers active in the Project Area

The household questionnaire was used to gather detailed information on farmers, herders and farm workers who are active in the Project Area about their socio-economic conditions, and to determine the number of people in their household. Household demographics was subsequently used to determine the number of PAPs arising from the installation of Project Infrastructure within the Project Area.

In total, nine farmers were engaged with plus five herders and 4 workers during August and September 2021. There is an additional herder working for Farmer 9 although he could not be contacted as there is a lack of mobile phone coverage, and herder's movements are generally difficult to ascertain to organise a survey. The survey team visited the Project Area several times during August/September 2021 but were not able to engage with the herder of farmer 9.

The household questionnaire covered the following topic areas:

- Household demographics and vulnerabilities of household members;
- Residency and land use;
- Access to land and agricultural activities;
- Livestock;
- Household health;
- Types of external shocks recently experienced;
- Energy;
- Household income, expenditure and debt;
- The vulnerability criteria; and
- Preferences associated with livelihood restoration measures. Note that these are not the PAPs final choices but will provide an indication of the range of measures and extent of replacement land required.

Key informant interviews were also held with various stakeholders (see Section 6: Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Disclosure) to gather information on land use and ownership, land-use conflicts, vulnerability and socio-economic trends which will be used to supplement the information gathered by the household survey.

FDGs with community residents, representatives and women were also 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.

5 Socio-economic baseline

The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the socio-economic conditions within the Project Area and quantify the number and status of PAHs and PAPs. Land use within the Project Area varies considerably from farmer to farmer. Some farmers only use the land during the summer months, due to the potential for harsh frost events to result in the mass fatalities of livestock.

5.1 Summary of settlements in the Project Area

This section provides a high-level summary of settlements in the Project Area.

Community name:	Zarafshan City	Distance to nearest WTG:	4.2km from WTG #1
Population / number of families:	82,500	Mobile phone coverage:	GSM standard (Beeline, Ucell, UMS, Uzmobility) CDMA standard (Uzmobility)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Gold Mining, phosphorite complex, textile factories.		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	Increasing due to labor migration for work from other regions, districts.	Electricity supply:	Fully connected to grid
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	City Khokimiyat	Water supply:	Utility pipe
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	15 Kindergartens 12 Schools 3 Colleges	Main economic activities:	Gold mining and retail, services, etc. considering that this is the main city in the region.
Women’s skills:	Various technical and non-technical.	local people’s use of the Project Area:	People use the project area when they go to the holy burial site "Gujumli Avlie".
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	5 hospitals/ clinics	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	The city has developed infrastructure, shops, banks, restaurants, hotels. It is a fully developed city.
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supply, water quality is poor, unemployment is high.		

Summary: Zarafshan is called “*the gold capital of Uzbekistan*”. It is home to the Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combinat’s Administration, charged with mining and processing gold from the nearby Muruntau open-pit mine. Zarafshan is one of the cities of Navoi region along with Uchkuduk, Nurabad, Zafarabad which are subdivisions of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (NMMC), connected with roads and railways, power lines, included in the unified power system of the Republic, and have an autonomous life support system, including centralised heat and water supply, modern housing fund, social facilities. The city is growing. The Construction of the new living facilities is carried on, namely 2 new microrayons that will include 7 multi-storey compounds and social infrastructure buildings. Most of the residents are Uzbek, but there are also many Tajiks, Kazakhs, Russians, Turkmens, Tatars, Ukrainians and other nationalities. (<https://uzbekistangid.ru/goroda/zarafshan>)

Example photos



Community name:	Tobmibulak (Kazbek bi)	Distance to nearest WTG:	19km from WTG #110;
Population / number of families:	2,286 / 471	Mobile phone coverage:	GSM standard (Ucell, UMS, Uzmobile) CDMA standard (Uzmobile)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Cattle breeding, and public work (schools, local government /utility departments),		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	It's growing due to the migration from small villages of the neighbouring communities	Electricity supply:	Central grid
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Mahalla (Aul) Tandibulak	Water supply:	Pumped water supply
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	2 (primary)	Main economic activities:	Cattle farming, stock raising (Karakul sheep breed)
Women's skills:	Women are mostly engaged in housework and raising children	local people's use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	Small medical clinic	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	3 shops, hairdresser, public services.
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supplies, quality of the water.		

Summary: Tomdibulak (Old Tamdi) is an old regional centre of Tamdy District. The decision to move the regional centre was made in 1993-1996, but the Khokimiyat itself was moved in 2008. Old Tamdy is located in a seismically active area, near the village there is a tectonic fault, as well as bentonite rocks under the soil of the village, which increases the risk of earthquakes. Therefore, in 1996, the village was recommended to relocate.

The population constitutes 2,580 people and is decreasing. Since this is a former regional centre, there is water and electricity. Mobile operators Antennas: Ucell, Uzmobile catch perfectly.

Ethnic composition is 80% Kazakhs, 10% Uzbek, 10% Karakalpaks. A total of 8 farmers has Sub-Lease Agreements in the Project Area. The share of Kazakh population in Tandy district is the highest in Uzbekistan. Only one farmer is local from Tamdy (Farmer 2). The rest are from Zarafshan and Navoi.

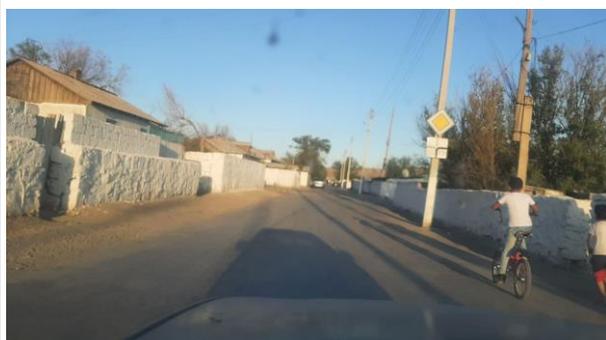
Example photos



Community name:	Muruntov	Distance to nearest WTG:	9km from WTG #101
Population / number of families:	4,320	Mobile phone coverage:	GSM standard (Beeline, Ucell, UMS, Uzmobility) CDMA standard (Uzmobility)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Employment in the mining and metallurgical sector, karakul sheep breeding,		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	No	Electricity supply:	Central grid
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Muruntov Mahalla Chair	Water supply:	Pipe from Zarafshan
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	2 school (primary and secondary)	Main economic activities:	Mining
Women’s skills:	Many women in the mahallas are wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the employees of the Navoi mining. There are a few job places for women in the village. Many women do housework.	local people’s use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	1 small medical clinic	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	2 shops, mahalla, public utility units
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supplies, unemployment		

Summary: Mahalla Muruntov is located inside the Navoi Mining industrial zone near the Muruntov quarry. There are no private houses in the mahalla. All houses belong to the Navoi Mining Company and were built for the employees of the geological expedition, then became the property of the plant. In the near future, the mahalla will be moved to the city of Zarafshan in because of the expected expansion of the industrial zone.

Example photo



Community name:	Jingildy		Distance to nearest WTG:	35km from WTG #111
Population / number of families:	174 / 16		Mobile phone coverage:	No coverage
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Cattle breeding			
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	Decreasing due to a lack of economic opportunities.		Electricity supply:	Central grip with occasional cut offs as the transmission lines require renovation.
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Mahalla Tandibulak		Water supply:	Local residents travel to the nearest source of water which is a well 2-3km from the settlement.
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	None		Main economic activities:	Cattle breeding
Women’s skills:	Production of homemade milk products and weaving.		local people’s use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	Small medical clinic.		Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	None.
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supplies, etc.			

Summary: Jingildy is one of the most sparsely populated villages in the Tamdy District. A meeting was held with community leader Korsakbayev Kanatbay and 4 women from the area. There is a problem with water and the unfair distribution of land from local residents point of view. There is no source of water in the village itself; they bring it from a well with a depth of more than one hundred meters which is located far away. Regarding the pasture, when the Shirkat farm disintegrated in 2017, they were first promised that an 8-kilometer pasture belt around the village would be left for the village’s cattle and the rest would be given to farmers, but in fact they left about 2km of pasture around the village and when they graze their cattle 2 or more km from the village, they have conflicts with farmers. They would also like the power grid to improve the reliability of the transmission wires because when a strong wind brings the wires together short circuits are formed. Ethnic composition is 100% Kazakhs



Community name:	Kynyr	Distance to nearest WTG:	25km from WTG #110
Population / number of families:	136 / 20	Mobile phone coverage:	CDMA standard (Uzmobile)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Camel breeding		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	Ovul Aqtov	Electricity supply:	Available with occasional cut offs.
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Aqtov Aul chair	Water supply:	Pumped from well.
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	None	Main economic activities:	Camel breeding
Women’s skills:	Production of homemade milk products and weaving	local people’s use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	Small medical clinic.	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	None
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supplies, electricity supply.		

Summary: There are only six families residing in the village. There is no shop, no school, there is a small medical clinic but very often it does not open. They travel to Tamdy district to buy food.

The farm Aldiyarov Kalambay is located not far from the village of Kynyr and specializes mainly in camel breeding. Farmer Kalambay is famous for his shubat - camel milk mare. He has 35 camels, 100 sheep, 40 goats and 4 cows. They work as a family. Women are responsible for milk production. There are 2 water wells in the pasture. Livestock and meat are sold quite cheaply - 40 thousand sums each (4 USD). Locals or resellers buy it. There is no livestock market in the whole area. The problem is the lack of water. They need more wells. There is a veterinarian. Loss of newborn lambs about 20 pcs. per year, mainly foxes and wild cats drag away lambs that have lagged behind the herd. They do not hunt, collecting wild herbs is very rare. Herbs collected by women: Isirik (peganum harmala) for medicinal purposes, Artemisia (Artemisia terra alba) and (Alhagi pseudoalhagi) for cattle. Ethnic composition is 100% Kazakhs



Community name:	Azhyrykti	Distance to nearest WTG:	14km from WTG #105
Population / number of families:	857 / 193	Mobile phone coverage:	GSM standard (Ucell, UMS, Uzmobile) CDMA standard (Uzmobile)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Cattle breeding and public sector work.		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	Ovul AqtoV	Electricity supply:	Central grid
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Ovul AqtoV	Water supply:	Pumped water
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	1 school (primary, secondary), 1 kindergarten	Main economic activities:	Cattle breeding
Women’s skills:	Housewife or employed in public service, and processing milk/animal products.	local people’s use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type):	Small medical clinic.	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	1 shop.
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supplies, heating in winter, no infrastructure like banks		

Summary: The Azhyrykti village is located between the Old and New Tamdy and together with the Kynyr village belong to the Aktau Aul gathering of citizens. There are 857 inhabitants in the village. People have lived on the territory for a long time; nomadic herders lived here around the well. In 1950-60, a collective farm named after Balimanov was organized here.

In the village, drinking water and electricity are supplied constantly. There is a school, a kindergarten. Official labor coverage is about 40%. Another 40% of the population is self-employed in cattle breeding. Many houses keep sheep, goats, cows and horses.

From the former collective farm of Balimanov, 4 farmers have territories on the Project Area or nearby areas (Mirzatai Bekatai farm, Abdubakidjanhtzhan LLC, Madina Sinbad farm, Aisultan Danabek farm), Ethnic composition is 80% Kazakhs, 10% Uzbek, 10% Karakalpaks

Example photos



Community name:	Yangi Tomdi	Distance to nearest WTG:	13km from WTG #82
Population / number of families:	989 / 170	Mobile phone coverage:	GSM standard (Beeline, Ucell, UMS, Uzmobil) CDMA standard (Uzmobil)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Cattle breeding		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	It's growing for migration from small villages of the neighboring communities	Electricity supply:	Central grid.
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Ovul Tomdibulak	Water supply:	Groundwater well/borehole.
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	Primary school.	Main economic activities:	Cattle breeding.
Women's skills:	Housewife or employed in public service, and processing milk/animal products.	local people's use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	Small medical clinic.	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	2 markets, bank, cafeteria
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supplies, etc.		
<p>Summary: Yangi Tamdi village is the regional center of Tamdi district. All administrative buildings and institutions of the district are located here. The village is provided with utility connections for electricity and drinking water. Population is 989 people. Unlike other areas, the population here is increasing (Mainly due to those who come to work in government administrations). The ethnic majority is Kazakhs. 85%.. When Shirkat farms began to close in 2017, the khokimiyat announced auctions for land. Then many farmers from other regions received land under the Aktau Mountain.</p>			
<p>Example photos</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>			

Community name:	Rokhat	Distance to nearest WTG:	13km from WTG #1
Population / number of families:	573 / 281	Mobile phone coverage:	GSM standard (Beeline, Ucell, UMS, Uzmobile) CDMA standard (Uzmobile)
Main economic activities / livelihoods:	Cattle breeding.		
Does the population change throughout the year due to migration or other reasons?	No.	Electricity supply:	Central grid.
Local governance structures (khokimiyat or mahalla chairs, etc.):	Ovul Tomdibulak	Water supply:	Pipe from Zarafshan and pumped water
Number of schools and their type (primary, secondary):	1 primary school	Main economic activities:	Cattle breeding
Women’s skills:	Household chores, schoolteachers, nurses.	local people’s use of the Project Area:	No specific uses but general grazing and for other purposes may occur.
Number of healthcare facilities and their type:	Small medical clinic.	Key facilities available for economic activities (markets stalls, etc.):	1 shop
Main challenges:	A lack of community water supply, water quality, heating in winter		

Summary: Rokhat village is located 6km south of the city of Zarafshan. The number of inhabitants is 573 people. The settlement was created in 1971 around the farm of the Tamdinsky state farm. In the village there is a school, a small medical clinic. Electricity is constant, and water drawn from the AmuDarya river. 440 people are officially employed, of which 180 are employed at the Navoi mining. There are also 8 farmers, The ethnic composition of the population is 75% Kazakhs, 20% Uzbeks and 5% Karakalpaks. Among socially vulnerable people respondents mentioned, 13 are disabled, 22 are poorly provided families and a lonely old man. Rakhat is far from the Project Area, and they are not against the construction of a wind farm. Conflicts on land and pasture in Rakhat happen - mainly between local private herders and farmers who have long-term sub-leases on land. Main problems raised by residents are shortage of natural gas and drinking water. The nearest source of drinking water is 5-6 km from the settlement, in the city of Zarafshan which people travel by truck/car to obtain and this remains a key challenge of local residents.

Example photos



5.2 Socio-economic status of farmers and herders

According to the results of engaging with farmers, there is a single farmer (Farmer 3) who has access to Sub-Lease Agreement 3 and 10. On this basis, there are a total of nine farmers leasing ten areas of land in the Project Area. From these, ten Sub-Lease Agreements: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 have Project Infrastructure located inside them. A total of five farmers and herder households will be impacted as whilst Project Infrastructure covers six Sub-Lease Agreements, and Farmer 3 has sub-leases 3 and 10. As stated above. All directly impacted persons (farmers, herders and farm workers) have been engaged with.

Engagement with herders to obtain information from them was much more difficult as they were either not physically present or have mobile phones to be able to contact them. However, five herders were engaged with during preparation of the LRP. In addition to the herders, there are 4 workers associated with Farmer 6. There is an additional herder working for Farmer 9 although he could not be contacted as there is a lack of mobile phone coverage, and herder's movements are generally difficult to ascertain to organise a survey. The survey team visited the Project Area several times during August/September 2021 but were not able to engage with the herder of farmer 9.

A summary of the current socio-economic status of farmers is provided in Table 5.1 and herders/farm workers (Table 5.2). This information is taken from a household questionnaire completed during August and September 2021 through a series of face-to-face meetings with the farmers, at the locations that they are normally resident in.

Within the Project Area, there are no areas used for the cultivation of crops. Hunting may take place occasionally within the Project Area and sub-leases, although there are not large quantities of wild animals and pastureland is generally poor quality, providing support to few animals. Local people from the communities may be using the Project Area, but this is not extensive given the very large distances between the communities and the nearest WTG which range from 4.2km to 35km. Access to the Project Area is achieved through various unpaved access routes, the conditions of which are often poor and need 4x4 vehicles. Herding patterns across the farmers and herders vary although farmers and herders are present in the Project Area, including winter months when many livestock can be lost due to severe frost (the animals freeze to death).

A combination of sheep, goats, cattle and horses graze the Project Area and in total approximately (as of December 2021) approximately 1,700 sheep, 230 goats, 150 cattle and 40 horses are owned by the farmers operating within the land. Typically, each individual herder is responsible for between 100-450 sheep and between 20-110 goats.

Table 5.1 shows the number of animals each farmer owns, with the worst-case assumption being that at some point, all these animals may be present on the site.

Table 5.1. Livestock numbers in the Project Area

Lease Number	# of Herders	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Horses
1	2	200	0	0	0
2	1	350	0	0	0
3+10	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0
5	1	450	0	0	0
6	1	200	100	150	40

Lease Number	# of Herders	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Horses
7	1	250	20	0	60**
8	1	150	0	0	0
9	0	100	110	0	0
Total	7*	1,700	230	150	40

*one herder is shared between plots 5 and 8

** not disclosed during the first round of leaseholder interviews

In general, herders receive monthly income from the farmer, irrespective of the actual amount of days he spends with the animals. Herders can also receive an annual bonus either in livestock (such as 10-15 sheep) or in cash (the cost of a single sheep is about 80 to 100 USD). Farmers generally struggle with the high turnover of herders as they frequently depart and enter the Project Area for various reasons.

Herders do not have access to healthcare services through their employer, as the contracts are informal and verbal, although citizens can still access government-provided healthcare services. Herders are able to find alternative (herding or other low-skilled) employment elsewhere as farmers typically need herders throughout the year, although the occupation is poorly paid and generally unattractive. Farmers try and maintain their relationships with herders but this is difficult, as the amount of money they can afford is relatively low, herder shelters are generally very poor in construction, and there is limited financial resources for this livelihood generally.

Discussions with farmers and herders to date have identified the following:

- Farmers with access to Sub-Lease Agreements 1, 2, 6 and 7 use the Project Area throughout the year;
- Farmer with access to Sub-Lease Agreement 5 uses the Project Area in summer;
- Farmers with access to Sub-Lease Agreement 8 and 9 uses the Project Area in winter; and
- Farmer 3 has access to Sub-Lease Agreements 3 and 10 and farmer 4 does not herd animals in the Project Area.

Discussions with farmers and herders during December 2021 also revealed the following:

- Out of the sheep and goats that they own, they apparently lose around 7% per year which is comparable with global mortality rates. Livestock dying in the field are buried although may be slaughtered in advance of the illness is identified. Recently the extent of animal mortality has increased, particularly due to a hard frost in April 2021. In this event, animals that became frozen were stuck to the ground.
- Some farmers and herders use dogs to help them with their livestock.
- Where farmers have adequate buildings (livestock corrals) the level of protection offered to the animals is much greater against frost and the mortality rates are significantly lower.
- Animals are sometimes left in the open area (known as 'extensive livestock rearing') and only are collected during extreme weather conditions. At other farms, there is a daily activity of herders leaving the corrals early in the morning (when they have been gathered overnight) and herders move around the plot until the end of the day when they return. During the day the herders stay with the animals and return to the farm to give them water, as there are no natural sources of water.

Table 5.2. Summary socio-economic status of farmers active in the Project Area

Location of interview	Farmer and Sub-Lease Agreement	Summary socio-economic status
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 1	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and holder of the owner of the farm's lease. The farmer is from Khazora district of Navoi region, now resides in Zarafshan City. He is married and has two sons who have their own families (there are two people in the household). No one has a with disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He holds the farm lease since 2018. Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided a lease to use the land and he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 2 shelters, and a livestock keeping area. The area is used all the time during the year. The farmer has access to one farm area and has 200 sheep. <u>The farmer has 2 herders who are active in the Project Area.</u></p> <p>The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. In the area the farmer uses battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The farmer is employed in Golden Mining company and his salary is about 7 mln (USD 700) per month. The income from the farm the farmer invests in the sheep. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No female will be interested in the temporary job either in his view. The farmer stated that women in the household do not contribute any household income.</p>
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 2	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm lease. He is married and has 3 sons (10, 8, 1 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is Kazakh, has secondary education. He is residing in Tomdy village. He holds the farm lease since 2019. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided permit to use the land, he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has a moving container in the area and 2 livestock pens. The area is used all the time during the year. The farmer has access to one farm area and has 350 sheep. <u>The farmer has a single (and new) herder who is active in the Project Area.</u> Earlier his brother was helping him to herd the sheep. The farmer stays in Tamdy, he has a water supply from well and a toilet without a sewerage connection. In the area the farmer uses a battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The income of the household comes from the farm. Annually, the farmer sells in average 50 sheep. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances.</p>
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer 3 with access to Sub-Lease Agreements 3 and 10 <i>(also see note under Farmer 4 below)</i>	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and holder of the Sub-Lease Agreement. He is married and has two daughters (10-14 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education and is residing in Zarafshan. He has access to two Sub-Lease Agreements since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy District provided the leases to use the land and he pays an annual rent to the Tamdy District. The farmer has a single construction on his area and uses the area all day when they herd in the area. The farmer has 150 goats, 2,000 sheep, 2 donkeys, 3 horses. The farmer does not live in the Project Area and he employs <u>two herders</u>, they are not family members. The farmer <u>does not herd</u> livestock in the Project Area. In the area the farmer uses battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking when in the Project Area.</p> <p>The farmer stays in Zarafshan City, where he benefits from a communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was an unexpected frost on 13-14 March 2021, and the farmer lost 320 sheep that resulted in depression. The farmer had a treatment in a medical facility. His average income is about 15-20 million (m) som per month (1,500 to 2,000 USD/month). The income comes from stock raising, a construction company he involved in, a fuel station and a workstation for the installation of gas equipment. The most expensive household</p>

		items he has are a car, house, and home appliances. He spends about 5-6m som per month (500 to 600 USD/month) on food and household expenses. He has no debts. The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction, as well as to apply as subcontractor as he has a construction company.
Location of interview	Farmer and Sub-Lease Agreement	Summary socio-economic status
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 4	<p>The farmer is married and has two daughters (7 and 9 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is ethnic Tajik, and has higher education. He is residing in Zarafshan City. He has the Sub-Lease Agreement since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy District provided the lease to use the land and he pays an annual rent to them. The farmer has 1 construction (without a roof on his area) and a paddock.</p> <p>The Farmer has 1,500 sheep and 4 horses. The farmer is planning to hire a herder to the area. The farmer stays in Zarafshan City most of the time and has a communal water supply and a public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March 2021 and the farmer lost 220 sheep, and 400 lambs. The farmer has recently renovated the livestock area. He uses a battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking when in the Project Area. The average income is about 13m som per month (1,300 USD/month) as a salary from mining and about 15m som (1,500 USD/month) from cattle farming. The most expensive household items he has are a car, house, home appliances. His main expenditures are for the household and paying for extension of the farm, and salaries to his <u>5 herders</u>. He has no debts. <u>They do not herd</u> their animals in the Project Area (as the pasture is poor) and seek better pasture elsewhere.</p>
<p><i>NOTE: Farmers 3 and 4 herd in the pastures new Uchkuduk area (in the northwest from the Project Area). These farmers have larger numbers of sheep (more than 1,000) and so they have moved their flock of sheep to area with better grass. The access to this grazing area is not impacted in any way, and the farmers are not commuting back to the farm and have spent the last two years in the new area. The farmers indicated during the survey that they have plans to bring about 500 sheep to the farm in the Project Area next year.</i></p>		
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 5	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and holder of the Sub-Lease Agreement. He is married and one son (36 years) living with him. He is Kazakh and speaks Kazakh in the family. He has graduated from Samarkand agriculture University. The farmer is residing in Zarafshan City and has access to the lease since 2017 through the Khokimiyat of Tamdy District. He pays an annual rent to use the land.</p> <p>The farmer has 1 shelter on his area, a livestock keeping area and a well. The shelter is used all day long when they herd in the area. The Farmer has 450 sheep and 10 horses. The farmer has a <u>herder shared with Farmer 8</u> and the herder is not a family member of either of them. The herder is present in the Project Area. The farmer stays in Zarafshan City, where he has a communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was an unexpected frost on 13-14 March 2021 and the farmer lost 320 sheep. When in the Project Area the farmer uses a battery/torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking in summer and firewood in winter.</p> <p>Household income comes from pensions (4,5m som (USD 450/month)) of the farmer and his wife, salary of his son (he is employed in Gold mining) and selling about 30-40 sheep per year. The most expensive household items are</p>

		car, house, home appliances. Household expenses constitute 3-4m som per month (300-400 USD/month) on food, communal expenses, petrol. He has no debts. The farmer is not interested in job offers during construction and believes that no females will be interested in the temporary job.
Location of interview	Farmer and Sub-Lease Agreement	Summary socio-economic status
Tashkent, public area	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 6	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and holder of the farm lease. He is married and has two sons (17 and 12 years old), and a daughter (19 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan City. He gained access to the land since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy District provided the Sub-Lease Agreement and he pays an annual rent.</p> <p>The farmer has 1 shelter, 3 livestock pens and an irrigated greenhouse on his area. The area is used all of the time. The farmer has 100 goats, 200 sheep, 150 cows and 40 horses. The farmer has a <u>single herder active in the Project Area and 4 workers on the farm.</u> The herder and workers are not family members and they do not have a phone to contact.</p> <p>The farmer stays in Zarafshan City and has a communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March 2021, and the farmer lost 300 cows. He obtained a loan to cover the loss. In the Project Area the farmer uses the regional utility electrical line used for lighting and other farming needs, and liquefied gas is used for cooking. The farmer mentioned that he has a number of income sources from business, but he does not want to share the numbers. The most expensive household items are a car, house, home appliances. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction and believes that no females will be interested in temporary jobs.</p>
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 7	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm. He is married and has a son (25 years old), twins (24 years old), and a daughter (17 years old). There is none with a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan. He owns the farmland since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy District provided a lease to use the land and he pays an annual rent to Tamdy District.</p> <p>The farmer has 1 shelter, livestock pens and 2 wells on his area and they use the area all day when they herd in the area which is throughout the year. The farmer has 20 goats and 250 sheep. The <u>farmer has a single herder of Russian ethnicity,</u> without a family, who is active in the Project Area. The herder does not have a mobile phone. The farmer stays in Zarafshan City, has a communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was an unexpected frost on 13-14 March 2021 and the farmer lost 173 lambs. He obtained a loan for 170m som (17,000 USD) to increase the number of sheep. In the area the farmer uses a battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The average monthly personal income is about 6,5m som per month (650 USD) plus other sources (not specified). The income comes from stock raising, as well as works in a city utility. The most expensive household items are a car, house, home appliances. The farmer spends about 5 mln per month (500 USD/month) for household expenses. The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction for his two sons and believes that no females will be interested in temporary jobs.</p>

Location of interview	Farmer and Sub-Lease Agreement	Summary socio-economic status
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 8	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm. He is married and has daughters (8 years old) and a son (12 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is ethnic Arab and they speak Uzbek in the family. He has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan City. He has obtained access to the Sub-Lease Agreement since 2018. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy District provided the lease and he pays an annual rent to the District. The farmer has a single shelter and a livestock pen on his area and uses the area all day when they herd in the area. The farmer has verbal cooperation agreement with Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 5 and in summer (May-October) they herd on farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 8 and in winter area 5. The farmer has 150 sheep and a horse. <u>The farmer has a herder shared with Farmer Sub-Lease Agreement 5</u>, who is active in the Project Area. The farmer mostly stays in Zarafshan City, has a communal water supply and a public communal flush toilet. In the Project Area the farmer uses a battery/torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The average income is about 10 mln per month (1,000 USD). The income is from livestock raising and a salary from Gold Mining. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. Farmer spends 2,5m som (250 USD/month) for food, children's school and household expenses. The farmer has a debt of (40m som (USD 4,000)). The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction as a driver and his wife as medical staff.</p>
Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 9	<p>The farmer is the head of the household and holder of the farm lease. The farmer stays with his parents in Zarafshan City, is married and has two sons (1-4 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan City. He gained access to the lease since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided the lease to use the land and he pays an annual rent. The farmer has 1 shelter, a livestock pen and a well on his area, and uses the area all day when they heard in the area (September to April). The farmer herds in the other mountainous areas from May-August. The Farmer has 100 sheep and 110 goats. The farmer has a <u>single herder</u> who is not a family member and herds in the Project Area. The herder does not have a family or a phone. The farmer stays in Zarafshan City and has access to a communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was an unexpected frost on 13-14 March 2021 and he lost 50 sheep and 50 goats, resulting in a loss of income from 1 year of farming. In the Project Area the farmer uses battery/torches for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The average income is about 5-6 mln som per month (500-600 USD per month). The income comes from stock raising, self-employment as a butcher (2m som (200 USD)), his wife work a seamstress (2m som (200 USD)), pension of farmers' parents. The income from farming usually constitutes 40m som per year (USD 4,000), but this year there is no income because of the loss of livestock. The most expensive household items are a car, house, home appliances. 5-6m som (500-600 USD) on food and household expenses. The farmer obtained a loan to replace sheep pf 220m som (22,000 USD). The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No female will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p>

Based upon the information above, the Sub-Lease Agreement areas can be illustrated and a map prepared as below (refer to Figure 5.1) to graphically illustrate the periods of time when the farmer use the Project Area for grazing.

Figure 5.1. Illustration of the periods of time when the Project Area is used for animal grazing activities

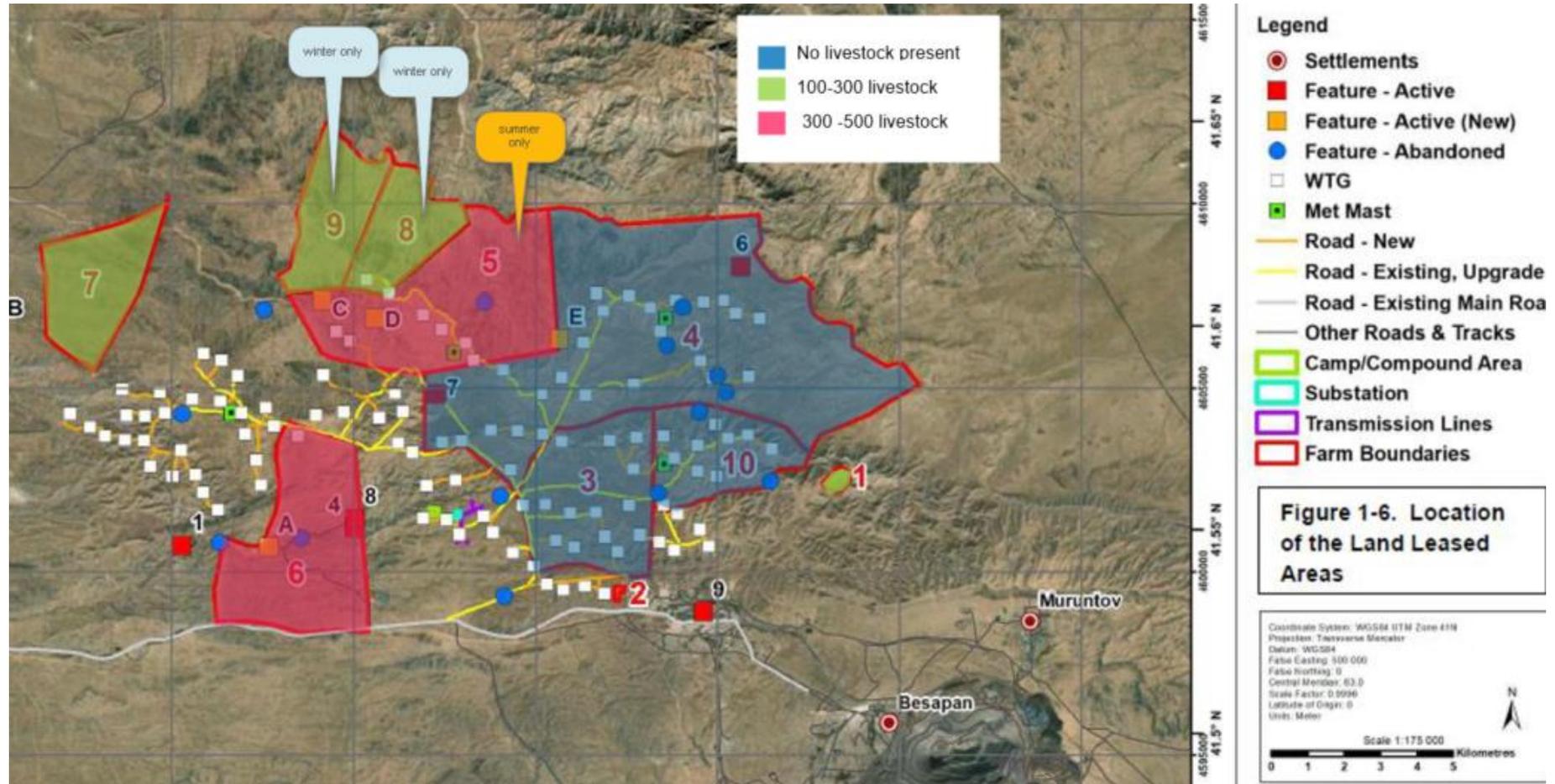


Table 5.3. Summary socio-economic status of herders and farm workers active in the Project Area

Location of interview	Farmer and Sub-Lease Agreement	Summary socio-economic status
Face to face	Herders of Farmer 1	<p>Herder 1 joined the farm 4 months ago. He is from Hatirchi district of Navoi. The family resides in Hatirchi. He has a wife and 4 children. Monthly salary is 2 mln soum/month (200 USD/month). The herder has secondary education. His wife is a housewife and takes care of small children. The herder visits the family once a month.</p> <p>Herder 2 joined the farm 5 months ago and he is from Hatirchi district of Navoi. He has a wife and 3 children (23, 17 and 16 years old). Monthly salary is 2 mln soum/month (200 USD/month).</p>
Face to face	Herder of Farmer 2	The herder is a young man (23 years old) from Tamdy district. He recently joined the farm. He never studied a school. He lives with his mother and brother in Tamdy village. He earns about 1,5 mln soum a month (150 USD/month). He likes his job and is not looking for other opportunities. He believes that the community will benefit from an additional water well.
Face to face	Herders of Farmer №6 and farm workers	<p>Out 5 workers/herders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Herder has worked for two months. He plans to leave the farm next month. He is from Uchkuduk and wants to stay with his family. 2. Farm Worker №1 Joined the farm 5 months ago. He is responsible for taking care of the bulls and cows in the farm (stall keeping) He is new to the area. He is from Samarkand and his family resides in Samarkand. He has a wife and 2 children. He visits the family once in every 2 months. 3. Farm Worker №2 joined the farm 5 months ago. He is responsible for taking care of the bulls and cows in the farm (stall keeping). He started to work as a worker of the farmer 5 months ago. He has a family and two kids residing in Zarafshan. Monthly salary is paid in cash constitute 2 mln soums (200 USD/month). 4. Farm Worker №3 refused to speak. 5. Farm Worker №4 is the son of Farmer 6.
Face to face	Herder of Farmer 7	<p>The herder is of Russian ethnicity. He came to Zarafshan from Dushanbe in 1979. He is divorced. The wife and two daughters leave in Russia. He also receives monthly salary in the amount of 1 mln sum/month (100 USD/month).</p> <p>He is well informed about the Project in the area. In terms of support he mentioned construction material (packaging materials) as they need to insulate the shelters. One additional well and support with feed plot for alfalfa will also help.</p>

5.3 Presence of minority groups

The findings of the socio-economic survey on farmers, herders and farm workers have indicated that whilst there are no indigenous peoples present in the Project Area, the following minority groups are present:

- Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 4 is Tajik and has higher education. He is residing in Zarafshan City. He has had the Sub-Lease Agreement since 2017.
- 80% of the ethnic composition in Tobmibulak (Kazbek bi) is Kazakh.
- 85% of the ethnic composition in Yangi Tomdi is Kazakh.
- 75% of the ethnic composition in Rokhat is Kazakh.
- Farmers 2 and 5 are of Kazakh ethnicity
- Farmer 2 has a herder (single man) also of Kazakh ethnicity.
- 10% of the ethnic composition in Tobmibulak (Kazbek bi) are Karakalpaks.
- 5% of the ethnic composition in Rokhat is Karakalpak.
- The Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 7 has a Russian herder.

To ensure that all of these minority groups (Tajik, Kazakh, Karakalpaks, and Russian) are engaged with in a culturally appropriate manner, additional measures shall be provided where this is necessary to do so (i.e. if they do not speak/read Uzbek). These may include, for example, ensuring that the minority groups are engaged with using a language which is understandable and appropriate to use in the cultural context, and that any written information is provided in a suitable language (refer to Section 6.4 – Stakeholder engagement activities to disclose the LRP).

6 Stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of the stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure activities that (1) have been undertaken to date during preparation of the LRP; and (2) will be undertaken in the future during future disclosure of the LRP.

6.1 Project stakeholders

In accordance with Lender standards, the geographical Area of Influence was analysed to map areas that may be directly or indirectly affected for specific topic areas. The combined area identified reflects the Project's Area of Influence (AOI). Full details are provided in the SEP and ESIA although this included consideration of the following aspects:

- Air quality (e.g. potential area experiencing increased vehicle emissions and dust levels during construction).
- Noise (e.g. potential area experiencing increased noise levels during construction and operation).
- Shadow Flicker (e.g. potential area experiencing shadow flicker during operation).
- Visual (e.g. areas with significant visual impacts associated with the Project during construction and operation).
- Ecology, biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. the physical footprint of the Project from the clearance of vegetation).
- Community health, safety & wellbeing (e.g. transportation routes, geographical area where workers could interact with local community).
- Land use (e.g. land that may be temporary/permanently used by the Project and any restrictions in land access).

Project stakeholders comprise the following categories (refer to the SEP):

- Uzbekistan Government Ministries:
 - Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade.
 - Ministry of Health.
 - Ministry of Transport.
- Regional Government Representatives:
 - Khokimiyat of Navoi city.
 - Investment Department of Navoi.
 - Government representative from Tamdi District.
 - Government representative from Zarafshan City.
- Khokimiyat of Zarafshan City.
- Cadastral department of Zarafshan City.
- Zarafshan City department of State Committee for Nature Protection (SNCP).
- Zarafshan City geology and mineral resources.
- Zarafshan City Electrical Networks.
- Zarafshan airport administration.
- Khokimiyat of Tamdy district.
- Cadastral department of Tamdy district.
- Zarafshan City department of SNCP of Tamdy district.
- Zarafshan City geology and mineral resources.
- NGOs and civil society groups:
 - NGO ‘Society of Disabled People’ (Kanimekh, Navoi region)
 - Youth Centre NGO “Timaris” (Kanimekh, Navoi region)
- The settlements/mahallas of Zarafshan city, Tamdy district and smaller villages: Muruntov, Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Yangi Tomdi, Rokhat, Jingildy, Azhyrykti, Kynyr have been consulted.
- Representatives from the settlements above, who have knowledge of vulnerable people, including representatives from educational establishments.
- Farmers and herders who have Sub-Lease Agreements in the Project Area.

6.2 Information and disclosure tools used to provide information on the LRP

The stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to prepare the LRP were undertaken in parallel with disclosure of the ESIA. The following information disclosure tools were used to provide information on the following (all translated into Uzbek and Kazak) and verbally and visually presented using paper copies):

- A large poster indicating the final layout of the Project, substation, OHLs and indicative location of the internal roads;
- PowerPoint presentation pack introducing the Project, the ESIA process, the outcome of the ESIA through various topic areas, and the content of the Draft Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- Project Information Leaflet (updated since this was used during preparation of the Preliminary ESIA);
- A Grievance Mechanism Leaflet; and
- A verbal summary of the eligibility and entitlements matrix was presented and discussed with farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements in the Project Area during the household survey along with details of the composition of the future Zarafshan Community Development Committee.

Every engagement completed during preparation of the LRP was used as an opportunity to raise awareness of the Grievance Mechanism and to distribute information about the Project.

During the engagements with farmers, details of their specific anticipated loss using the Project impact tables in the LRP were disclosed, so that each farmer could understand the predicted percentage of loss within Sub-Lease Agreements. A range of additional engagements were undertaken during preparation of the Livestock Management Framework and these are included in the section below.

6.3 Summary of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during preparation of the LRP

The stakeholders engaged with during preparation of the LRP are provided in Table 6.1.

In relation to the stakeholder engagements with the households of farmers, the discussion included their preferences for future livelihood restoration options. To facilitate the discussion, the following were mentioned during the engagement to generate discussion and identify their preferences. It was clearly stated by the survey team that this was not their final choice, and they have the right to change their mind in the future, with the data gathered on preferences being used for the purpose of preparing the LRP.

- Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).
- Technical training on milk and meat processing to increase the price of goods sold at markets.
- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.
- The provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc.
- Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields.
- The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery).
- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps.
- Others – and a request was made to indicate clearly what would be of assistance.

Livelihood restoration options discussed with women comprise the following specific measures:

- Technical training on milk and meat processing to increase the price of goods sold at markets.
- The provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities.
- Assistance to increase the yields from 'Tomorkas' (household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock)
- Assistance to set up a small market stall / shop.
- Others – and a request was made to indicate clearly what would be of assistance.

Table 6.1 Summary of engagements during preparation of the LRP

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
06 August 2021	Navoi, Konimekh	Konimekh Director of Youth Centre NGO Tumaris, Kanimekh district, Navoi.	By phone	<p>The objective of the organisation is to support the development of youth and women of the Navoi region. The organization is active since 2017 and works in partnership with the Khokimiyat of Navoi and other NGOs in the region. The main challenge is with renovation of the NGO premises and equipment.</p> <p>The perception of the Project is positive as it will provide additional jobs in the region.</p>
06 August 2021	Navoi, Konimekh	Director of the Society of Disabled People of Kanimekh district, Navoi region.	By phone	<p>The objective of the organisation is to support members of the society at a district level. The organisation is active since 2016 and works in partnership with the Khokimiyat of Navoi and other NGOs in the district. The main challenge is with renovation of the NGO premises and equipment. The perception of the Project is positive, as it will provide additional jobs in the region and energy to the region. It would be a good if jobs could specifically be created for disabled people of the region.</p>
26 August 2021	Yangi Tomdy, Khokimiyat	Tamdy district government Khokim (head of district government). Deputy on investments. Deputy on farmers issues.	Face to face	<p>The head of Tamdy District is positive about the Project as it will provide additional jobs for local people. For the advertising of temporary employment among local population it's advised to keep the Khokimiyat and mahalla chairs informed as well as use local telegram channels. The Khokimiyat confirmed that there may be grievances during the construction process, and they are ready to provide help in resolving any incoming grievances or inquiries.</p> <p>Deputy Khokim mentioned that the exact number of farmers on the project land should be confirmed with the Committee for the Development of Sericulture (NOTE: this is the production of raw silk by means of raising caterpillars) and Karakul Breeding (NOTE: this is a type of sheep that has been raised in Central Asia for centuries) created by the Presidential decree of September 2, 2020 (referred to as the New Committee). Farmers might be unhappy with the reduction of the land, and livelihood restoration measures should certainly be discussed. Possible measures may include drilling of the wells, but hydrology studies should be done before the drilling takes place and other options include solar lighting, and the use of solar technologies for water heating and cooking. Among ecological risks are the use of heavy machinery during the construction, so areas of disturbed land which are not used should be rehabilitated. The livelihood of women in the smaller villages can be improved by providing training and support for the processing of wool, leather, and milk.</p>
26 August 2021	Azhrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	4 women (housewives)	Face to face	<p>Local women do not use the Project Area for any livelihood purposes. The women are interested if there could be support for local school children such as a playground, educational materials/facilities. Women are positive about the Project, and they think it's going to benefit local men more than women since it's construction work in shifts, and local men will find employment.</p>
27 August 2021	Jingildy small medical clinic	7 (4 men, 3 women)	Public meeting and community leaders	<p>There are only seven households in the village which remained after the reorganisation of Shirkat farms (NOTE: these are state farms that were reorganised). Disclosure materials were presented and the video about construction of a wind farm was received very positively. Meeting participants recall previous visit of the specialists and were happy to learn that Project is progressing. They were presented with booklets and brochures in the Kazakh language. Participants asked about the technology, how many turbines will be installed, who will be the main receiver of the generated electricity and the response was provided that all electricity will be supplied to the national grid.</p>
27 August 2021	Jingildy small medical clinic	6 men, 1 woman	Separate face to face discussion with community leaders	<p>The village is located in a remote area and there is no school. There is no public transport to the village, no cellular coverage in the area, village dwellers dream to have mobile coverage (Ucell or Uzmobility). The best way is to keep the community informed is to inform the community leader about any news of the project. The community can be supported by drilling a well and connect a solar powered water pump. This was previously promised by Tamdy Khokimiyat but was never done.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
27 August 2021	Jingildy small medical clinic	3 women	Face to face	Only seven families live in the village. There is no work for women, so women are housewives and raise children. Men are engaged in cattle farming and herding. Kids stay in Tamdy or Zarafshan City boarding schools. There are no grocery shops and transportations to the regional area is difficult. Women are interested to learn more and follow the news about wind farm construction. Women think that the project will benefit their families, both women and men. To support the community training on wool handicraft could be arranged for women.
27 August 2021	Kynyr, yard of community leader	14 (6 men, 8 women)	Face to face public meeting and community leaders	There is no shop in the village, there is no school, there is only a basic health facility. People go to Tamdy district to buy food. Only six families live in the village. Our community leader is a farmer, and he has 60 head of camels. Regarding the Project, they know about the wind farm and believe it will have no negative consequences as everyone needs electricity, and it will be beneficial for our community. There is an issue with access to water in the village and a well in the area using a solar pump, would greatly help the community.
27 August 2021	Kynyr	6 women	Face to face	Women in the village are housewives and they can sew. All household chores are performed by woman. Men deal with livestock and work in the farm of community leader Aldiyarov Kalanbay. If there are any work opportunities it's requested to inform this community leader by his phone number, the only phone in the village. He can then discuss this with local people about applying.
27 August 2021	Kynyr	6 men, 1 woman	Face to face	The Project is received positively. It would be good if the youth can get jobs and skills from the Project. Children spend their school breaks in the village, the rest of the time in Tamdy and Zarafshan in boarding schools.
27 August 2021	Tomdibulak and Kazbek bi, School №4	Public meeting including community leaders 19 women, 8 men	Face to face	The meeting was attended by Tamdy Ecology department specialist, who asked about ecological risks and mitigation measures, particularly birds and land restoration. The presentation of the ESIA results and mitigation measures covered concerns raised. Teachers and youth were interested in jobs and training opportunities. It was asked if the generated electricity will be supplied to the households, and this was clarified. The question of the name of the Project was raised, as the land only belongs to Tamdy, but the name includes only Zarafshan? This was noted.
27 August 2021	Tomdibulak and Kazbek bi, school №4	16 women and school representatives	Face to face	Women have a positive attitude to the Project and support with a community drinking water supply was requested. The school has problems with heating in winter: a coal stove is used for heating and requires a regular supply of coal. Any support to the community school with heating technology would be very helpful.
27 August 2021	Tomdibulak and Kazbek bi, school №4	3 men, 1 woman (community leaders)	Face to face	Community leaders requested to share the vacancies with the mahalla chair and local telegram channels. Any support with community water supply and heating would be appreciated. There are no concerns about the Project.
27 August 2021	Azhyrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	Public meeting including community leaders 5 men, 4 women	Face to face	The Project was positively received. Any support that can be provided to kids and youth, employment opportunities for unskilled jobless people is appreciated. Meeting participants were interested to apply as drivers since they have driving licence.
27 August 2021	Azhyrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	Separate discussion with community leaders 1 man, 3 women	Face to face	Heating is a problem for the community any help with heating local people's homes would be appreciated. Local people collect Haloxilon (a shrub) for using as heating fuel in the winter, but the government does not allow the collection of this material due to land degradation. Households and farmers struggle to get credits (loans) for cattle in the area. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
27 August 2021	Azhyrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	School№6 representatives 1 man, 3 women	Face to face	Any support that can be provided to school, play/sport ground, educational equipment related to renewable energy would be appreciated. Teachers are positive about the Project and requested to keep them informed about the process via local telegram channels. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
27 August 2021	Yangi Tomdi, Tomdy Khokimiyat	Public meeting including community leaders, women and representatives of various public organizations 13 men, 11 women	Face to face	Participants asked where the company was registered as the taxes should be used for improvement of Tamdy district. It was explained that Zarafshan Shamol Energy is registered in Tashkent. However, it was explained that most of the work will be implemented by subcontractors and local subcontractors will be encouraged to participate, whereby the local administration will get taxes paid locally. The representative of the sanitary epidemiological station asked about any risks for contamination of ground water. It was explained that there is minimal risks as sewage from the worker camp (which is not likely to be used) will be treated to the required standard before it is discharged and the quality of water will be checked. The question was raised if generated electricity will support Tamdy population. The response was that electricity will be supplied to the national grid which in turn will supply other users. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №9	Public meeting that includes community leaders in Yangi Zarafshan mahalla 5 men, 42 women	Face to face	Vacancies should be advertised via the mahalla, as community members do not trust the labour office. The category of “locals” was defined as those who have permanent registration in the city. The question of compensation to the farmers was raised and response provided that the LRP is under development and respective consultations and measures will be offered. Several participants raised the issue of water and whether the Project will result in reduced water supplies to the community. It was responded that respective consultations would take place with the city utility company with respect to the water supply capacity. As a support to the community the following measures were voiced by participants: playground for kids, support with access to water as the community is in need of additional wells. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №9	Separate discussion with community leaders 2 men 2 women	Face to face	Community leaders mentioned the problem of water in the area. Support measures that could be implemented to local populations include job opportunities and help with water supplies. Community leaders raised the question of compensation to the farmers and response was provided that LRP is under development and respective consultations and measures will be provided. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №9	Women and school representatives 4 women	Face to face	Job places should be offered to socially vulnerable people and women first. Women mention the issue with the problem of water in the community, as they struggle to irrigate yard gardens and are in need of wells. The best way to support the local population is to offer job places. Women were asking when they can apply for jobs and who they should contact for any questions, and the future development of a Construction Labour Management Plan was discussed. Contact numbers, project leaflets and grievance mechanism were shared with meeting participants.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №1	Public meeting that includes community leaders in Alisher Navoi mahalla 11 women, 9 men	Face to face	The most popular telegram channels to keep local population informed are: Zarafshan gorod, Sarafshan baraholka, Zarafshan 24 as well as telegram of Zarafhsan city khokimiyat. To motivate women to apply, the vacancies should mention that women are encouraged to apply. The definition of “locals” should apply to those who leaved in Zarafshan for 10 years and has a family residing in the area. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №1	7 men	Separate discussion with community leaders and women in Alisher Navoi mahalla	Community members are positive and interested to learn more about the Project. They do not expect that farmers will be unhappy about the reduction of the total area. However, the compensation to the farmers should take into account their calculation as a percentage of their income from the lost area. Water both for drinking and irrigation is an issue in the community and support in drilling wells is required. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №1	School representatives in Alisher Navoi mahalla 6 women	Face to face	School representatives are interested in job opportunities, there are engineers and occupational health specialists with experience in mining who are also interested to apply for job vacancies. The Project was viewed favourably. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Disclosure meeting with Khokimiyat of Zarafshan Deputy Head on Investments, Deputy Head on Women and Family issues	Face to face	<p>The representatives were interested to learn more about the technology, how many turbines will be placed, and potential job opportunities for Zarafshan people. The Khokimiyat has a database of unemployed/vulnerable population registered in a so-called: “Youth notepad”, “Women notepad” (945 women), “Iron notepad” (socially vulnerable households). They will be happy to cooperate and share job opportunities among vulnerable people included in these three registries. The Khokimiyat can also share job vacancies using the Khokimiyat telegram channel. It was also advised to share in popular local telegram channels (Zarafshan baraholka, Zolotoy Gorod, Zarafshan today).</p> <p>“Locals” can be considered those who lived 5+ years in a local area, and the mahalla and khokimiyat can provide knowledge of who has been present for this period of time. The Khokimiyat is ready to support any grievances process. With regard to compensation to farmers, it’s better to discuss with Tamdy district and the New Committee. Worker salary should correspond with the rate in Zarafshan and Navoi region, which is higher than other regions of the country because of the mining industry in the region. The Khokimiyat can support with accommodation for workers at the start of construction as there are a number of camps constructed for COVID-19 patients which are not being used.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration measures may include the following measures for farmers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.). • The provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc. • Any support related to heating, lighting in the remote areas
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer 3 with access to Sub-Lease Agreements 3 and 10	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that the reduction of the total area will not significantly affect his livelihood. The main negative impact associated with the Projects is the trench for the underground cable as this will reduce grass cover. A social risk is that many new people will walk around the territory and there is a risk of theft. The best way to keep the local population informed is to put banners (signs) around the area, banner at the Farmer’s gas station (he offered this), and at the entrance to the city. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer view the Project favourably. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction, as well as to apply as subcontractor, the farmer has construction company. No females will be interested in temporary jobs according to him.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. - The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery). - The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area). <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He will attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 4	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer indicated that the reduction of the total area will have negative affect to his livelihood. The negative social impact that could occur, is that grazing herds of sheep can become divided by an obstacle (turbine or fence) on the way and get lost from the flock. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. He said that no females will be interested in the provision of temporary jobs.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. - The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area). <p>The farmer is agreeable that the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. The farmer was interested to be included in the committee however all other farmers will be against his candidacy because the farmer initiated a conflict in the area (attacked herders in the area, accused them in the theft the sheep but later the sheep were found in another area). The farmer also mentioned that he thinks that turbines will negatively affect his land and he is interested to handover the land and receive an alternative one (exact reasons as to how the turbines were to affect his land and livelihood could not be provided, and was been interpreted by the survey team to be linked to the conflict above). He will attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmer Acknowledgement Form.</p> <p><i>NOTE: See text below this table where an assessment of the situation is provided in relation to this farmer's views towards the Project.</i></p>
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 5	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that the reduction of the total area will not affect his livelihood. The farmer does not anticipate any ecological or social impacts associated with the Project. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one as it will bring more electricity for Zarafshan. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer requested that to address social risks, renovation of the existing water wells (locations Marat kuduk and Jaksan kuduk) could be undertaken, as well as drilling additional wells in the area.</p> <p>The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction and he believes that no females will be interested in the offer of temporary jobs.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. - The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery). - The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area). - Provision of several Hissar sheep to improve the gene pool. - Support with arranging sowing plot in farm area for the preparation of animal feed. There is a need for help with plough and finding suitable areas of fertile soil. <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. He is agreeable to be included in the committee. The farmer has good connections with all farmers in the area and considered as community leader. He is willing to attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 7	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that reduction of the total area will not significantly affect his livelihood. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one since it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction for his two sons. No female will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer: technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).</p> <p>The farmer is agreeable that the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. He recommends Farmer 5 and 6 to be included in the committee. He will attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee if needed.</p> <p>The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 8	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that reduction of the total area will not significantly to his livelihood. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one as it will bring additional jobs and electricity to the region. The best way to keep people informed is inform Khokimiyat of Tamdy district. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction as a driver and his wife as medical staff.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer: - The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area).</p> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He will attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee.</p> <p>The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 9	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that the reduction of the total area will not significantly affect his livelihood. From the presentation he thinks that the Project is well-studied and there are no significant ecological and social risks. His concern is the possibility of bird clash during operations, and this should be carefully monitored. As a security mitigation measure the farmer asked what the height of the fence during construction will be and later during operation around each turbine (if any). The farmer thinks that the Project will benefit men more than women since it's related to the generation of electricity. Overall, the farmer views the Project favourably, although as there are no other active wind projects in Uzbekistan the result will be seen after the Project construction works are completed. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No females will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. - Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields. <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He can attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>
30 August 2021	Tashkent, public area	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 6	face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer does not think that there are any significant risks associated with the Project, although this will be seen after the construction is complete. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one since it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No female will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer: drilling a well and support with arranging sowing plot in farm area for the preparation of animal feed. There is a need for help with plough and finding suitable areas of fertile soil.</p> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. He can attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The farmer mentioned that he is not planning to register a contract with cluster and plans to open his own cluster in near future.</p> <p>The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
07 September 2021	NGOs and Civil society	National Institute of Zoology under Academy of Science. Nodir Azimov, senior researcher Tashkent, Institute of Zoology	Face to face	<p>The objective of the organization is Research and monitoring of the fauna of Uzbekistan. The Laboratory of Ornithology of the Institute work with all issues related to wild birds of Uzbekistan - habitats, migration routes, food supply, taxonomy of species, etc. The geography of activity covers the entire territory of the country and sometimes-neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Research Institute of Zoology cooperates with such organizations as the State Committee for Ecology, State Committee for Forestry, SITES, Ramsar convention.</p> <p>The wind farm is located on the path of a bird migration route and will prevent them during their seasonal migration. The Project is going reduce the habitat of the resident species and there is always a risk of birds dying due to potential collisions with turbines. The Project might take part of the food supply of many species of animals and birds and the main harm to the nature is the disturbance factor as some species will leave the territory. It's important to know how the damage to the nature will be assessed for every killed bird, etc.). Internationals norms/standards should prevail national ones in the construction process.</p> <p>He does not see any specific social risks. During construction, farmers might be disturbed, but the geography of construction does not cover the entire farmer's territory and farmer will be compensated for the loss of grazing areas.</p> <p>The residents of settlements and the city are not affected by the Project, it only affects positively as the electricity generated by the station, will open jobs that are needed for local communities.</p>
24 September 2021	Zarafshan City	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 1	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer does not believe that there are any significant risks. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall the farmer view the Project favourably, as it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No female will be interested in the temporary job.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drilling a well. - Support with arranging sowing plot in farm area for the preparation of animal feed. There is a need for help with plough and fertile soil. - The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He can attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>
24 September 2021	Zarafshan Khokimiyat	Public meeting with community leader, women, youth 21 women, 23 men	Face to face	<p>Community meeting took place at the Khokimiyat of Zarafshan city. Community members, leaders, women and youth participated at the meeting. The disclosure presentation was completed. The Masdar representative also joined the meeting to respond to the questions of the participants. Participants asked about jobs, opportunities for women, expected salary. It was responded that salary will be defined by the EPC contractor and will take into account average salary rate in the Zarafshan. Information about job vacancies will be shared with mahalla leaders, as well in the popular telegram channels in the area. Participants didn't raise any questions, or any concerns on ecological issues. The meeting participants were positive about the project and job opportunities.</p>
24 September 2021	Zarafshan Khokimiyat	Wife of farmer 4	Face to face	<p>Her husband had informed her about the Project. She asked about the noise effect if it's not harmful for the health of human and animal. The interviewer explained that the construction would not exceed applicable noise thresholds and there is no significant impact from noise. The practice of other countries does not show any negative effect on the health of sheep and they can herd under the turbines. The grievance mechanism will be in place if local people have concerns. She is not interested in the job opportunities in the Project.</p>
24 September 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of farmer №3,10	Face to face	<p>She is informed about the Project and agreeable with her husband and they both have no objections to the Project. She mentioned that her husband has a construction company and if it would good if the company can also participate in the construction as a subcontractor. In general, she was positive about the Project because it will create additional jobs.</p>
24 September 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Farmer №1	Face to face	<p>Her family is originally from Hatirchi, Navoi region. She is a pensioner and not interested in the job with the project. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the project. She does not have any objections.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
24 September 2021	Farm	Herders of Farmer №6	Face to face	<p>Out 5 workers/herders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Herder has worked for two months. He plans to leave the farm next month. He is from Uchkuduk and wants to stay with his family. 2. Farm Worker №1 Joined the farm 5 months ago. He is responsible for taking care of the bulls and cows in the farm (stall keeping) He is new to the area. He is from Samarkand and his family resides in Samarkand. He has a wife and 2 kids. He visits the family once in every 2 months. 3. Farm Worker №2 joined the farm 5 months ago. He is responsible for taking care of the bulls and cows in the farm (stall keeping). He started to work as a worker of the farmer 5 months ago. He has a family and two kids residing in Zarafshan. 4. Farm Worker №3 refused to speak. We learnt that he is technician and works both in the farm and office of the farmer in Zarafshan. 5. Farm Worker №4 is the son of the farmer. He coordinates the work of the farm. He is not married and stays in Zarafshan.
24 September 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of farmer №7	Face to face	She does not have any objections. Additional electricity and jobs will benefit Zarafshan and community families. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the project. She mentioned that it would be good if any job opportunity for her sons would be available.
25 September 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Farmer №6	Face to face	The family resides in Zarafshan and she is a housewife. Additional electricity and jobs will benefit Zarafshan and community families. If there is any support provided to farmers it will also benefit their farm and family. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the Project. She does not have any objections
25 September 2021	Zarafshan City	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 2	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer does not think that there are any significant risks arising from the Project. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall the farmer views the Project favourably as it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity.</p> <p>The farmer is interested to get involved as a driver in the construction. The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support with arranging sowing plot in farm area for the preparation of animal feed. There is a need for help with plough and fertile soil. - The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. - The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery). - The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area). <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He can attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>
25 September 2021	Farm	Meeting Farmer №5	Face to face	The farmer informed that the herder left and he is looking for a new one.
25 September 2021	Farm	Meeting Farmer №8	Face to face	The farmer informed that the herder left. He is sharing one herder with farmer 5
25 September 2021	Farm	Herders of Farmer 1	Face to face	<p>Herder 1 joined the farm 4 months ago. He is from Hatirchi district of Navoi. He is neutral about the Project and does not think the Project will affect him in a good or bad way.</p> <p>Herder 2 joined the farm 5 months ago and he is from Hatirchi district of Navoi. The herder believes that a community well will be helpful for the farmers and herders. He is not interested in the job opportunities within the Project.</p>

Date	Location	Attendees	Format	Key discussion points / Summary
25 September 2021	Farm	Herder of Farmer 2	Face to face	The herder is a young man (23 years old) from Tamdy district. He believes that the community will benefit from an additional water well.
25 September 2021	Farm	Herder of Farmer 7	Face to face	The herder is of Russian ethnicity. He came to Zarafshan from Dushanbe in 1979. He is divorced. He is well informed about the Project in the area. In terms of support he mentioned construction material (packaging materials) as they need to insulate the shelters. One additional well and support with an animal feed plot will also help.
26 September 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Farmer №5	Face to face	The family resides in Zarafshan and she is a pensioner. If there is any support provided to farmers it will also benefit their farm and family. She mentioned that her husband is an informal leader among farmers of the area. He knows the area very well and can give advice on measures required for improvement of the farming conditions in the area. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the project. She does not have any objections.
26 September 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Farmer №8	Face to face	The family resides in Zarafshan and she is a housewife. Additional electricity and jobs will benefit Zarafshan and community families. The women mentioned that her husband has a small business (renovation services). She asked if this company could participate as a subcontractor in the construction process. She also might be potentially interested in job opportunity as a nurse.
26 September 2021	Zarafshan city	Wife of Farmer №9	Phone call	The woman didn't want to meet without her husband and the farmer was not able to leave the farm so the communication took place over the phone. The general information was provided in the communication. The woman didn't want to discuss any questions related to the project and farm and made it clear that all work is on her husband's side. He is the one who runs the farm and takes all decisions. She works in a sewing factory in Zarafshan and not interested in temporary job.
27 September 2021	Farmer's place in Tamdy	Wife of Farmer №2	Face to face	Communication was over the phone. The woman was not able to meet as she was away visiting her relatives in Uchkuduk. The family resides in Tamdy. She is on maternity leave right now. She used to work in the nursery school. She is also a student in the medical college. She is interested in employment within the Project. The woman has no objections to the project.
30 September 2021	Zarafshan city khokimiyat	Ismatov Ziyodbek Avaz Ahmedov	Engineer, Regional Department of Zarafshan Gold Mining Fund and Holiday Resort, Deputy Khokim of Zarafshan	<p><i>NOTE: The representative is a representative of the Mining Fund which coordinates activities of the Mining touristic resort as well</i></p> <p>The representative was informed about the Project and mentioned that information about the Project was discussed many times in meetings with senior management at the mine. He does not think that the Project will interfere with the ongoing activities of the gold mine, and they are accurately informed about the future shared use of roads within the Project Area. He asked if a representative office of the wind farm will be based in Zarafshan to be able to communicate easily during the construction process. This was confirmed. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>With regard to adding an iron grid and a lock to the mine entrance at the site 19 which could allow bats to enter the mine for their natural habitat and protection from human interference, he responded that it should be discussed/agreed with Mining Environment protection Department who conducts environmental protection activities in the area.</p> <p>As a social mitigation measure, he mentioned that drilling wells would help local farmers and rural settlements of the area.</p> <p>In relation to the tourist resort, the resort's most active months are April-May and less in September-October. From 2021 the resort is open for any tourist; however it's still predominantly used by mining management rather than tourists. The representatives studied the map and information of the socio ecological results and does not anticipate any risks with the Project.</p>

30 September 2021	Rokhat School №16	Public meeting including women and school representatives Separate discussion with community leaders 12 women, 4 men	Face to face	The perception towards the project is positive. The participants asked how far the Project is from their village and if the noise will be heard. Clarification was given that noise modelling results show that no exceedances of the operational noise limits are predicted to occur. Also, a grievance mechanism is in place to receive any grievance from the community. Information about job vacancies can be shared via Telegram, WhatsApp, local groups as well as shared via Tomdy mahalla committee chair. Disclosure documents and a grievance/comments box were placed in the school premises and community members could familiarise with the Project.
30 September 2021	Muruntov, School №5	Public meeting including community leaders, women and school representatives 30 women, 6 men	Face to face	The participants didn't voice any negative concerns about the Project. The question of the noise impact was raised and clarification provided that a noise management plan and grievance mechanism will be place. The meeting was informed that the noise exceedances are not predicted to occur. The wind farm is located about 10.15 km away from the village. Positive impacts mentioned were increased electricity from the production of energy. Women participants were interested to apply for temporary jobs at the construction stage. They requested to keep them informed via Muruntov Mahalla. The information was disclosed in the Mahalla premises.
30 September 2021	Cluster office, Kanimekh	Disclosure meeting with "DAKHAN-2019" Cluster office representatives Khudayberdi Sadivakasov, Chair; Ermek Akhmedov, Accountant	Face to face	The land to be used by the Project was transferred to the New Committee from September 2020. Consequently, all farmers have been obliged to return the land to the Government reserves and have to review their contracts with the New Committee and the relevant cluster (this is a regional area of land leased to farmers). Six farms out of eight provided on the ESIA disclosure map (№3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10) belong to Dakhan-2019 Cluster, and two others (№ 8 and 9) to another cluster. No changes to individual Sub-Lease Agreements have been made with the only change being that the New Committee are now responsible for the Sub-Lease Agreements, rather than Tamdy district. To date (30 September 2021) five farms belonging to the DAKHAN-2019 cluster (all except for farm №6) have signed new Sub-Lease Agreements with the New Committee. The cluster representative is ready to cooperate to adjust Sub-Lease Agreements if needed to reflect the proportion of land to be lost.
14 December 2021	Within the Project Area	Farmer of Sub-Lease Agreement 6 and 7 and their respective herders who were presence	Face to face	The farmers and herders engaged with provided general information about their livelihood activities in the Project Area, discussing the challenges faced from severe frosts, the difficulty of collecting frozen livestock that have died, herding patterns and how this changes throughout the year, and the role of birds (including vultures) in their livestock activities.
15 December 2021	Uzbek Society for the Protection of Birds (UzSPB) Office, Tashkent	UzSPB Director, mammologist specialist, ornithologist, Masdar representatives, RINA (Lenders technical advisor), and biologist from Juru Energy	Face to face	UzSPB expressed their belief that construction of the Project would cause severe and irreversible damage to the biodiversity, ecological function, and domestic livestock grazing activities that currently exist within the Project area. They believe that many key sensitive bird and mammal species that currently utilize the Project area would completely and permanently abandon it subsequent to the construction of the wind farm (a permanent displacement effect). They believe that all shepherds would also abandon the area permanently due to noise and other disturbance from the turbines, thus effectively removing all livestock grazing activity from the Project area. They believe that some shepherds who abandon the Project area would move their flocks into the Aktau Mountain IBA, adversely impacting the biodiversity of the IBA. They believe that construction activities, including use of heavy machinery, would cause irreparable damage to the thin, fragile soil surface biological community, thus permanently altering a key ecosystem function that sustains the ecological community of the Project area on which its sensitive species depend

NOTE: In relation to the views of the Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 4 additional explanatory text is provided here. The farmer works in the mining sector as well as undertaking agricultural activities in Sub-Lease Agreement 4. The views and other information provided here was mentioned by all other farmers engaged with and is considered to be accurate and verified information. Other farmers engaged with were also not eager to engage personnel with this farmer. During 2020 it is understood that Farmer 4 became unpleasant and aggressive during an accusation made against other farmers and herders in the Project Area, when he accused farmers of the theft of his herd. Farmer 5 and other farmers in the area, all helped him to find and recover the lost sheep which was successful. Consequently, this made Farmer 4 feel embarrassed at his behaviour and during engagements with this individual he mentioned several times that the position of Project Infrastructure will generate an adverse impact to his livelihood (due to herd of sheep being divided as they pass through a WTG) and he would be using this opportunity to relocate his farm. He also mentioned that water resources in the Project Area are not enough for his herd (about 1000 sheep) and in 2022 he is planning to construct a shelter and have a smaller herd (200-500 sheep) elsewhere. Whilst his views and opinions need to be taken into consideration, the potential for a herd of sheep being divided by a WTG is considered to be very unlikely, as the width of a WTG platform during operation is approximately 491m² which is approximately 22m x 22m and is not considered a large enough obstacle to result in sheep becoming significantly divided and being lost. Additionally, none of the other farmers or herders raised this as a potential risk to their livelihood, and Wood/ESAS have not come across this concern from other wind farm projects undertaken internationally.

The outcome of the discussion on potential livelihood restoration options with farmers indicated a preference for the following:

- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood;
- The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery);
- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well in the area);
- Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.);
- Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields;
- Provision of several Hissar sheep (a specific type of sheep common to the country) to improve the gene pool; and
- The provision of an area of soil and equipment (including ploughs) for the cultivation of winter animal feed.

The outcome of the discussion on potential livelihood restoration options with women located in the small villages indicated a preference for the following:

- The provision of training and materials for wool and other sewn handicrafts;
- The provision of water (using solar pumps) and irrigation equipment at a household level to improve women's access to water and the cultivation of small garden plots;
- The provision of water (using solar pumps) at a village level to improve women's access to water and
- Access to temporary employment opportunities during construction of the wind farm.

The outcome of the discussion on potential livelihood restoration options with herders located in the small villages indicated a preference for the following:

- The provision of insulation which could be used to improve building shelters which would be useful during winter months.

The outcome of the discussion on potential developmental interventions that could be implemented through a Community Development Plan indicated a preference for the following:

- The provision of communal water supplies;
- The provision of support to rehabilitate/install playground equipment for school children;
- The provision of support to heat homes and public buildings (including schools) in winter. This has been focused by the Company to support schools as the definition of a 'public building' is too wide; and
- The provision of credits (loans) that can be used to purchase animals.

The outcome of the discussion with all stakeholders engaged with, in relation to the future composition of a Zarafshan Community Development Committee, agreed on the following:

- Representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster;
- Female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women;
- Representative from the farmers; and
- Representative from the herders.

6.4 Stakeholder engagement activities to disclose the Final LRP

This current version of the LRP has been disclosed and presented to the stakeholder groups listed in Section 6.1. Stakeholders were provided with a summary of the Draft LRP using the following format tools (all available in Uzbek and Kazakh):

- Non-technical summary of the LRP (18 pages)
- Non-technical summary of the Livestock Management Plan (2-4 pages)
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian)
- Topic-specific posters on the following (refer to **Annex 1** where copies of the English versions of these documents are included):
 - Project design and schedule;
 - Eligibility and entitlement matrix;
 - Livelihood restoration measures;
 - Livestock Management Plan; and
 - Composition, function and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the Project's Community Development Plan.

ESIA and LRP materials were disclosed, and comment forms were distributed to gather comments from stakeholders. However, no comments were received through these comment forms.

The disclosure activities aiming at stakeholders that are directly related with livelihood activities included:

- Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade sent official letters to Regional Khokimiyat of Navoi informing of the LRP consultations on 25 February 2022.
- Notification letter was sent to Khokimiyats of Zarafshan and Tomdy dsitricts on 11 February 2022 regarding the LRP Disclosure activities and information. District Khokimiyats issued notifications to Malhallas on 12 February 2022. The set of documents were printed and delivered to the offices on 25 February 2022.

Disclosure meetings were held with at Khokimiyats of Zarafshan and Tamdy districts, 7 Malhallas, as well as small group meetings with farmers, herders and their wives. Through these meetings, the team were able to reach 2 khokim and 2 deputy khokims of Zarafshan and Tamdy, 7 Malhalla leaders, 8 farmers, 6 herders, 3 cluster representatives and 6 affected women (wives of farmers

and herders). It was not always easy to reach the wives of farmers and herders as some of them live away from Zarafshan and Tamdy. The meetings with women were conducted in the absence of males to ensure that they do not have any hesitation to speak. In general, both men and women said they were informed about the Project, and they supported this development. They confirmed that they were generally pleased with the suggested LRP measures but they would appreciate it very much if the company also helped them with future water supply. Some people (including women) were interested in the possible job opportunities from the project. The concerns of farmers related to grazing and safety of their animals which were answered by the team. The details of these meetings are provided in Table 6.2. Example photos during the meetings are provided in **Annex 2**.

- There were no relevant NGOs active in the area.

Table 6.2. Summary table of meetings and stakeholder engagement activities conducted

	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
1	Zarafshan Khokim and Deputy Khokim	11 Feb	28 Feb	Face to Face in the local administration premises	2	Zarafshan	The team informed about the purpose of the meeting, shared disclosure documents. Khokim expressed his support to the project. The administration is ready to provide support in the work of the Project Committee. Khokim can suggest a candidate from Zarafshan Khkimiyat and Makhallas to be included into the Committee. Khokim mentioned that land allocation process should also start; the required process should be initiated by Masdar. Since the land belongs to Tomdy district, Tomdy Khokimiyat and Cluster should be involved in the land allocation process
2	Farmers 3,10,5,8 *Farmer 6 phoned to the Farmer 5 and asked to represent him as he is not able to participate at the consultations. He confirmed that he has received all information and agreeable to proposed measures	12 Feb (by phone 15 Feb in person)	28 Feb	Face to Face in the local administration premises	3	Zarafshan	The Farmers were shared with the materials. All confirmed that they got the information earlier and got acquainted with matrix and information on compensation. All confirmed that they are agreeable to the proposed process. They voiced that there is no big disturbance since the area to be used by the project is small in comparison to the pasture land. All farmers requested support in drilling the well. They stressed that it's a crucial need and if the project would like to support the farmers this is the most urgent need. Questions raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer 3, 4. Since his land has one of the biggest number of Turbines how the construction process will be arranged. Will it start in the whole area and make a big disturbance? The process of the construction was explained that first the roads are constructed and then the turbines to be constructed one by one no all in one start - Will the farmer and herders have excess to the area of the construction, if they need to pass by the area? This question is received and noted. - Farmer 3,10. Requested to get coordinates of the turbines on his area as he wants to start the construction of the shelter in March. He is planning to bring the herd to the area in spring. The herder with a family will stay in the area.

	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All farmer asked if the project could support with electricity (PV panels) for basic needs. - Farmer 8 and 3/10 have construction companies and they are keen to participate as local subcontractors in the construction process. - The job opportunities provided in the support measures are also helpful - where from will water be taken during the construction of the wind farms. It was responded that water will be brought in the tanks. - Can the cattle, caws, horses damage the turbine? It was responded that it's a wide and strong construction. - Do cameras would be installed on the turbines to monitor the area? The question was noted.
3	Wives of Farmers 5,8	12 Feb (via farmers)	28 Feb	Face to Face in the local administration premises	2	Zarafshan	The women are well informed of the project. The wife of Farmer 8 said that she has seen the post about the meeting with Deputy Khokim of Zarafshan in the local Telegram Channel. She is a medical worker and when her husband informed her about the project she searched the information in the internet about the impact of technology on the health of people and animals. She was happy to learn that there is no risk to the health and it's considered green technology. The women are happy with project and have no objections.
4	Herders of Farmers 5,7,9 - Herder of Farmer 9 - 2 Herder (both new) of Farmer 5 - 2 sons of Farmer 7 (The herder refused to come as he was not feeling well)	12 Feb (by phone 15 Feb in person)	28 Feb	Face to Face in the project area, shelter of Farmer 5	5 (male)	Zarafshan	The herders were briefed about the project, positive sides as well negative sides such as noise and shadow flicker effect. The herders were shared with material and grievance mechanism. One herder raised concern that if there will big pits during the construction process the sheep can fall in . The response was that the construction area will be fenced and safety measures observed during construction.

	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
5	Tamdy Khokim and deputy Khokim	12 Feb (by phone 15 Feb in person)	28 Feb	Face to Face in Tamdy administration premises	2 (male)	Tamdy	The team informed about the purpose of the meeting, shared disclosure documents. Khokim expressed his support to the project. The administration is ready to provide support to the work of the Project Committee and land allocation process. Khokim asked the question about social projects and budget that are described in Committee leaflet. He pointed out that there are a number of social projects, like playground for kids, kindergarten etc. that would benefit the communities in Tamdy. The question/ comment was noted.
6	Wife of Farmer 2	15 Feb	28 Feb	Face to Face in Tamdy administration premises	1 (female)	Tamdy	The woman is informed about the project. The team shared the materials. She is interested in the job opportunities as construction starts.
7	Malhalla leaders of Tamdy	15 Feb	28 Feb	Face to Face in Tamdy administration premises	3 males	Tamdy	Makhalla leaders are interested to participate in the committee work. They have a number of social projects to propose that will benefit local communities in Tamdy. Supportive of the project
8	Wife of herder, Farmer 4	15 Feb (via a herder met in the project site)	01 March	Face to Face in the project area	1 female	Project area	The woman stays in the shelter (yurta) with her husband. The kids (two daughters, 13- and 18-years old stay in Rohat village) The herd returned to the area a week ago. Consultant briefed about the project, shared the project materials. The woman is interested to know more about learning and job opportunities within the project.
9	Herder of Farmer 4	12 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the project area	1 male	Project area	The person engaged with had no comment to make.
10	Farmer 4	12 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the project area	1 male	Project area	The farmer is well informed about the project. He was briefed about LRP process, land intake number, options of compensations, committee tasks. The farmer has been briefed on the noise and flicker effect studies (full information was also provided during consultations in August 2021). The farmer mentioned that he has seen the map of the project with locations of the turbines during the consultations process. However, to better understand the turbine locations in the area he requests to the company to walk through and show exact locations of the turbines.

	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
							<p>The farmer informed that he has returned to the area and has 5 herders in the area right now:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gabit (stays with his wife in the area). The kids are in Rohat 2. Uteu from Tamdybulak 3. Maksad from Uchkuduk 4 Kenja from Aktarik 5. Kenja from Kyzilkuduk <p>The farmer said that he is interested to get an alternative land. The option was clarified with Darkhan cluster earlier and the farmer has been informed that the cluster is ready to look into each specific case and can offer an alternative land options depending on the availability of pasture lands in the reserves. The farmer confirmed that he has understood the process and have no questions so far.</p>
11	Farmer 7	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face with Farmer	1 male	Project area	The Farmer informed that by this time he knows the project well. He has got the materials and agreeable to the proposed measures. The Farmer raised the issue of drilling several wells for joint use (from 30 meters) for livestock and agricultural needs and if support with water is provided, it would benefit the farmers of the whole area.
12	Representative of Farmer 1	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face with Farmer representative On the phone with Farmer	1 male	By phone	The Farmer informed over the phone that he is not in Zarafshan and is not able to come. However, he has confirmed that he has got the materials and agreeable to the proposed measures. The Farmer's representative came to the meeting, he said that they are well informed about the project. Have no objections. Even though the farmer's area is not affected by the project if any support will be delivered with shelter insulation and construction materials, he would appreciate that.
13	Wife of Farmer 1	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 female	By phone	By phone. The woman recalled the previous communication. She is well informed about the project. She appreciated attention of the project.
14	Wife of Farmer 7	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 female	By phone	The person engaged with had no comment to make.
15	Farmer 9	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 male	By phone	By phone. The farmer was not able to come to the meeting as it is lambing period. However, he confirmed that he has received all information and has no questions/objection.

	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
16	Farmer 2	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 male	By phone	By phone. The was not able to come to the meeting as he is herding in the area himself. However he confirmed on the phone that he has received all information and has no questions/objection. Water and construction materials are essential for the farmers.
17	Darkhan 2019 Cluster	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the Darkhan Cluster Premises in Khokimekh	1 (male)	Khokimekh	Farmers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 10 belong to the cluster. All farmers have sublease agreement signed, except for farmer 6. (The numbers in the total area of each Farm vary a bit with the numbers provided in the land intake table. The number should be counterchecked.) The representative endorsed the LRP document
18	Tomdi Korakolchilik Cluster	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the Darkhan Cluster Premises in Gijduvan	2 (male and female)	Gijduvan	Farmers 8,9 belong to the cluster. The sublease agreements have not been signed yet. Farmer 8 needs to sign the sublease agreement with cluster to be able to renew and adjust the sublease agreement and get compensated. The cluster representatives were briefed about the project, LRP document. The representative endorsed the LRP document. The cluster representative requested to be included in the committee panel.
19	leaders of (Makhalla Yangi Zarafshan, Alisher Navoi, Muruntov)	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the Zarafshan Khokimiyat premises	1 male	Khokimiyat	The person did not have any comments and was already informed about the Project. He did not object to the Project.

7 Potential project impacts and vulnerability criteria

7.1 Project impacts

The purpose of this section is to present a description of the Project's expected impacts or restrictions on land use and the economic displacement that is expected to occur. The headings for each type of loss identified are the same as those used in the eligibility and entitlement matrix in Section 8: Determination of Entitlements.

A summary of the Company's land access approach and the minimisation of impacts is described in Table 7.1. Land-related impacts arising from the Project within Sub-Lease Agreements has been calculated and the results are presented in Table 7.2.

The calculations reflect the following land-related requirements for the Project, which are described in greater detail within Chapter 2.5 of the ESIA:

- Land required for WTG foundations and hardstanding;
- Land required for the installation (temporary) and presence (permanent) position of 3 meteorological masts;
- The installation of new internal roads and the upgrade of existing internal roads where the construction width (for both types of road) is 10m and the operational width 6m; and
- The installation of buried cables which will result in land access restrictions during construction only as the cable is buried. The construction width is 1.5m and cables are to be installed adjacent to the (new and existing) internal roads.

The calculations presented in Table 7.2. exclude the following as none of these are to be located within Sub-Lease Agreements land, and instead will contribute to communal losses of land:

- A site office, land required for general warehouse storage and a laydown area; and
- The two OHLs that connect Project infrastructure to the substation and national grid, the substation and a single meteorological mast.

The calculations also do not include the future use of a safety zone surrounding each WTG. Within this safety zone, it shall not be possible to construct any residential structure within approximately 375 m from the base of a WTG although people and livestock will still be able to move within this zone as they will only be present for short periods of time, warning signs will be used to inform people of the dangers, and stakeholder engagement activities (refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan) will be undertaken to inform people in the Project Area of these sources of risk. The zone is defined as 1.5 times the highest point (top of a WTG blade as a radial area (footprint) on the ground to reflect the area that could be impacted from blade failure or ice throw.

Our understanding is that the construction of any new building within the Project Area requires a permit from the Tamdy District. In reality, permits are not requested by farmers, or issued by Tamdy District as the land is not classified as residential and cannot therefore be used for residential structures. Irrespective of the land classification, herder structures are installed (often poorly constructed as you know) to provide accommodation for overnight stays illegally, without a permit within Sub-Lease Agreements. Based upon our surveys in the Project Area, once the Sub-Lease Agreement has expired these structures are often left to decay over time.

It is unlikely that new shelters will be constructed in close proximity to the WTG in the future given the scale of the Project Area and the general availability of land, although in principle this cannot be ruled out completely given the long operational (25 years) lifespan of the Project. On this basis the LRP states that installation of new structures will be prohibited within a distance of 259m. To add additional information, this will be achieved through:

- Informing Tamdy District in writing that there should be no residential structures (including herder shelters) within 259m from a WTG;
- Informing farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements annually, that any future shelters should not be built within 259m from a WTG; and
- Regular monitoring by the Company for the presence of new shelters within each WTG. This is achievable as each WTG will be regularly visited for maintenance and inspection and 259m is a short distance to visually inspect if a structure has started to be built, or not.

The Project is not expected to impact people's/animals access to any regional mountain area as, the Project will not cross/black any main tracks or routes that are used by farmers and herders to access mountain areas.

The Project is not expected to result in any of the herders being made redundant (or having their informal, verbal agreements cancelled) as there is no source of risk/impact that could lead to this action being taken by the farmer. On the contrary, the provision of livelihood restoration measures to both farmers and herders is expected to improve the livelihoods of the farmers and herders which in turn, will increase the potential of the herders remaining in the Project Area, particularly if they have access to improved shelters.

The following types of losses may occur from the Project:

- **The temporary loss of access to land during construction inside Sub-Lease Agreements.** This will affect farmers through a reduction in the available area of the lease and may also affect herders grazing livestock within Sub-Lease Agreement 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10.
- **The permanent loss of access to land during operation inside Sub-Lease Agreements.** This will occur from permanent land use changes that occur inside Sub-Lease Agreements 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10.
- **The temporary communal loss of access to land during construction outside Sub-Lease Agreements.** This will occur from the temporary presence of the compound, storage area, and where internal roads (new and existing) are being installed or upgraded that are not located inside any Sub-Lease Agreement.
- **The permanent communal loss of access to land during operation outside Sub-Lease Agreements.** This will occur from permanent land use change and restrictions in access outside of Sub-Lease Agreements after construction works are complete.

No shelters are to be impacted from land access restrictions, or from the generation of shadow flicker and noise beyond applicable threshold limits. Due to the above, the following categories of displaced persons have been identified:

- 1 Farmers with Sub-Lease Agreement land impacted by Project infrastructure;
- 2 Farmers with Sub-Lease Agreement not impacted by Project infrastructure;
- 3 Herders and workers of farmers active in the Project Area;
- 4 Local people generally using areas of communal land impacted by Project infrastructure; and
- 5 Women using areas of communal land impacted by Project infrastructure.

Table 7.1. Project land requirements and the Company’s approach to obtaining access to land and minimising impacts

Project Infrastructure	Land required	Notes	Approach to land access and minimising impacts
WTG foundation	491 m ²	Land permanently occupied during construction and operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project components have been located with the aim of avoiding/minimise impacts from shadow flicker and noise on herder shelters and other receptors in the Project Area.
WTG hardstanding	3,250 m ²	Land permanently occupied during construction and operation.	
Met mast construction	400 m ²	Land required for cranes and laydown areas for the wires and other equipment during construction.	
Met mast operation	16 m ²	Land permanently required for the met mast foundation anchor points and wires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met masts have been located away from shelters to avoid community health and safety risks during installation and operation (risk of structural failure).
Substation construction and operation	16,300 m ²	Land required for construction and operation of the substation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The substation is located outside of Sub-Lease Agreements. The boundary of the substation shall be permanently fenced off to restrict access to maintain community health and safety.
Construction of the OHLs	30 m	Width of land required along the OHL route for construction works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both located outside of Sub-Lease Agreements.
Operation of the OHLs	5 m	Width of land required for the poles and overhead wires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both located outside of Sub-Lease Agreements.
Installation of new internal roads during construction	10 m (total 617,168 m ²)	Width required for construction of new internal roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project has maximised the use of existing roads where possible to minimise the construction of new road networks.
Operation of new internal roads	6 m	Operational width of the new road.	
Upgrade of existing internal roads during construction	10 m	Width of land required to upgrade existing road.	
Operation of existing internal roads	6 m	Operational width of existing road.	
Installation of buried cables	1.2 m deep	Width required to install a buried cable adjacent to a road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cables located adjacent to roads to avoid the creation of an additional right of way.
Operational footprint of buried cables	0 m	No land required as the cable is buried.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cables are buried and have no land impact during operations.
Temporary land required for the office during construction (refer to Chapter 2.5 Project Description of the ESIA)	35,000 m ²	Temporary use of land during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located outside Sub-Lease Agreements. Land to be rented from Tamdy District on a willing lessee, willing lessor basis. Project components to be fenced off to restrict access during construction.

Table 7.2. Project land impacts within leased areas of land

Land farm area reference	Name of Farmer	Number of WTGs	WTG Locations - Construction / Operational (491m2)	WTG Locations - Hardstanding - Construction / Operational (3250m2)	Met mast - Construction (400m2)	Met mast - Operational (16m2)	New roads - length (m)	Access roads new - Construction (10m wide)	Access roads new - Operational (6m wide)	Existing upgrade length (m)
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		16	7,856	52,000	0	0	11,966	119,663	71,798	4,894
4		27	13,257	87,850	400	16	14,571	145,711	87,426	11,888
5		7	3,437	22,750	400	16	6,875	68,747	41,248	579
6		2	984	6,500	0	0	1,674	16,739	10,044	0
7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		1	491	3,250	0	0	673	6,733	4,040	0
9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		7	3,437	22,750	400	16	5,525	55,245	33,147	469

Access roads existing upgrade Construction (10m wide)	Access roads existing upgrade Operational (6m wide)	Buried cable - Construction (1.2m)	Total land use change during construction (m2)	Total land use change during Operation (m2)	Land area of the farm plot (m2)	Percentage of land affected during construction %	Percentage of land affected during operation %
0	0	0	0	0	304,377	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	76,038	0	0
48,938	29,363	20,232	248,688	131,654	13,617,000	1.8	1.0
118,881	71,328	31,751	397,849	188,549	50,695,400	0.8	0.4
5,793	3,476	8,945	110,072	67,451	20,241,700	0.5	0.3
0	0	2,009	26,232	17,528	16,295,100	0.2	0.1
0	0	0	0	0	8,550,540	0.0	0.0
0	0	808	11,282	7,781	6,406,130	0.2	0.1
0	0	0	0	0	7,573,950	0.0	0.0
4,689	2,814	7,192	93,714	59,350	8,762,090	1.1	0.7

7.2 Vulnerable people

The Project has the potential to impact vulnerable people. The definition of vulnerability is aligned with Lender standards. Vulnerable people may require special resettlement assistance measures because they are less able to cope with economic displacement compared with others.

A list of vulnerable people that could, potentially, be directly affected by the Project through land access restrictions and land use change, was compiled and is listed below:

- Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans);
- Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present;
- A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
- Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family;
- Families in which one or both parents are unemployed and are registered at centres to promote employment and social protection of the population as jobseekers;
- Single retired persons;
- Elderly people;
- Women in farmer or herder households within the Project Area;
- Women who collect natural resources in the Project Area;
- Herders and farm workers active in the Project Area and their households);
- People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer or herder household; and
- People who are discriminated against in society due to their ethnicity, belief system, health status (including HIV/COVID-19), sexual or gender orientation/self-identity.

A detailed vulnerability analysis is provided in Table 7.2 that reflects the range of groups listed above that could, potentially be impacted. The results of the socio-economic survey were subsequently used to determine if any vulnerable people are present in the households of affected farmers, herders and farm workers.

In accordance with Section 8: Determination of Entitlements, a range of special assistance measures to vulnerable people will be provided.

Table 7.2 Vulnerability analysis

Group	Sources of vulnerability	Confirmed presence within Farmer/Herder/Farm Worker Households
Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans).	PAPs who are orphans and living with other relatives in a PAH are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status in the absence of parents who would otherwise be economically active. They may also be looked after by elderly relatives.	None identified.
Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present	Families with a disabled adult or child are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for the affected person.	None identified.
A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives	A widower is likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for children without a partner who is economically active.	None identified.
Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family	Single parent families are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for children without a partner who is economically active.	None identified.
Families in which one or both parents are unemployed and are registered at centres to promote employment and social protection of the population as jobseekers	Parents without work are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status due to limited sources of household income.	None identified.
Single retired persons.	Retired people are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status due to limited sources of household income	None identified.
Elderly people (people aged 65 years or older)	People who are elderly may have a range of specific needs due to their age and may be less able to adapt to change, compared to their younger counterparts.	3 people identified – see below.
Women in farmer, herder or worker households within the Project Area	Women in farmer, herder or farm worker households may be vulnerable as making decisions on land-related matters is typically the domain of men and women may not 'be heard' during the process of making choices on resettlement options.	Identified – see below.
Women who collect natural resources in the Project Area	Women from the surrounding area (Zarafshan City and the smaller villages of Jingildy, Kynyr, Kazbekbi, Rokhat, Ajiriqti and Yangi Tamdy) may be using land outside of Sub-Lease Agreements for the collection of natural resources such as wild plants. They may be vulnerable as they could, potentially, be relying on natural resources within areas subject to future land access restrictions and land use change.	Identified – see below.
Herders and farm workers who are active in the Project Area and their household members.	Herders active in the Project Area, including those working for a farmer inside and outside Sub-Lease Agreements, may be vulnerable as they have relatively few assets to land and rely on the farmer they are associated with, for their primary source of income and standard of living.	21 people identified – see below.

Group	Sources of vulnerability	Confirmed presence within Farmer/Herder/Farm Worker Households
<p>People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer, herder or farm worker household</p>	<p>People living with physical and/or mental disabilities, or poor health status, may be vulnerable as they may experience difficulties in accessing Project-related (and non-Project-related) employment opportunities and/or undertaking livelihood activities, thereby constraining their ability to provide for themselves, leading to a reliance on relatives, community members, NGOs, and the government for support.</p> <p>People living with physical and/or mental disabilities, or poor health status, may be subject to discrimination and marginalisation in the workplace and/or the local community. Differential treatment and/or exclusion in these settings may lead to social isolation and reinforce the vulnerability of this group.</p> <p>People living with physical and/or mental disabilities, or poor health status, may need specific types of assistance to be keep adequately informed about the Project, resettlement choices, and may not understand written documents used during a resettlement implementation process. They also be discriminated against which could lead to reduced access to health care, thereby exacerbating the health problems experienced by this category of vulnerable group.</p>	<p>1 person identified – see below.</p>
<p>People who are discriminated against in society due to their ethnicity, belief system, health status (including HIV/COVID-19), sexual or gender orientation/self-identity.</p>	<p>People who experience discrimination are typically unable to be influential within the community, assist in decision making processes, and ‘be heard’.</p> <p>People who experience discrimination can find it difficult to access employment opportunities which reduces their potential to generate income.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>

7.3 Summary of Project Affected People

Based upon the information gathered from the surveys conducted to date, the following conclusions can be made:

Farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements impacted by Project infrastructure

There are five farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements where Project infrastructure is located in lease areas: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10. Within these farmer households, there are a total of 17 adults and 9 children under the age of 18. The youngest child is aged 7. None of the household members are disabled. This equates to a total number of people that is calculated as follows: $17 + 9 = 26$.

Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 10 will also be impacted even if this lease is subcontracted to Farmer 3. Assuming an average household composition of 5, then the total amount of people impacted under this category increases as follows: $26 + 5 = 31$.

In terms of the lost income/profits on farmer's household, this can be estimated through the calculation of the monthly income stated during the socio-economic survey and deducting the percentage change in the leased area of land, to work out the monthly loss during construction (24 months). The monthly loss during operation is not calculated, as farmer's will have adjusted their annual lease payments by this time and it is no longer necessary to provide compensation for loss of profits/income, as this will be off-set by reduced lease payments (or equivalent mechanism selected by the farmer).

Loss of income is calculated in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3. Loss of income calculations of Farmers with sub-leases of land impacted by Project infrastructure (all in USD)

Farmer impacted by Project infrastructure inside a Sub-Lease Agreement	Monthly income stated during socio-economic survey	Percentage of land lost during construction	Corresponding reduction in income per month	Income change for 24 months
Farmer 3 (area 3)	2,000	1.8	34	408
Farmer 4	1,500	0.8	12	144
Farmer 5	2,000 (assumed as not stated)	0.5	10	120
Farmer 6	2,000	0.2	2	24
Farmer 8	1,000	0.2	2	24
Farmer 3 (area 10)	2,000	1.1	32	384
<i>NOTE: The level of loss for Farmer 3 and 10 is the same household and so is calculated to be: $408 + 384 = 792$ for 2 years</i>				
Total:	USD 1,104			

Farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements not impacted by Project infrastructure

The remaining 4 farmers who have a Sub-Lease Agreement which will not be directly impacted from the presence of Project Infrastructure are Farmers 1, 2 and 7. There are 5 adults plus 1 child in the household of Farmer 7 (6 people in total). Assuming 5 people per household then the total amount of people under this category is estimated to be $6 + 10$ (assumed from the remaining two households) = 16. These individuals could be impacted from a loss of communal land where Project infrastructure is to be located.

Herders and workers of farmers in the Project Area

Engagement with herders to obtain information from them was much more challenging. A summary of the information provided by farmers about the presence of herders, is below:

- Farmer 1: has 1 herder who is married (no children), lives in Zarafshan City and does herd in the Project Area.
- Farmer 2: has 1 herder who is not married and does herd in the Project Area.
- Farmer 3: has 2 herders but they do not herd in the Project Area
- Farmer 4: 5 herders but they do not herd in the Project Area
- Farmer 5: 1 herder who does herd in the Project Area (shared with Farmer 8)
- Farmer 6: 1 herder who does herd in the Project Area and has 4 workers at the farm. A summary is below.
 - The herder has worked for two months. He is from Uchkuduk district of Navoi region, where he has a family, and he plans to leave the Project Area in October and return to his family where he will seek other work (for the purpose of this document this person has still been included as a project affected person).
 - Farm Worker №1 Joined the farm 5 months ago. He is new to the area. He is from Samarkand region and his family resides in Samarkand. He has a wife and 2 children. He visits the family once every 2 months.
 - Farm Worker №2 Joined the farm 5 months ago. He has a family and two children residing in Zarafshan. Monthly salary of the workers 2 mln soums (200 USD/month).
 - Farm Worker №3 is a technician, dealing with repairs on the farm and in the office of the farmer in Zarafshan. He lives in Zarafshan. A single man.
 - Farm Worker №4 is the son of the farmer who helps to run the farm and he is not married.
- Farmer 7: 1 herder who does not have a family who does herd in the Project Area
- Farmer 8: 1 herder who does herd in the Project Area (shared with Farmer 5)
- Farmer 9: 1 herder who does herd in the Project Area
- Farmer 10: he has 1 herder but does not herd in the Project Area and has passed his Sub-Lease Agreement onto Farmer 3.

The above reflects 6 herders identified to date (from farmers: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9) taking into consideration the shared herder with farmer 8 and farmer 5. Although it is difficult to estimate the total number of people in herder and farm worker households, this can still be estimated.

Farmer 1 has x1 herder = **2 persons**

Farmer 2 has x 1 herder: **1 person**

Farmer 5 and farmer 8 has x1 herder = no information on household number so assumed to **be 5 persons** which is the average household composition in the country.

Farmer 6: x1 herder = **4 persons**, plus x 4 farm workers: assumed to comprise the following persons:

Farm worker 1 = **4 persons**

Farm worker 2 = **4 persons**

Farm worker 3 = **1 person**

Farm worker 4 = (son of the farmer so already included in the calculations above).

Consequently, the total number of people in this category could be: 21. Based upon information obtained from the farmers in the Project Area, none of the herders are below the age of 18.

Local people and women generally using areas of communal land impacted by Project infrastructure

It is difficult to quantify the number of local people who use the Project Area for the collection of natural resources, travel to the holy burial site "*Gujumli Avlie*", or for general grazing purposes. Conflicts have been reported between local village resident and farmers over access to grazing land, and so it is very likely that local people are using areas outside Sub-Lease Agreements, where Project Infrastructure is located, for general grazing and other purposes.

It is likely that local people and women from the eight smaller villages present in the Project Area: Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, and Yangi Tomdi use land communally on an occasional basis. Zarafshan City is 15km from the Project Area and so people in this settlement are not included in the above.

People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer, herder or farm worker household

Farmer 3 with access to Sub-Lease Agreements 3 and 10 reported mental depression, following the mass loss of livestock due to adverse weather conditions in the spring of 2021.

Elderly people classified as being vulnerable

Farmer 5 is 71 and his wife is 69 years old. Herder of Farmer 7 is 69, his wife lives in Russia (they are divorced).

8 Determination of entitlements

The purpose of this chapter is to present the eligibility and entitlements (Table 8.1). The content reflects the applicable requirements from national legislation and the steps the Project will take to address differences between legislation and Lender standards.

Table 8.1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
Permanent Loss				
Agricultural land	Cropped land / pastureland	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. NOTE: If replacement land is provided this shall include security of tenure. 	0 – all land is owned by the government.
		Formal users (farmers with lease/sub-lease agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance (an amended or replacement lease if this is possible to provide); OR Cash compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. NOTE: If a replacement lease is provided this shall include security of tenure. 	31 (affected farmers and their households)
		Informal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate through the provision of support and technical advice, a formal (security of tenure) Lease/Sub-Lease Agreement including the payment of any administrative costs such as taxes, transaction, registration fees, etc. AND Cash compensation to reflect the income lost through land-access restrictions where this can be demonstrated to have occurred as a direct consequence of the changes in land use arising from the Project (these claims may be raised through the grievance mechanism and evidence will be required to verify claims). AND Other practical support necessary for informal land users to re-establish their livelihoods elsewhere, including the provision of livelihood restoration measures 	Informal users active in the Project Area (actual number undefined at this stage)
Severely impacted land (loss of 10% or more).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. NOTE: If replacement land is provided this shall include security of tenure. Displacement allowance equal to 6 months minimum wage. 	0 – the maximum extent of loss is 1.8%
Structures	Residential houses, commercial buildings, sheds	Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House for house compensation (if owner desires to); If replacement house is of lower value, cash compensation for the difference; OR Cash compensation at the full replacement value for affected structures and other real assets at existing prices at the moment of acquisition with no deduction for depreciation or transaction costs. Compensation will include the value of affected connections to water supply or other public utilities. 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. NOTE: If replacement accommodation/structure is provided then this shall include security of tenure. Relocation allowance to be provided to assist relocation into the new house/structure. 	0 – no structures will be impacted

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
		Occupants of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental allowance in accordance with the terms of the rent agreement but not less than the cost of rent for 6 months. Refund of the unused portion of the rent or rent fees paid in advance. Relocation support. 	0 – no structures will be impacted
Business and employment	Temporary or permanent business/ employment loss	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land) and their affected workers (these include herders and farm workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit). If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the period of income loss (not exceeding one year). If permanent employment loss, 3 months average registered wages (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in Uzbekistan). Access to livelihood restoration measures. Compensation for any affected tools or equipment, and reinstatement allowance (if applicable). If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in Uzbekistan). <p>NOTE: Affected workers will be paid through their employers (as per national legislation)</p>	5 – businesses will be directly impacted as we have 6 Sub-Lease Agreements affected, with 1 farmer having access to two leases = 5 farmers in total, plus 1 herder who works for Farmer 5 and 8 (shared herder) who is active in the Sub-Lease Agreements impacted by Project infrastructure
Vulnerable or disproportionately affected groups		PAPs and PAHs that meet the vulnerability criteria (farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-off vulnerability allowance equal to 6 month of official minimum wage in Uzbekistan. Offer employment opportunities under the project as a priority consideration. 	2 vulnerable people (elderly people) have been identified in farmer households.
		PAPs and PAHs that meet the vulnerability criteria (herders and farm workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of other specific assistance measures will be provided to support vulnerable and disproportionately affected people to reflect the specific vulnerability identified. For example, elderly persons and the individual with mental health history will be provided with more frequent visits and communication to ensure that they are kept calm and closely informed during implementation of the LRP. Herders will be provided with technical training to build their capacity and help them attract improved pay conditions over time as become more competent in their field. 	21 herders and farm workers have been identified.
Severely impacted PAPs (loss of 10 % or more of PAP's productive assets that includes land, trees, or other means of income).		All PAPs regardless of their legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-off vulnerability allowance equal to 6 month of official minimum wage in Uzbekistan. Offer employment opportunities under the project as a priority consideration. Other support measures 	None identified based upon the land use calculations.

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
Crops (none have been identified to date from surveys)	Affected crops	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for each harvest year affected, reflecting the duration of existing Sub-Lease Agreements. 	0 – no crops will be impacted
		Informal users of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1-year's gross harvest. 	
Livelihoods Transition Impact	Land-based livelihoods	Formal landowner (male and female of household)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional support in the form of preparing newly leased areas of land so that they are suitable for use for crop cultivation / pastureland. • Livelihood restoration measures (provision of building materials, technical training, basket weaving for women, etc.) • Other support measures based on livelihoods impacts caused by the project. 	31 (affected farmers and their households)
		Informal users of land (male and female of household)		
Temporary Loss				
Land for civil works or borrow pits	Negotiated between owner and SPV	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at existing local rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. • Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. • Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	0 – all land is owned by the government.
		Formal users (farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at local state rental rate for the duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. • Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. • Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	31 (affected farmers and their households)
Imposition of servitudes or other restrictions (may be required for connecting cables)	Cropped land / pastureland	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of servitude agreement, specifying conditions of access to part of the land plot. • If imposition of servitude significantly restricts the designated use of land plot or makes the land plot unviable, then at the request of the owner/user the affected land plot will be acquired in full or replaced with another plot comparable in value to the initial plot in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. • NOTE: If replacement land is provided this shall include security of tenure. 	0 (affected farmers and their households)

9 Livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance

In accordance with the eligibility and entitlement matrix, the Company will provide livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance targeting the farmers, herders, and women of these households, as well as to address the communal losses of land. Farmer PAHs will be provided with the offer of up to two persons to be employed, per household during the construction period.

During the socio-economic survey, preferences for livelihood restoration measures were included to obtain stakeholder feedback in their design by asking farmers and herders and the results have been used to inform this chapter (results are presented in Section 6: Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Disclosure). This section is also aligned with the content of the Livestock Management Framework developed for the Project by Turnstone Ecology.

The types of livelihood restoration measures that will be provided to the households of affected farmers are summarised in Table 9.1. along with details of the next step for their practical implementation to form the basis of a discussion. In the subsequent tables, where ‘training’ is provided to PAPs with the aim of improving their technical capacity, refresher training will be provided at a later date to the PAPs, if this is considered necessary.

Table 9.1. Livelihood Restoration Measures and next steps for practical implementation (farmers)

Description	Next steps for practical implementation
The one-off provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. In-kind or in cash (see below). To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	During disclosure of the LRP, sources of these materials will be identified (likely to be in Zarafshan City) that could be used to support agricultural livelihoods. Ideally, a business close to the Project Area should be used in accordance with the Company’s Contractor and Supply Chain Management Plan.
The one-off provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery. In-kind or in cash (see below). To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	
The one-off provision of technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.). To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	During disclosure of the LRP, the Company’s local consultants shall be asked to identify 2-4 specialists that are able to provide these types of technical support. More than a single specialist will be identified to avoid future implementation of this this measure being delayed due to the lack of availability of a single individual.
The one-off provision of technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields. To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	
The one-off provision of several Hissar sheep to improve the gene pool. In-kind or in cash (see below). To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	<p>Consultation with the relevant government department to discuss the practicality of this measure, and risk of introducing of pests and livestock disease, or genal abnormalities through its introduction.</p> <p>During disclosure of the LRP, potential sources of Hissar sheep shall be identified. A specialist with knowledge of livestock genes shall be identified and contacted to ensure that this is a suitable measure that can be implemented in the future.</p>

The request made by farmers for the provision of water to support their livelihoods is still be considered and the potential measure to: “Offer water supply improvement” is stated in Section 3 (c) of the Livestock

Management Framework.

As stated above, some of the livelihood restoration measures shall be provided in-kind or in cash. Where the cash option is selected by the farmer, the Company's Community Liaison Officer will ask the farmer to sign a written agreement that the cash compensation shall be used to implement the selected livelihood restoration measure, and not be spent on other products/materials. This is designed to give the farmer flexibility as to who is selected supplier is, whilst ensuring that the cash compensation is spent in the agreed manner.

Once the purchase has been made, the Company's Community Liaison Officer shall check during future monitoring and evaluation activities, on how the cash was spent so that a record is made as to how the money was used. This activity is included in the monitoring and evaluation summary of indicators in Chapter 12.1.

The types of livelihood restoration measures that could be provided to the households of affected herder are summarised in Table 9.2. along with details of the next step for their practical implementation to form the basis of a discussion. These will be further explored during disclosure of the LRP later in 2021.

Table 9.2 Livelihood Restoration Measures and next steps for practical implementation (herders)

Description	Next steps for practical implementation
Improvements to shelters used by herders and farm workers.	During disclosure of the LRP, sources of these materials will be identified (likely to be in Zarafshan City) that could be used to improve the quality of shelters.
Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).	(refer to Table 9.1. above).

The types of livelihood restoration measures that could be provided specifically to women are summarised in Table 9.3. along with details of the next step for their practical implementation which will be used to form the basis of a discussion. These will be further explored during disclosure of the LRP later in 2021 and be implemented through the LRP.

Table 9.3. Livelihood Restoration Measures and next steps for practical implementation (women)

Description	Next steps for practical implementation
The provision of training and materials for wool and other sewn handicrafts.	<p>Further engagements with women will be undertaken during disclosure of the LRP to explore in greater detail, how this could be implemented. Areas to be discussed include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources of wool and other equipment that could be made available to women to enhance their production of handicrafts; Sources of technical trainers on how to enhance the economic value of handicrafts and obtain greater access to markets to generate income; <p>Using the outcome of the discussion points above, the Company's local consultants shall identify suitable specialists that could provide the technical training described above.</p>
Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields.	During disclosure of the LRP, the Company's local consultants shall be asked to identify 2-4 female specialists that are able to provide this type of technical support. More than a single specialist will be identified to avoid future implementation of this this measure being delayed due to the lack of availability of a single individual.

The types of livelihood restoration measures that could be provided to address communal losses of land are summarised in Table 9.4. along with details of the next step for their practical implementation which will be used to form the basis of a discussion. These will be further explored during disclosure of the LRP and be implemented through the Community Development Plan and Zarafshan Community Development Committee, who will be provided with an annual budget by the Company (USD 35,000/year) for community development. The livelihood restoration measures implemented through the Community Development Plan aim (as stated above) to address communal losses of land and will be implemented separately to the livelihood restoration measures specifically targeting farmers, herders, and women of these households. A needs assessment will be undertaken to inform the content of the Community Development Plan and this will evaluate and address the need to improve the physical condition of herder shelters.

Table 9.4. Livelihood Restoration Measures and next steps for practical implementation (communal) implemented through the Community Development Plan

Description	Next steps for practical implementation
The provision of support to rehabilitate/install playground equipment for school children.	During disclosure of the LRP, potential suppliers of playground equipment will be identified and potential locations where this equipment could be installed (likely to be existing schools) identified and discussed with school representatives. Any provision of equipment to schools shall be undertaken in close coordination and with the agreement of relevant government departments.
The provision of support to heat schools in winter.	During disclosure of the LRP, ways in which the provision of heating equipment to schools will be discussed with the relevant government departments. This is a potentially complex and long-term intervention, with liabilities for the future maintenance and repair of equipment that will need to be considered carefully.
The provision of credits (small-scale financial loans with low interest) to local people who are seeking to expand their herd. The loan must be used to purchase animals and other activities needed to support their livestock.	During disclosure of the LRP, the way in which farmers can obtain cattle credits will be discussed with the Dakhan-2019 Cluster and other stakeholders, with the aim of seeking ways in which loans could be offered to farmers who are seeking to expand their herd, particularly if large-scale losses of livestock have occurred due to adverse weather conditions.

10 LRP implementation, roles, and responsibilities

This section of the LRP provides an outline description of the entities responsible for LRP implementation, and their respective roles and responsibilities. A summary of the roles is described in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: LRP roles and responsibilities

Entity	Responsibilities
Representative from the Dakhan-2019 Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To verify the validity of Sub-Lease Agreements held by farmers impacted by the installation of Project infrastructure. To adjust Sub-Lease Agreements as required in close consultation and collaboration with the relevant farmer and their household. To provide a representative to sit on the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. To assist in the resolution of grievances. To provide ad-hoc support in the implementation of livelihood restoration measures. To take the lead in overall LRP and Community Development Plan implementation, directing other entities and stakeholders as necessary.
Company E&S Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare and implement the Company Clean Energy's Environmental and Social Management System to drive E&S compliance for all its activities, including Project origination, development, construction, operation and decommissioning. This includes overall management of the LRP component of the management system.

Entity	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial support and capacity building activities to implement the LRP and Community Development Plan. To coordinate the activities of the the Company CLM and CLO. To prepare LRP progress reports that reflect the current status of implementation.
Company Community Liaison Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the establishment of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and provide a suitable meeting point and facilities, so that this group of people can meet regularly. This may include providing transport to members and an allowance for their time. To act as Chair of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. To monitor the implementation of the LRP using the monitoring and evaluation indicators. To prepare external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. associated with the LRP. To take the lead in the implementation and management of the grievance process. Coordinate the activities of the Company CLO (see below).
Masdar Community Liaison Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain an accurate register of herders who are active in the Project Area and have been presence 1 month before the start of construction. To prepare written agreements where cash is to be used by farmers, for the purchase of materials intended to represent in-kind compensation. To take overall responsibility for the Grievance Mechanism and maintain an up-to-date Grievance Register. To provide accurate and timely information to farmers and herders and their households, and local people in the surrounding settlements, in relation to the content of the LRP and Community Development Plan, to raise awareness of the Grievance Mechanism, inform them about the timing of future changes to land access to ensure that they aware of the construction works and schedule. To record, investigate and assist resolve grievances, in close consultation and collaboration with the Company E&S Manager, Zarafshan Community Development Committee, and any other involved parties. To gather monitoring and evaluation data that reflects implementation of the LRP and send this to the Company E&S Manager for inclusion into LRP monitoring reports.
Zarafshan Community Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare a confidential register of the persons affected by the project, their resettlement choices, and any other relevant information. To oversee changes to Sub-Lease Agreements in close consultation and collaboration with representatives from the Dakhan-2019 Cluster. To oversee the implementation of the LRP and Community Development Plan. To assist in the resolution of grievances. To evaluate the ongoing progress of the LRP and Community Development Plan using the internal and external monitoring and evaluation indicators, with the aim of improving the performance of implementation over time to prevent re-occurrence of similar issues and challenges. To indicate when the LRP Completion Audit should be conducted (refer to Section 12: Monitoring and Evaluation). To verify that all expenditure is fully accounted for, for the purpose of future financial auditing. To undertake any additional actions required to achieve compliance with the LRP's resettlement principals.
Businesses, suppliers and technical specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide equipment, materials, and specialist services for the successful implementation of the LRP and Community Development Plan.

10.1 Composition of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee

The composition of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will be expanded, compared to what was discussed with stakeholders during the LRP socio-economic survey, to ensure a greater level of community representation and include a representative from the Company. The final composition shall be discussed during disclosure of the LRP and is expected to include (*additions made by Wood/ESAS are in*

italics):

- Community Liaison Manager (to act as a Chair);
- Representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster;
- Female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women;
- Representative from the farmers;
- Representative from the herders; and
- *A male and female representative from each of the small villages surrounding the Project Area (this includes up to 2 people from Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, and Yangi Tomdi).*

Additional members of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee may be involved during implementation of the LRP and Community Development Plan and include a representative from an NGO, civil society group, or independent consultant.

In relation to the membership, a ‘term of office’ shall be adopted whereby all non-Company members of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall sit for a maximum period of 5 years until they are replaced, to allow more people and representatives to contribute, rather than the same set of individuals attending all meetings indefinitely (*NOTE: this may exclude the representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster as this is a government position and it may not be appropriate for this individual to be forced to change*). The future substitution or replacement of a committee member will be allowed and a process for this to take place will be established by the Committee.

The Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall be established prior to full mobilisation of the EPC Contractor, so that the internal capacity can be enhanced, Sub-Lease Agreement modified, and other necessary actions undertaken, before the arrival of the construction workforce and start of land access restrictions.

The Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall meet on a regular basis to review the progress of implementing the LRP and define the content of the Community Development Plan, and then oversee its implementation. The Zarafshan Community Development Committee meetings shall meet every 2 months during construction, and then regularly (possibly annually) during operation.

It is essential for the successful implementation of the LRP, that the Zarafshan Community Development Committee has adequate capacity. The Company is committed to providing capacity building to enable the entities involved in achieving their goals. The capacity building activities will be defined through an initial gap analysis assessment to identify the overall capacity of the individuals in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the need for specific areas of training. The capacity building activities may include training workshops on:

- The purpose, scope, and objectives of the LRP and Community Development Plan;
- The eligibility and entitlement matrix;
- The future scope and practical implementation of livelihood restoration measures and broader developmental interventions to be implemented using the Community Development Plan;
- The provision of initial training on the key gaps between national legislation and Lender standards associated with land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement, and the steps the Company is taking to address the gaps;
- Operation of the grievance mechanism; and
- Content of the monitoring and evaluation framework that is to be used to demonstrate that livelihoods and standards of living have been improved or, as a minimum, have been restored to pre-displacement levels.

In addition to the above, the Company will provide nominal financial payments to members of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee so that their time is reimbursed, where they are not already receiving

a governmental salary. To ensure good attendance, practical assistance or covering financial costs associated with any transport (a minibus and driver, for example) will be provided. As stated above, if a member is a government salaried person, then they will not be entitled to a financial payment for their time.

The Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall prepare a simple charter that explains their function, how funding decisions are to be made in relation to the Community Development Plan. All members of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall be asked to sign A Code of Conduct which includes a commitment to keep information confidential.

As stated above, the Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall oversee the future implementation of the Community Development Plan. Proposals for funding shall be received from local people in the smaller villages present in the Project Area (Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, and Yangi Tomdi) that reflect the annual budget. The Company shall have the final say as to whether to fund any specific proposal, or not.

10.2 Future LRP Implementation Procedures

The future implementation of the LRP is summarised in Table 10.2. This will be expanded after consultation with stakeholders during disclosure of the LRP.

Table 10.2: LRP Implementation process

Step	Description of activities	Responsibility
Establishment of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee	The Committee constitutes the interface between the project and various stakeholders. All decisions between the Project and PAPs are made by this Committee.	To be initiated by the Company's E&S Manager and a representative from the Tamdy District.
The adjustment of Sub-Lease Agreements in consultation with farmers, and payments of cash compensation	In close consultation and collaboration with the affected farmers, adjust the existing Sub-Lease Agreements to reflect the PAP's preferences associated with compensation strategies. Cash compensation for the loss of income/profits shall be paid.	Dakhan-2019 Cluster
Implementation of livelihood restoration measures and Community Development Plan.	To implement the livelihood restoration measures included in the LRP and also the Community Development Plan.	Zarafshan Community Development Committee
Monitoring of the PAPs for livelihood restoration	An ongoing activity during implementation of the LRP.	Company Community Liaison Manager in close collaboration with other parties, as necessary.

After establishment of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee, a representative shall notify the farmers of the intention to modify the terms of the Sub-Lease Agreement, to the five farmers who have sub-leases that are to be impacted from the location of Project Infrastructure. This shall be undertaken in writing and shall contain details of their eligibility and entitlements, along with detailed calculations for loss of income and profits. The farmer's representative on the Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall be used to pass physically this letter to the rest of the farmers and explain the purpose and content of the letter.

The remaining four farmers who do not have Project infrastructure inside their Sub-Lease Agreement, shall also be contacted in writing by the representative of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee

and the same farmer's representative shall be used to provide further explanation. Farm workers will be approached by a farmer's representative.

Herders identified during preparation of the LRP shall also be contacted in a similar manner above, and a herder representative shall be used to provide further explanation as necessary.

In order to avoid any lack of information being passed between farmers and their herders and farm workers, a CLO shall be present during all of the above engagements.

After all of the parties above have been contacted, a series of individual meetings will be held to discuss their eligibility and entitlement, and how this should be delivered, so that they are able to make an informed choice. The females of displaced persons shall be engaged with separately, through a series of women-only meetings. All of these meetings shall be conducted in the spiriting of transparency, freely available information, willingness to listed, and negotiation in good faith. It is possible that since preparation of the LRP some of the herders and farm workers may have left/arrived into the Project Area and this will need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Individual herders who are no longer active in the Project Area will not be impacted by the Project and will not therefore be eligible for compensation. However, the fluidity of herders and farm workers is a risk that requires careful managed and will be addressed through practical steps by the Zarafshan Community Development Committee.

The payment of cash compensation to affected farmers for loss of income/profits shall be undertaken through the Zarafshan Community Development Committee, using financial resources provided by the Company. Written records shall be maintained to demonstrate that compensation has been paid.

In relation to record keeping, the Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall prepare and maintain a confidential dossier for each farmer, herder, and farm worker that contains the following information (this will be adjusted as relevant for farmers/herders/farm workers):

- A summary of information gathered from the socio-economic surveys which includes details of their household and family members, including the presence of women in the household;
- Details of how Project Infrastructure will impact the sub-leases held by farmers and the GIS calculations undertaken to calculate temporary land access restrictions during construction and long-term land use change during operation;
- Copies of existing Sub-Lease Agreements which need to be modified;
- Details of their livelihood restoration choices and the involvement of women during these selections;
- Details of employment opportunities provided;
- Details of all payments made, livelihood restoration measures provided, and other relevant information; and
- Details of any grievances that are raised.

The dossier shall be held at a suitable office used by representatives the Zarafshan Community Development Committee (such as in Zarafshan City) and shall be kept in a confidential file case, inside a locked room. Only authorised persons from Zarafshan Community Development Committee will be able to access the records although the records will be available for the displaced persons to inspect, without any fee being charged.

During all of the above activities, all displaced persons shall be informed once more of the availability of the grievance mechanism.

11 Grievance mechanism

The purpose of this section is to present the Company's Grievance Mechanism which is aligned with the text included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

11.1 Overview

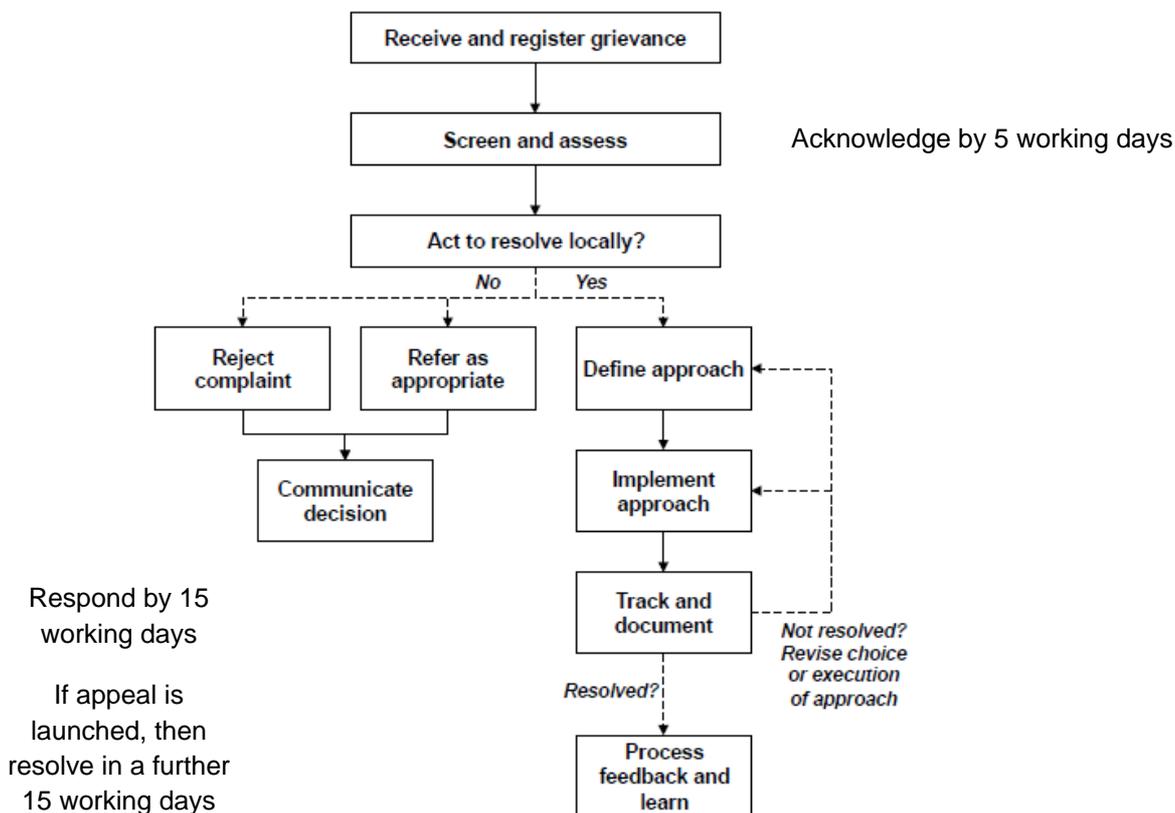
The Company has developed a community grievance mechanism for the Project in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, IFC's PSs and Guidance Notes and EBRD PRs which present various principles and good practice measures on grievance mechanisms. These include:

- Establish a procedure for receiving, recording or documenting and addressing complains that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, and understandable to affected communities.
- Inform the affected communities about the mechanism during the company/community engagement process.
- Consider when and how to seek solutions to complaints in a collaborative manner with the involvement of the affected community.
- Address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities—and at no cost and without retribution.
- Ensure full participation of both genders and vulnerable groups.
- Take into consideration customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution when designing the system.
- Assign consistent, experienced, and qualified personnel within the company with responsibility for receiving and responding to grievances.
- Establish a grievance appeals/redress process so those who feel their grievances have not been adequately addressed have recourse to an external body for reconsideration of their case.
- Document grievances received, and responses provided, and report back to the community periodically.
- Provide periodic reports on issues that the grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those communities.

The IFC PSs and Guidance Notes and EBRD PRs emphasize that a grievance mechanism should help the Company understand the community's perception of Project risks and impacts so as to adjust its measures and actions to address the community concerns.

The objective of the Company's grievance procedure is to ensure that all comments and complaints from people directly affected by the Project, including local communities, farmers and their families are processed and considered in an appropriate way. Furthermore, the grievance mechanism should contain the corrective actions needed to be implemented in relation to complaints received with guarantees that the complainant is being informed of the outcome. The means by which stakeholders may make comments and complaints must be appropriate to their culture. The flowchart shown in Figure 11-1 below illustrates a general mechanism of processing the complaints.

Figure 11.1 Grievance mechanism flowchart



11.2 Examples of Grievances Typically Encountered

Table 11.1 provides examples of the types of grievances that are typically encountered on a major construction project such as this.

Table 11-1: Examples of Grievances

Type of Grievance	Complainant(s)	Example
Relatively minor and onetime problems related to company operations.	An individual or family.	A company truck damaging a community member’s fence; a one-time disrespectful encounter between a company employee and a community member.
Relatively minor but repetitive problems related to company operations.	An individual or family or small group of people.	Livestock getting loose because company employees fail to close gates.
Relatively minor but repetitive and widespread problems.	Multiple individuals, families, or larger groups.	Company-related road traffic raising dust that settles on clothes hung out to dry.
Significant and larger repetitive problems.	Community groups, non-governmental or community-	Company blasting allegedly causing structural and/or

Type of Grievance	Complainant(s)	Example
	based organizations, or local governments.	aesthetic damage to building.
Major claims that company activities have resulted in significant adverse impacts on larger populations of people.	Community groups, non-governmental or community-based organizations, or local governments.	<p>Company operations adversely impacting a community's water supply, making it unsafe for drinking, livestock, and/or irrigation.</p> <p>Off-site worker conduct adversely impacting on a local community safety and security.</p>
Major claims over policy or procedural issues.	Non-governmental organizations, community groups or community-based organizations, or local governments.	A company's non-compliance with its own policies; failure to follow guidelines of multilateral lenders for adequate consultation to achieve prior and informed consent; inadequate resettlement and compensation of affected populations.

11.3 Community Expectations

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following:

- Acknowledgment of their problem.
- An honest response to questions about company activities.
- An apology.
- Compensation.
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance.
- Some other fair remedy.

In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Finally, the Company, contractors, or government officials must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation.

11.4 Company Grievance Resolution Mechanism

Local people need a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to a project's operations. A locally-based grievance resolution mechanism provides a promising avenue by offering a reliable structure and set of approaches where local people and the company can find effective solutions together. Masdar has developed and implemented a grievance mechanism which:

- Increases the likelihood that small disputes can be brought to a conclusion relatively quickly before they become deep-seated grievances.
- Keeps ownership of the dispute in the hands of local people.
- Offers an early, efficient, and less costly way to address concerns.
- Promotes a more stable business climate for companies that reduces risk and enhances accountability to the host community.

A successful grievance mechanism helps achieve the following goals:

- Open channels for effective communication.
- Demonstrate that a company is concerned about community members and their well-being.
- Mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on communities caused by company operations.
- Improve trust and respect.
- Provide structures for raising, addressing, and resolving issues that reduce imbalances in power.
- Promote productive relationships.
- Build community acceptance of a company’s “social license” to operate.

At all times, the Company will accept comments and complaints concerning the Project in both verbal and written formats. A template Grievance Form is provided in Appendix D. Anonymous grievances shall also be accepted, recorded and investigated.

The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) shall be used to raise awareness of the grievance mechanism, provide practical assistance to people who wish to raise a concern, and shall provide support in resolving grievances as well. A summary of the responsibilities for the management of grievances is provided below.

11.4.1 Responsibilities specifically associated with grievance management

The responsibilities specifically associated with grievance management are summarised in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2: Roles and Responsibilities – Grievance Management

Entity	Responsibilities
Company E&S Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the CLM and CLO has the necessary resources and personnel required to meet the commitments described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism (GM). • Approve before their release, all external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. • Support the resolution of grievances. • Ensure that grievances raised are used to improve the Project’s environmental and social performance in the future, so that similar grievances to not re-occur over time.
Company Community Liaison Manager (CLM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take ownership of the SEP and GM including the Grievance Register. • Prepare all external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. • Support the resolution of grievances. • Coordinate the activities of the Company CLO (see below).
Company Community Liaison Officer (CLO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the GM and distribute copies of the GM leaflet • Provide practical assistance to people seeking to raise a grievance, so that they are able to complete a Grievance Form. • Send information to the Company E&S Manager, copies of completed Grievance Forms so that the Grievance Register can be updated. • Support the investigation and resolution of grievances in close coordination with other concerned parties, including the person/group raising the concern.
EPC Contractor Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct any grievances made by a person or group in contact with a member of the EPC Contractor’s workforce, to the Company CLO for formal recording, investigation and resolution. • To provide their full support during the process of the Company investigating and resolving any grievances that occur.

At all times, the Company will accept comments and complaints concerning the Project from any person or organisation, in both verbal and written formats. To raise a grievance about this Project, the following male and female Company representatives can be contacted:

Khurshid Karamatov

Tel No: +998 93 522 00 70

Email: kkaramatov@masdar.ae

Saida Yusupova

Tel No: +998 90 319 77 21

Email: saidayusupova@gmail.com

Any written and/or verbal complaint will be recorded by the Company, and potentially other Company representatives. In addition to the above contact details, a mailbox will be provided at the site entrance to allow local people to raise grievances in a more informal way.

11.4.2 On Receiving a Grievance

The comments and complaints will be summarised and listed in a Grievance Register, containing the name/group of commenter/complainant, date the comment was received, brief description of issues, information on proposed corrective actions to be implemented (if appropriate) and the date of response sent to the commenter/complainant. Complaints can be submitted anonymously, and this is indicated as an option on the Grievance Form.

The Company will maintain all records in confidence by ensuring that paper records are kept stored in a locked file, and a secure password shall be used to keep electronic records confidential.

Following a grievance being recorded, the Company will acknowledge the grievance, in writing, within a period of **up to five working days** and state that this is now being investigated in accordance with the grievance mechanism.

11.4.3 Assessing the Grievance

During the assessment, the complaints team shall gather information about the case and key issues and concerns, and help determine whether and how the complaint might be resolved. The Company will:

- Determine who will conduct the assessment. Typically, the Masdar E&S Manager performs this task or directs it to an appropriate staff or department for assessment (production, procurement, environment, community relations, human resources).
- Select a company member to engage directly with the complainants to gain a first-hand understanding of the nature of the complaint.
- Clarify the parties, issues, views, and options involved:
 - Identify the parties involved.
 - Clarify issues and concerns raised by the complaint.
 - Gather views of other stakeholders, including those in the company.
 - Determine initial options that parties have considered and explore various approaches for settlement.
- Classify the complaint in terms of its seriousness (high, medium, or low). Seriousness includes the potential to impact both the company and the community.

Issues to consider include the gravity of the allegation, the potential impact on an individual's or a group's welfare and safety, or the public profile of the issue. A complaint's seriousness is linked to who in the company needs to know about it and whether senior management is advised.

Rather than resorting to a purely unilateral "investigate, decide, and announce" strategy, engage more directly with the complainant in the assessment process, and involve the complainant in influencing the resolution process to be selected, and settlement options.

11.4.4 Formulation a Response

The system for responding to the complainant should specify who communicates and how. The Site Manager may participate in feedback, depending upon the seriousness of the complaint. When formulating a response, the Company will ensure that:

- The Company CLM and CLOs prepares the response. The response should consider the complainants' views about the process for settlement as well as provide a specific remedy. The response may suggest an approach on how to settle the issues, or it may offer a preliminary settlement.
- To present and discuss the response to the complainant, consider holding a meeting with the Company CLM and CLO, relevant company manager, and the complainant. If a direct meeting is not possible, consider meeting with a neutral third party serving as facilitator. The group would also discuss appropriate next steps during this meeting. If the proposal is a settlement offer and it is accepted, the complaint is resolved successfully and there is no need to proceed to the next step of selecting a resolution approach. If the complainant is not happy with the response about a resolution process or substance, the group should try to reach an agreement that would be mutually acceptable.

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

The Company will respond to the complaint within a period of **up to fifteen working days** with a proposed resolution to the grievance. If the proposed resolution cannot be sent to the compliant within this time for any reason, then the Company E&S Manager will inform the complainant about the reason for the delay and indicate a target date as to when a proposed resolution will be submitted to them.

11.4.5 Track and Monitor Grievances

Grievances need to be tracked and monitored as they proceed through the system. Effective tracking and documentation accomplish several goals:

- Document the severity of a complaint (high, medium, low) according to specific criteria. The level of severity guides requirements for alerting senior management and determines the seniority of management oversight needed.
- Provide assurance that a specific person is responsible for overseeing each grievance, from receipt and registration to implementation.
- Promote timely resolution according to the time periods specified in the SEP.
- Inform all concerned (the complainant and appropriate company personnel) about the status of the case and progress being made toward resolution.
- Document the company's response and outcome(s) to promote fairness and consistency.

- Record stakeholders' response(s) and whether additional research or consultation is needed.
- Provide a record of settlements and helps develop standards and criteria for use in the resolution of comparable issues in the future.
- Monitor the implementation of any settlement to ensure that it is timely and comprehensive.
- Provide data needed for quality control measures, to assess the effectiveness of the process and action(s) to resolve complaints.
- Identify learning from specific cases to be used later to assess the effectiveness of the mechanism or address systemic issues that may require changes in company policies or performance.

In order to ensure that grievances are tracked and documented, the Company has provided for the following:

- Tracking forms and procedures for gathering information from company personnel and complainant(s).
- The Company CLM and CLO will routinely update the database of grievances.
- Periodically review information so as to recognize grievance patterns, identify any systemic causes of grievances, promote transparency, publicize how complaints are being handled by the company, and periodically evaluate the overall functioning of the mechanism.
- Processes for informing stakeholders about the status of a case (such as written status reports).
- Procedures for provision of regular reporting of grievances and resolutions.

11.4.6 Grievance Appeals Process

In the event that the individual/group raising a grievance is not satisfied with the initial response and wishes to continue the complaint, they have the choice to launch an appeal. For all appeals, details of the grievance will be passed to a third-party (neutral) organisation contracted by the Company (such as a consultant, representative of a civil society group, etc.) who will provide a recommendation on how to resolve the grievance and help mediate a resolution. The target date for resolving appeals is up to a further **15 working days**, starting with the date the initial response was sent by the Company.

In the event that the claimant does not accept the recommended solution from the second review, the case (including all the documents connected with the grievance) shall be passed back to the claimant so that they are free to pursue a legal or other form of administrative process.

NOTE: If the individual/group raising a grievance wishes to seek a judicial resolution before the final decision of the Company is made through the appeal process, then the Company shall continue the grievance resolution process in parallel and provide copies of all non-confidential and relevant documentation needed for the judicial process. National legislation: law December 3, 2014 No. ZRU-378 about appeals of physical persons and legal entities (as amended on 10-03-2020) can be used to conduct the appeals process through a judicial mechanism, if the person raising the complaint wishes to take this course of action.

11.4.7 Grievances Received to Date

No grievances have been received to date.

12 Monitoring and evaluation

This section provides an outline of the suite of monitoring and evaluation measures that will be used to track implementation progress and concerns during implementation of the LRP.

12.1 Input and output indicators

Input and output monitoring of the LRP will be undertaken internally using the indicators and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) presented in Table 12.1. This information will be gathered by Masdar Environmental and Social Team at the frequency stated in the table and is generally gathered monthly, until implementation of the LRP is considered by Masdar to be complete (demonstration through an LRP Completion Audit). A tabular Internal Monitoring Report will be prepared every 3 months until implementation of the LRP is complete, and issued to Lenders and other stakeholders, as necessary.

Table 12.1: Input and output indicators

Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Input indicators		
Overall spending by each LRP budget category	Financial records	Monthly
Distribution of spending by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood restoration assistance (broken down by in-kind or cash) Community Development Plan Special assistance measures being provided to vulnerable people Other types of assistance measures provided 	Financial records	Monthly
Number of Masdar staff dedicated to land access, compensation, and livelihood restoration, broken down by gender	Project human resources records	Monthly
Number of times the Zarafshan Community Development Committee has met since start of implementation	Zarafshan Community Development Committee minutes of meeting	6 monthly
Number of engagement events completed, broken down by stakeholder category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers Herders Farm workers New Committee/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster Women-only engagements 	Stakeholder engagement records	Monthly
Output indicators		
Survey of how farmer's spent cash sums provided for their own purchase of livelihood restoration measures	Survey after purchases are complete	(as required)
Farmer's perceptions towards the Project	Monthly engagement survey	Monthly
Herder's perceptions towards the Project	Monthly engagement survey	Monthly
Farm worker's perceptions towards the Project	Monthly engagement survey	Monthly
Number of Sub-Lease Agreements modified	Zarafshan Community Development Committee	Monthly
Number of compensation payments made to farmers	Zarafshan Community Development Committee	Monthly
Number of newly received open and closed grievances within the reporting period	Grievance mechanism	Quarterly
Average time taken until resolution of grievances	Grievance mechanism	Quarterly
Survey to investigate the re-establishment of household incomes and livelihoods of farmers.	Socio-economic survey	Every 6 months
Other indicators		

Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Recording the changes in land use by farmers and herders to determine the actual impact upon land-based livelihoods.	Socio-economic survey	Every 6 months
Recording the actual land use change arising from each component of Project infrastructure, to ensure that the actual impacts are aligned with the predicted impacts included in the ESIA and LRP, and that no additional measures are needed.	EPC Contractor records of completed civil works	Quarterly summary compiled based upon progress achieved to date

12.2 LRP Completion Audit

The Company will commission a LRP Completion Audit using an independent consultant. The goal of the Completion Audit is to verify that the LRP, as implemented, has been effective in restoring and, where possible, enhancing PAPs' living standards and livelihoods and, if not, to recommend any necessary corrective actions that require completion before the LRP can be closed out. The scope also extends to undertaking a check on the status of implementation of the Community Development Plan which aims to address communal losses of land arising from the start of construction, and during operation as well.

Based on this goal, the objectives of the LRP Completion Audit are as follows:

- To assess the effectiveness of measures included in the LRP and Community Development Plan, to avoid or minimise displacement impacts by comparing actual Project impacts on land and people against those documented in the LRP;
- To verify that all entitlements and commitments outlined in the LRP have been successfully delivered, including livelihood restoration measures (apart from the commitments in the Community Development Plan which will continue to be implemented during the operational stage of the Project);
- To determine whether LRP measures have successfully restored and, where possible, enhanced PAPs' living standards and livelihoods;
- To check on any systemic grievances that are outstanding;
- To identify the need for any corrective actions to achieve completion of LRP commitments; and
- To check on the overall adequacy of implementation of the Community Development Plan which includes measures to address communal losses of land during both construction and operation.

The assessment of the adequacy of livelihood restoration measures implemented, will mainly involve a replication of the quantitative socio-economic baseline survey carried out as part of the development of the LRP. Macro-economic factors will be taken into consideration as appropriate when interpreting the results of the comparison (for example food price inflation, conflict and security incidents, drought or crop pests, plus any other relevant factors). The LRP Completion Audit will be carried out when deemed appropriate.

Once the measures in the LRP are considered to be addressed, the Company will undertake an annual check on the status of implementation of the Community Development Plan. This is important as this Plan includes measures to address the communal losses of land during construction and operation.

13 LRP Implementation schedule and budget

13.1 Schedule

A detailed schedule of activities will be developed after disclosure of the LRP. An indicative schedule is presented below in Table 13.1.

Figure 13.1. Indicate schedule for LRP implementation

Activity	Timeline
Disclosure of the LRP (meetings with Project affected farmers, herders, women representatives of their household, formal meetings with government stakeholders).	To be completed during February and March 2022.
Establishment of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and provision of capacity building training activities.	To be completed by the end of June 2022.
The adjustment of Sub-Lease Agreements in consultation with farmers, and payments of cash compensation.	To be completed by the end of June 2022.
Implementation of livelihood restoration measures and Community Development Plan.	To start from June 2022 and be completed by the end of August 2022 (3 months total).
Completion of a survey to register all herders active in the Project Area.	To be completed by 06 May 2022.
Start of construction works and imposition of land-access restrictions.	To commence 06 June 2022
Monitoring and evaluation activities	Ongoing from the start of implementation of the LRP.

13.2 Budget

A budget for implementation of the LRP and Community Development Plan is provided in Table 13.2. This will be revised during preparation of the Final LRP to reflect the final suite of livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance that is to be made available.

Table 13.2. Budget

Item	Description / scope	Cost (USD)	Uncertainty / Notes
General administrative costs			
Establishment and functioning of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee Resettlement	To undertake capacity building activities, facilitate meetings, provide transport and make payments to non-governmental employees.	20,000	The meeting place of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee has not yet been established. Transport will need to be provided to allow all members to attend. Payment will need to be made to non-government salaried workers.
Monitoring and evaluation and reporting on LRP implementation progress.	Included as a line item in the LRP to ensure that adequate resources are available.	30,000	Reflects resources required for surveys, consultations, and ongoing reporting.
Support to vulnerable groups			
Support measures to vulnerable groups	Included as a line item in the LRP to ensure that resources are available.	15,000	2 persons one-off allowance (6 months minimum wage) = 2 persons x (USD 22.6 x 6 months) = USD 276. Plus a budget of USD 14,724 for additional support to be defined on a case-by-case basis.
Formal users (farmers with lease/sub-lease agreements - a 1-time allocation only)			
Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance (an amended or replacement lease if this is possible to provide).	Payment of taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments to provide an alternative lease.	5,000	An estimated budget for the payment of administrative expenses.
Cash compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments.	Provision of cash compensation for the area of the lease impacted by the location of Project infrastructure.	5,000	An estimated budget to cover the provision of cash compensation from lease payments already made. This will be adequate given the very low percentages of the Sub-Lease Agreements impacted by the Project.
Compensation measures to informal land users			
Facilitate through the provision of support and technical advice, a formal (security of tenure) Lease/Sub-Lease Agreement including the payment of any administrative costs such as taxes, transaction, registration fees, etc.	Technical assistance and the payment of administrative costs.	5,000	Provision of a budget to cover Masdar's staff time and payment of any external administrative fees.
Cash compensation to reflect the income lost through land-access restrictions where this can be demonstrated to have occurred as a direct consequence of the changes in land use arising from the Project	Provision of cash compensation to informal land users should claims arise against the Project from land access restrictions	5,000	Estimated budget to cover claims associated with loss of income from informal land users.

Item	Description / scope	Cost (USD)	Uncertainty / Notes
Compensation measures to business and employment			
If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the period of income loss (not exceeding one year).	Cash compensation for the loss of business income	1,104	Calculated on the basis of the loss of income arising from the percentage loss of the area within individual Sub-Lease Agreements. (refer to Table 7.2 where the loss of income has been calculated for each farmer with a sub-lead agreement that needs to be changed).
Livelihoods Transition Impact			
Transitional support in the form of preparing newly leased areas of land so that they are suitable for use for crop cultivation / pastureland.	Preparation of land so that it is suitable to support land-based livelihoods.	5,000	Provision of a budget to cover the in-kind preparation of land (staff time and the use of mobile machinery).
Livelihood restoration measures to farmers (a 1-time allocation only)			
The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.	The purchase and transport of building material to affected farm's plots	20,000	Allowance of USD 2,000 per farm in the Project Area has been used to provide building materials (10 farms in total).
The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery).	The purchase and transport of basic agricultural equipment	5,000	An allowance of USD 500 per farm in the Project Area has been used. Transport cost is included in the above.
Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.);	A technical/legal specialist to be used to provide advice to farmers.	1,000	Reflects 10 days' time for the specialists to provide advice on the basis of a day rate of USD 100/day.
Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields.	A technical/legal specialist to be used to provide advice to farmers.	1,000	Reflects 10 days' time for the specialists to provide advice on the basis of a day rate of USD 100/day.
Provision of several Hissar sheep to improve the gene pool.	Provision of Hissar Sheep to improve the gene pool.	5,000	Purchase of 2 sheep per farm (10 farms in total).
Livelihood restoration measures to herders and farm workers (a 1-time allocation only)			
Technical training on livestock health.	Provision of insulation, improved roofing materials and similar materials.	1,000	Reflects 10 days' time for the specialists to provide advice on the basis of a day rate of USD 100/day. These sessions to be delivered in group settings.
Livelihood restoration measures to women in farmer, herder and farm worker households (a 1-time allocation only)			
The provision of training and materials for wool and other sewn handicrafts.	Provision of equipment	10,000	Estimated budget to reflect the provision of high-quality handicraft equipment and materials to women involved in this activity.
Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields.	A technical/legal specialist to be used to provide advice to women.	2,000	Reflects 20 days' time for the specialists to provide advice on the basis of a day rate of USD 100/day. These sessions to be delivered in group settings.
Temporary loss arising from land access agreements			

Item	Description / scope	Cost (USD)	Uncertainty / Notes
Compensation for the land for civil works or borrow pits	Cash compensation at local state rental rate for temporary use, plus income/crop/structure loss (if any). Land to be restored to original status at the end of the rental period. Cash compensation to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any).	10,000	Estimated budget to provide for these various sources of cost. It is unlikely that temporary land will result in income losses as sensitive areas will be avoided to the extent possible.
Imposition of servitudes or other restrictions (may be required for connecting cables)	Signing of servitude agreements and payment of all administrative fees.	2,500	Estimated budget to cover the signing of servitude agreements and associated expenses.
GRAND TOTAL: USD 148,604 plus 10% contingency = USD 163,465			
Community Development Plan (capital funds provided annually, starting with construction)			
Annual budget during construction and operation of the Project for the Community Development Plan which aims to address the communal loss of land.	Various activities designed to benefit the population in the Project Area.	35,000 / year during construction and operation	The exact scope of activities to be decided on by the Zarafshan Community Development Committee, with implementation of the CDP starting within 3 months of the start of construction.
GRAND TOTAL: USD 35,000 / year during construction and operation			

NOTE 1: As stated above the budget for the Community Development Plan shall consist of USD 35,000 per year during the lifecycle of the Project, starting during the first year of construction.

Annex 1 – Copies of the Project Information Leaflets used during LRP disclosure

Project Information Leaflet – Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the proposed livelihood restoration measures that are to be provided, in accordance with the Project’s Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (there is a separate Project Information Leaflet on this matrix).

The households of Project Affected Farmers will be eligible for preferential employment for up to two persons during the construction stage. The employment shall be matched to people’s skills, capabilities, education and their own preferences.

During stakeholder engagements completed during preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and the Livelihood Restoration Plan, Masdar have asked farmers, herders and females of these households, about their current challenges. Feedback from these stakeholder engagements has been used to prepare a set of livelihood restoration measures which are summarised in this document. Please read through the following tables carefully and provide your feedback. Thank you for your help.

Livelihood Restoration Measures to farmer households (these are farmers who will be impacted by the presence of Project infrastructure inside Sub-Lease Agreements)

Description	Quantity / amount
The one-off provision of <u>building materials for livestock keeping</u> such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood. In-kind or in cash using an equivalent amount. To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	If cash selected this is a one-off allowance of 10,800,000 Som (USD 1,000) per farm for building materials.
The one-off provision of <u>basic agricultural equipment</u> (this would not include any large machinery. In-kind or in cash to be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	If cash selected this is a one-off allowance of 5,400,000 Som (USD 500) per farm for equipment.
The one-off provision of technical training on <u>animal veterinary health</u> (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.). To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	Attendance (free of charge) at a training session lasting for 1 day.
The one-off provision of technical training on how to improve <u>agricultural crop yields</u> . To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	Attendance (free of charge) at a training session lasting for 1 day.
The one-off provision of several Hissar sheep to improve the gene pool. In-kind or in cash. To be delivered once at the start of LRP implementation.	Up to 2 sheep to be provided to each farmer
Improvements to shelters used by herders and farm workers.	Building materials provided to each farmer equivalent to the cash amount of 10,800,000 Som (USD 1,000) per farm for shelters.

Livelihood Restoration Measures to herder households (these are households who are connected to a farmer with Project infrastructure inside a Sub-Lease Agreement)

Description	Quantity / amount
Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).	Attendance (free of charge) at a training session lasting for 1 day.

Livelihood Restoration Measures to women of farmer and herder households (these are women inside a farmer or herder household with Project infrastructure inside a Sub-Lease Agreement)

Description	Quantity / amount
The provision of training and materials for wool and other sewn handicrafts.	Craft materials provided to each household equivalent to the cash amount of 1,350,000 Som (USD 125)
Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields.	Attendance (free of charge) at a training session lasting for 2 days.

Project Information Leaflet – Compensation and Modification of Sub-Lease Agreements

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the way in which farmers who are impacted by Project Infrastructure (wind turbines, access roads, etc.) inside their existing Sub-Lease Agreements are to be compensated based upon the amount of land lost.

In accordance with the Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, formal land users (these are farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements) are eligible for:

- Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance (this is a replacement or adjusted Sub-Lease Agreement). Where this is selected transitional support shall be provided to help the farmer prepare the area of land inside the Sub-Lease Agreement so that it is ready for use as pastureland. This may include, for example, the relocation of shelters and other materials used for keeping livestock; or
- Cash compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments.

To address the loss of income arising from the business of farmers, a one-off cash compensation will be paid to impacted by the presence of Project infrastructure inside existing Sub-Lease Agreements, covering income lost for 1 year. The amount will be calculated on the basis of the quantity of land to be impacted within the Sub-lease Agreement during construction, and the household's annual income which was recorded during the socio-economic survey assuming that all of the income is derived from farming activities.

The location of Project infrastructure within the Sub-Lease Agreement is provided overleaf.

Based upon the location of Project infrastructure, the following extent of losses within Sub-Lease Agreements are predicted. The reference of the Sub-Lease Agreement area is reflected in the map overleaf.

Sub-Lease Agreement 3: 1.8% loss of land during construction and 1.0% during operations

Sub-Lease Agreement 4: 0.8% loss of land during construction and 0.4% during operations

Sub-Lease Agreement 5: 0.5% loss of land during construction and 0.3% during operations

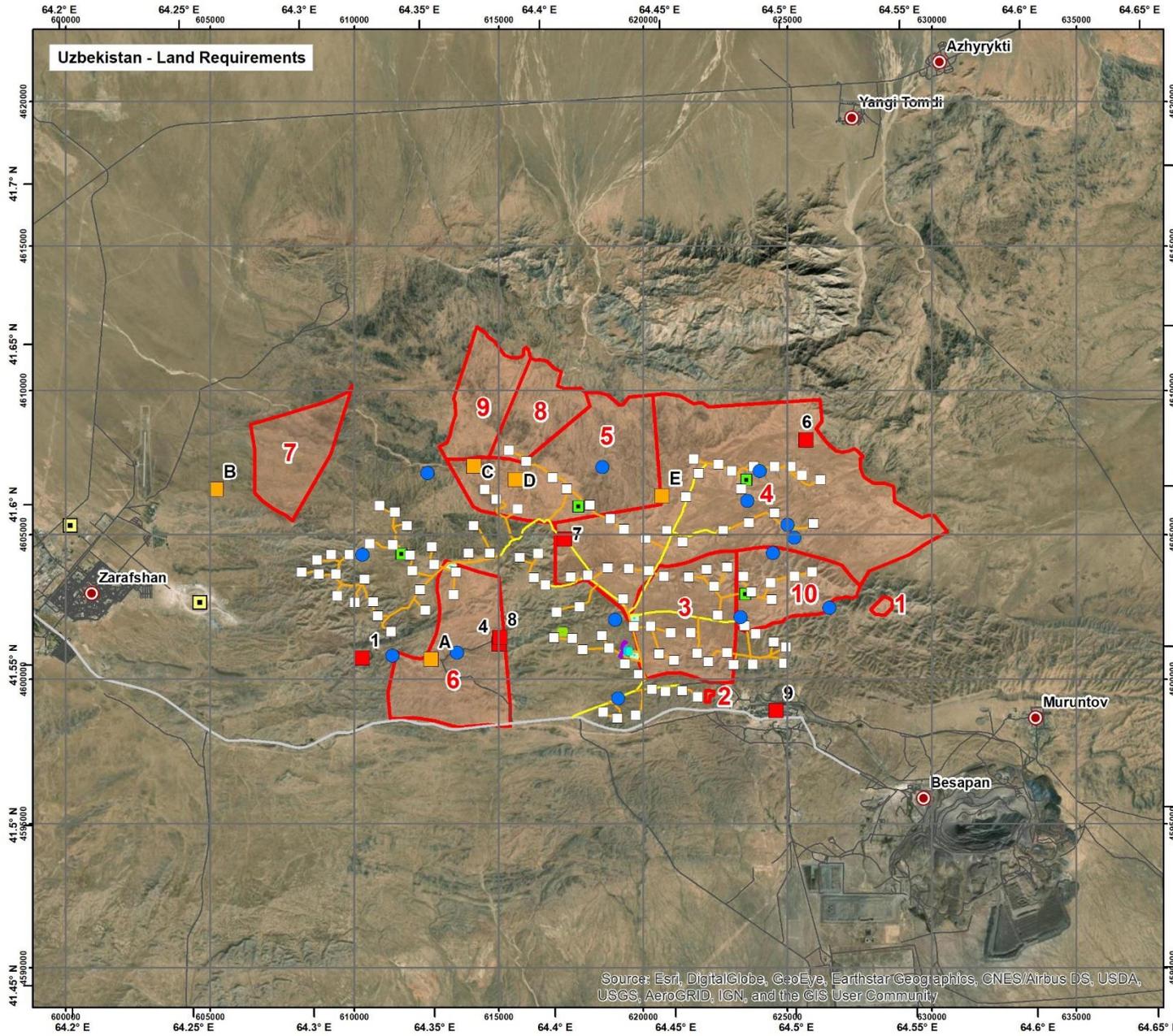
Sub-Lease Agreement 6: 0.2% loss of land during construction and 0.1% during operations

Sub-Lease Agreement 8: 0.2% loss of land during construction and 0.1% during operations

Sub-Lease Agreement 10: 1.1% loss of land during construction and 0.7% during operations

ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

Version 1 Feb 2022



Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan
Turkmenistan
Tajikistan

Legend

- Settlements
- Feature - Active
- Feature - Active (New)
- Feature - Abandoned
- WTG
- Met Mast
- Quarry
- Transmission Lines
- Road - New
- Road - Existing, Upgrade
- Road - Existing Main Road
- Other Roads & Tracks
- Camp/Compound Area
- Substation
- AIS
- Temporary Warehouse
- Farm Boundaries

Coordinate System: WGS84 UTM Zone 41N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS84
 False Easting: 500 000
 False Northing: 0
 Central Meridian: 63.0
 Scale Factor: 0.9996
 Latitude of Origin: 0
 Units: Meter

Scale 1:175 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

Map created by:

Date: 31/01/2022

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

During implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, Masdar will assist farmers with existing Sub-Lease Agreements to adjust their leases to reflect the loss of land, as the Project proceeds through construction and operations. This shall be undertaken by representatives of the Dakhan-2019 Cluster. Masdar will pay for any administrative or other fees that are incurred during this process.

Farmers who are using land for grazing in the Project Area who do not have a Sub-Lease Agreement (informal land users) shall be provided with technical support and administrative costs will be paid if they would like to organize a formal Sub-lease Agreement with the Dakhan-2019 Cluster. Where this is preferred, the administrative fees shall be paid (only) not the actual Sub-Lease Agreement. The aim of this measure is to assist farmers who do not yet have Sub-Lease Agreements to 'formalise' their future use of land. In addition, they will be provided with cash compensation to recognise their loss of income over 1 year. The compensation shall be based upon their annual income and the extent of loss which they can demonstrate has been incurred, due to the presence of Project infrastructure in areas of land that they use. This will be discussed with informal land users on a case-by-case basis.

A range of additional measures shall be provided to vulnerable people in farmer or herder households impacted by the Project and the type of support provided shall be defined individuals through discussions with Masdar's Environmental and Social Team.

Project Information Leaflet – Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the Project’s eligibility and entitlement matrix. This matrix essentially indicates the category of person is entitled to support by Masdar, to provide compensation and additional support through livelihood restoration measures. Please also refer to the Livelihood Restoration Measures leaflet.

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Notes
Permanent Loss				
Agricultural land	Cropped land / pastureland	Formal users (farmers with lease/sub-lease agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with adjusted areas of Sub-Lease Agreements of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance; OR Cash compensation reflecting the terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. <p><i>NOTE: If a replacement lease is provided this shall include security of tenure.</i></p>	Existing Sub-Lease Agreements will be modified to reflect the land used by the Project, or cash compensation will be provided for leases that are impacted.
		Informal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate through the provision of support and technical advice, a formal (security of tenure) Lease/Sub-Lease Agreement including the payment of any administrative costs such as taxes, transaction, registration fees, etc. <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation to reflect the income lost through land-access restrictions where this can be demonstrated to have occurred as a direct consequence of the changes in land use arising from the Project (these claims may be raised through the grievance mechanism and evidence will be required to verify claims). <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other practical support necessary for informal land users to re-establish their livelihoods elsewhere, including the provision of livelihood restoration measures 	Land users without a Sub-Lease Agreement will be assisted to obtain one through technical advice and payment of administrative costs. Additional and practical support will be provided to informal land users.
Business and employment	Temporary or permanent business/ employment loss	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land) and their affected workers (these include herders and farm workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit). If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the period of income loss (not exceeding one year). If permanent employment loss, 3 months average registered wages (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in Uzbekistan). Access to livelihood restoration measures. Compensation for any affected tools or equipment, and reinstatement allowance (if applicable). If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in Uzbekistan). <p><i>NOTE: Affected workers will be paid through their employers (as per national legislation)</i></p>	Businesses experiencing a loss of profit shall be provided with cash compensation based upon the loss. Businesses impacted (the farmers and herder households with Project infrastructures inside Sub-Lease Agreements) will be provided with compensation.

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Notes
Vulnerable or disproportionately affected groups		PAPs and PAHs that meet the vulnerability criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-off vulnerability allowance equal to 6 month of official minimum wage in Uzbekistan. Offer employment opportunities under the project as a priority consideration. A range of other specific assistance measures will be provided to support vulnerable and disproportionately affected people, and these will reflect their specific vulnerability identified (literacy assistance for non-literate persons, accompanying disabled persons to reduce stress, etc.). 	Vulnerable people will be provided with additional support.
Livelihoods Transition Impact	Land-based livelihoods	Formal landowner (male and female of household) Informal users of land (male and female of household)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional support in the form of preparing newly leased areas of land so that they are suitable for use for crop cultivation / pastureland. Livelihood restoration measures (provision of building materials, technical training, basket weaving for women, etc.) 	People relocating (if they chose to) will be provided with a range of practical support to re-establish their livelihood at their new location.

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Notes
Temporary Loss				
Land for civil works or borrow pits	Negotiated between owner and SPV	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at existing local rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	Land needed for short periods of time will be rented from landowners and restored after use.
		Formal users (farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at local state rental rate for the duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	Farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements impacted by changes in land use will be provided with cash compensation, reflecting the extent of income loss.
Imposition of servitudes or other restrictions (may be required for connecting cables)	Cropped land / pastureland	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing of servitude agreement, specifying conditions of access to part of the land plot. If imposition of servitude significantly restricts the designated use of land plot or makes the land plot unviable, then at the request of the owner/user the affected land plot will be acquired in full or replaced with another plot comparable in value to the initial plot in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. NOTE: If replacement land is provided this shall include security of tenure. 	If land is needed for cable infrastructure, this will be agreed with land owners.

ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

Version 1 Feb 2022

Asset	Description	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Notes
		Formal users (farmers with lease/sub-lease agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance (replacement lease); OR• Cash compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments;• NOTE: If replacement land is provided this shall include security of tenure.	Farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements impacted by cable infrastructure then they will be provided with cash compensation, reflecting the extent of income loss.

Project Information Leaflet – The Zarafshan Community Development Committee

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the composition, responsibilities, and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The aim of this Committee is to oversee the ongoing implementation of: (1) the Livelihood Restoration Plan; and (2) the Community Development Plan.

During stakeholder engagements completed during preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and the Livelihood Restoration Plan, Masdar have asked stakeholders about their views on the composition of the Committee. The aim is to establish a group of people who collectively, represent the interests of people (both men and women) in the Project Area and have knowledge of land-based livelihoods that are to be impacted from the small loss of land use available for animal grazing activities.

Using the feedback from these engagements the proposed composition of the Committee is:

- Masdar’s Environmental and Social Team Leader (who will act as a Chair);
- A representative from Tamdy District/ Dakhan-2019 Cluster;
- A female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women;
- A single representative from the farmers who are active in the Project Area;
- A single representative from the herders who are active in the Project Area; and
- A male and female representative from each of the small villages surrounding the Project Area (this includes up to 2 people from Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, and Yangi Tomdi).

In relation to the Committee representatives, a ‘term of office’ shall be adopted whereby all non-Masdar and non-Government members of the Committee shall sit for a maximum period of 5 years until they are replaced, to allow more people to contribute. The future substitution or replacement of a committee member will be allowed and a process for this to take place will be established by the Committee.

The responsibilities of the Committee include the following:

- Assisting in the management of grievances that are raised by local people. Grievances could be linked to land access restrictions, local employment opportunities, or other issues that arise during construction or operation.
- Overseeing the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan which includes monitoring the provision of compensation to affected farmers and herders, adjustment of Sub-Lease Agreements, and the provision of livelihood restoration measures (refer to the Project Information Leaflet on Livelihood Restoration Measures).

- Overseeing the implementation of the Project's Community Development Plan which is designed to provide people in the Project Area with a range of benefits through small interventions. Masdar will provide an annual budget of Uzbekistani Som (380 million a year (this is approximately USD 35,000/year) starting from the first year of construction and continuing throughout operation.

The Committee shall be established 3 months before the start of construction activities, so that the internal capacity can be enhanced, affected farmer's Sub-Lease Agreement modified, and other necessary actions undertaken, before the arrival of the construction workforce.

The Committee shall then meet on a regular basis to review the progress of implementing the Livelihood Restoration Plan and the Community Development Plan, starting with a frequency of every 2 months and then possibly annual during operation.

The Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall oversee the future implementation of the Community Development Plan. Proposals for funding small-scale projects shall be requested from local people in Zarafshan City and also within the smaller villages present in the Project Area (Tomdibulak (Kazbek bi), Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, and Yangi Tomdi) and considered by the Committee. Masdar shall have the final say as to whether to fund any specific proposal, or not.

Examples of small-scale projects that could be funded using the budget for the Community Development Plan include improvements made to existing schools or public buildings, the provision of support to women's groups for livelihood activities, public lighting, water projects, and other activities that reflect the scale of the annual budget available. The Committee will ensure that benefits are provided to both local men and women.

Masdar will provide training workshops to the individuals involved in the Committee to build their capacity. The training provided will include:

- The purpose, scope, and objectives of the Committee;
- The eligibility and entitlement matrix of the Livelihood Restoration Plan;
- The practical implementation of livelihood restoration measures and developmental interventions through the Community Development Plan;
- Operation of the grievance mechanism; and
- Content of the monitoring and evaluation framework that is to be used to demonstrate that livelihoods and standards of living have been improved or, as a minimum, have been restored to pre-displacement levels.

Masdar will provide nominal financial payments to members of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee so that their time is reimbursed, where they are not already receiving a governmental salary. To ensure good attendance, practical assistance or covering financial costs associated with any transport (a minibus and driver, for example) will be provided.

As stated above, if a member is a government salaried person, then they will not be entitled to a financial payment for their time. The Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall prepare a simple charter that explains their function, how funding decisions are to be made in relation to the Community Development Plan. All members of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee shall be asked to sign A Code of Conduct which includes a commitment to keep information confidential.

Livestock Management Leaflet

Project Background

The Project includes 111 wind turbines, an electrical substation, an area to be used for the storage of materials and a site office, access roads to enable large vehicles can access each turbine, underground cables connecting each turbine to the substation, and two short overhead transmission lines that connect the substation to the existing national electrical network. There will be a single access point from the A379 road to the Project.

Livestock Management on the Project Site

Management approaches for livestock, farmers and herders at the Project site is proposed to reduce potential impacts of the Project to sensitive bird species found to be in the Project area. Key outcomes are to:

1. Minimise the risk to birds present in the area.
2. Does not increase the risk of attracting sensitive bird species to the area.
3. Minimises impacts to farmer and herder livelihoods who use the Project site.

The number of birds feeding on the Project site is low however vultures do feed on livestock carcasses when the opportunity arises whilst other vultures may feed on small live prey.

Through consultation with farmers and herders, the number of sheep, goats, cattle and horses have been established. The way the land is used, how livestock are managed, and average mortality rates of livestock was also confirmed.



Figure 1. Sheep with shepherd riding a horse

Livestock Management Options

Following meetings and discussions with farmers and herders, a number of options were considered for effective management of livestock to reduce the potential for impacts on sensitive bird species. Following evaluation of these options, it was considered that the most appropriate approach was to assist with improvements to herder facilities. This option was developed with an aim to improve livestock welfare, reduce loss of livestock from illness, bad weather and foxes / wild dogs. This would likely significantly reduce mortality rates of livestock and reduce the attractiveness for birds. Potential measures include:

- Keep livestock undercover at key times such as during harsh weather.
- Training for herders and livestock owners regarding seasonal risks to livestock.
- Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan compensation measures.

Annex 2 – Photos taken during the LRP disclosure meetings

<p>Samsung Triple Camera Fazlullohon Agzamov</p>	<p>41,71502, 64,52454, 277.0m 28 февр. 2022 г. 12:45:49</p>
<p>28 February, Tamdy District administration, Makhalla leaders</p>	<p>28 February, Tamdy District administration, Khokim of Tamdy</p>
<p>28 February, Zarafshan city Administration, Farmers</p>	<p>28 February, Zarafshan city Administration, Wives of Farmers</p>
<p>28 February, Zarafshan city Administration, Khokim of Zarafshan</p>	<p>28 February, Farmer 5 shelter, Herders</p>



28 February, Farmer 5 shelter, Herders



01 March, Zarafshan city Administration, Farmer